MEMORANDA ON

NATIVE STATES IN INDIA,

1911

Together with a list of Independent Ruling Chiefs, Chiefs of Frontier States, and other Personages with their proper forms of address



CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
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(The name in italics is that of the head quarters of the officer in each Agency)

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  CHAGEH—Political Agent for (*Nushki*)
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  LORALAI—Political Agent in (*Loralai*)
  QUETTA PISHIN—Political Agent in (*Quetta*)
  SIBI—Political Agent (*Sibi*)
  ZHOB—Political Agent in (*Fort Sandeman*)
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Cambay—Political Agent for (Collector of *Kaira*)
Cutch—Political Agent in (*Bhuj*)

LIST OF INDEPENDENT RULING CHIEFS, CHIEFS OF FRONTIER STATES AND OTHER PERSONAGES, WITH THEIR PROPER FORMS OF ADDRESS

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
1	AFGHANISTAN AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.	His Majesty Siraj-ul-Millat-wad-Din Amir Sir Habibulla Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Amir of	My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Majesty and to subscribe myself, Your Majesty's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All Gold thread) For letters from the Foreign Secretary. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	BHUTAN	His Highness Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Sri Sri Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., of Bhutan	My friend. I remain, Your sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	CHITRAL	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—White long-cloth. String (Dori)—Silk thread.
4	HUNZA	Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, C.I.E., Mir of	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—Cloth-lined envelope.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No. of Guns	Remarks
Viceroy and Governor-General	امیر افغانستان ، سرنامه — اسباب بهجت و شادمانی فیروزی روزگار مسرت آثار امیر صاحب مشفق مهربان مخلصان اعلیحضرت سراج الملت والدین زاد مودته مُهیا باد — بعد راسخ خاطر محبت مأثر گردانیده می آید که ، شرح خط — نامه ، خاتمه — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را که نسبت بآن مهربان دارد ظاهر میسازد و خود را دوست صادق آن مشفق میشمارد — ایام بهجت و کامرانی بکام باد ، کاغذ — امیری کلان ، خریطه — زربفت ، در لفافه — بمطالعهٔ ساطعهٔ مشفق مهربان مخلصان اعلیحضرت سراج الملت والدین امیر سر حبیب الله خان جی - سی - بی - جی - سی - ایم - جی ، امیر افغانستان و حدود متعلقه آن موصول باد ،	31	It has been decided that the Amir's name should be omitted in the English translation of kharitas to His Majesty, the name being, however given in a footnote without the prefix Sir The vernacular form to remain as at present
Ditto	خریطه - کمخواب	15	
Foreign Secretary	مهتر چترال ، سرنامه — مهتر صاحب مشفق مهربان دوستان سلمه الله تعالی ، شرح خط — مراسلة الوداد ، خاتمه — زیاده چه نگاشته آید ، کاغذ — زرافشان ، خریطه — پارچه سفید ، درلفافه — بمطالعه مهتر صاحب مشفق مهربان دوستان مهتر شجاع الملک سی - آئی - ای - سلمه الله تعالی موصول باد ،		The States of Chitral Hunza and Nagar are included here as the Foreign Department sometimes correspond direct with their Chiefs
Ditto	میر هنزه ، سرنامه — راجه صاحب مهربان دوستان سلمه الله تعالی ، شرح خط — مراسله الوداد ، خاتمه — زیاده چه نگاشته آید کاغذ — زر افشان ، خریطه — لفافه کاغذ اسکردار ، درلفافه — بمطالعه مهربان دوستان میر محمد ناظم خان سی - آئی - ای - موصول باد ،		See remark against Chitral

Number.	Name of State.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
5	MASKAT . . .	His Highness Saiyid Sir Faisal bin Turki, G.C.I.E., Sultan of.	My honoured and valued friend. — I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest Gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All gold thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
6	NAGAR	Raja Sikandar Khan, C.I.E., of . . .	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—Cloth-lined envelope.
7	SIAM	His Majesty Somdetch Phra Paramendr' Maha Vajiravudh Phra Mongkut Klao, King of.	Your Majesty. — I am, Your Majesty's sincere friend. Crest—Gold.
8	TIBET	The Illustrious Dalai Lama Nag-wan Lobzang Tubden Gyatso, Defender and Pretector of the Buddhist Faith.	Greeting. — Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
9	ZANZIBAR . . .	His Highness Saiyid Ali bin Hamoud bin Mahomed, Sultan of.	My honoured and valued friend. — I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Zarbaft (Gold brocade). String (Dori)—Purzar (All gold thread).

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No. of Guns	Remarks
Viceroy and Governor General	سلطان مسقط سرنامه — الی سمو السلطان المعظم المحب الاکرم والمود الافخم حميد الشيم والمكارم السيد سر فيصل بن تركي جی - سی - آئی - ای - سلطان مسقط المحترم سلمه الله تعالی و ابقاه ؛	21	
Foreign Secretary	شرح خط — عقب الالقاب الواجبة و مزيد السلام على دوام المرفقة و بعد الاستفسار عن حال سلامتكم خاتمه — فی الختام اقدم لسموكم عظيم الاحترامات الفائقة واسنی التحيات و دمتم سالمين والسلام ؛ كاغذ — تكلدار خريطة — زربفت	—	See remark opposite Chitral
Viceroy and Governor-General	دولفافه — الی سمو السلطان المعظم المحب الاکرم والمود الافخم حميد الشيم والمكارم السيد سر فيصل بن تركي جی - سی - آئی - ای - سلطان مسقط المحترم سلمه الله تعالی و ابقاه ؛	31	
Ditto	راجه نگر ؛ سرنامه — مهربان دوستان راجه صاحب سلمهٗ ؛ شرح خط — مراسلة الوداد ؛ خاتمه — زیاده چه نگاشته آید كاغذ — زرافشان ؛ خريطة — لفافه كاغذ ابتردار ؛ دولفافه — مهربان دوستان راجه سکندر خان صاحب سی - آئی - ای - راجه نگر سلمهٗ موصول باد خريطة کمخواب ؛	19*	The Dalai Lama has been deposed by the Chinese Government and is at present a refugee in India
Ditto	سلطان زنجبار سرنامه — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجاه الافخم المحب الاشفق السيد علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المحترم سلمه الله تعالی و ابقاه شرح خط — و بعد استفسار عن حال سلامتک نعرف جنابک دلی ؛ خاتمه — وهذا ما نعرفک به و دمت سالماً والسلام ؛ كاغذ — تكلدار خريطة — زربفت ؛ دولفافه — الی جناب الاجل الاکرم عالیجاه الافخم المحب الاشفق السيد علی بن حمد بن محمد سلطان زنجبار المعظم سلمه الله تعالی و ابقاه ؛	21	Zanzibar has not now direct relations with the Indian Government but the Sultan was addressed by His Excellency in 1889

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
10	NEPAL . . . . (KATHMANDU).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur, Shah Bahadur Sham Sher Jang, Maharaja of.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	NEPAL . . .	Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of.	My esteemed friend, I remain with much consideration, Your Excellency's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. No Kharita bag.
12	TIBET	Lien Yu, Tachen, Imperial Chinese Resident at Lhasa and Lieutenant-General of the Banner Forces.	My friend. I am, Your Excellency's most sincere friend. Crest—Gold.
13	TIBET	The Ti-Rim-poche, Regent of Tibet .	Your Serenity. ‡ Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
10	NEPAL . . . . (KATHMANDU).	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur, Shah Bahadur Sham Sher Jang, Maharaja of.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	NEPAL . . .	Major-General His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Sham Sher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L., Prime Minister, Marshal of.	My esteemed friend, I remain with much consideration, Your Excellency's sincere friend. Crest—Gold. No Kharita bag.
12	TIBET	Lien Yu, Tachen, Imperial Chinese Resident at Lhasa and Lieutenant-General of the Banner Forces.	My friend. I am, Your Excellency's most sincere friend. Crest—Gold.
13	TIBET	The Ti-Rim-poche, Regent of Tibet .	Your Serenity. ‡ Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest—Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No of Guns	Remarks
Viceroy and Governor General	مهاراجه دهراج نیپال ، سرنامه — امارت و ایالت مرتبت مهاراجه صاحب بسیار مهربان استظهار دوستان سلامت ، شرح خط — مکاتبهٔ مسرت طراز آن ایالت مرتبت ، خاتمه — دوستدار کمال پاس و لحاظ را که نسبت بآنمهربان دارد ظاهر میسازد و خود را دوست صادق آنمشفق میشمارد - زیاده چه بر طرازد کاغذ — زر افشان ، خریطه — کمخواب ، درلفافه — بمطالعهٔ ساطعهٔ مهاراجه دهراج پرتهوی بیر بکرم جنگ بهادر شاه بهادر شمشیر جنگ موصول باد ،	21	
Ditto *	وزیر اعظم نیپال ، سرنامه — رفعت و معالی پناه مهربان دوستان سلمه‌الله تعالی ، شرح خط — مکتوب آن مهربان خاتمه — اشتیاق با پاس و لحاظ بسیار دوست صادق آنمهربان میباشد زیاده چه نگارش درآید ، کاغذ — زر افشان خریطه — ندارد درلفافه — رفعت و معالی پناه مهربان دوستان هز اکسلنسی میجر جنرل مهاراجه سر چندر شمشیر جنگ رانا بهادر - جی - سی - بی - جی - سی - اس - آئی - ڈی - سی ایل وزیر اعظم و مارشل نیپال ،	19 *	*De facto* ruler * Accorded this salute when he visits India as the representative of the Ruler of Nepal
Ditto †			†Previous Chinese Residents have been addressed by His Excellency the Viceroy but it has been decided that they should be addressed in future by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. On the last occasion he was addressed by the Secretary the letter commencing and concluding in the usual official style
Ditto	خریطه کمخواب		‡On the last occasion that he was addressed by the Foreign Secretary the Regent was not styled "His Serenity" but the Political Officer in Sikkim has since advised that the Ti-Rim-poche should be so styled. All business letters to the Ti-Rim-poche are signed by the Foreign Secretary the letter commencing and concluding in the usual official style.

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
14	TIBET	His Serenity Penchen E-te-ni Lo-sang Tub-den cho-kyi-nyi-ma Ge-lek Nam-gyal pal-sang-po, the Tashi Lama of Shigatse.	Your serenity. —— Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Crest, Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
15	*GWALIOR* . . .	Her Highness Maharani Sakhiya Raja Sahiba Sindhia Alijah Bahadur, *C.I.*	My esteemed friend. —— I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest, Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
16	IDAR	Major-General His Highness Maharaja Bahadur Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S I., K.C.B., A.D.C. to Hon'ble Member the King, Regent of the Jodhpur State.	My esteemed friend. —— Your Highness's sincere friend.

FORT ST.

17	*ARCOT*	Hon'ble† Sir Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Prince of.	My friend, —— I remain, Your sincere friend. Crest, Blue. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String—(Dori) Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

MY

18	MYSORE . . .	Her Highness Maharani Kempa Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas, Sannidhan, *C. I.*, of.	My esteemed friend, —— I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest, Gold.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No. of Guns	Remarks
Viceroy and Governor General	خریطه - کمخواب ،	*	* He was accorded a salute of 17 guns on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta in December 1905 to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales
Ditto	مهارانی سکهیا راجه صاحبه گوالیار ، سرنامه — مهارانی صاحبه مهربان دوستان سلمها الله تعالی ، خاتمه — الجانب با پاس و لحاظ بسیار دوست صادق آن مهربان میباشد — زیاده حد بر طرازد ، کاغذ — زر افشان خریطه — کمخواب	*Nil*	
Ditto	در لفافه — مهارانی صاحبه مهربان دوستان مهارانی سکهیا راجه صاحبه سندهیا عالیجاه بهادر سی - آئی - سلمها الله تعالی ،	17	

GEORGE

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No. of Guns	Remarks
Viceroy and Governor General	ارکات ، سرنامه — امیر صاحب مشفق مهربان کرم فرمای دوستان سلامت — بعد از شرح شوق ملاقات مسرت آیات که زیاده از احاطهٔ تحریر و تقریر است مشهود خاطر مهربانی مآثر میدارد ، شرح خط — مهربانی نامهٔ ورود شمامه ، خاتمه — الجانب را دوست صادق خود خواهند شمرد — زیاده حد بر طرازد ، کاغذ — تکلدار ، خریط — کمخواب ، در لفافه — بمطالعهٔ امیر صاحب مشفق مهربان کرم فرمائی دوستان دی آنریبل سر غلام محمد علی خان بهادر کے - سی - آئی - ای - موصول باد ،	*Nil* †	† So styled as he is a member of the Imperial Legislative Council

SORE

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No. of Guns	Remarks
Viceroy and Governor General		‡19	‡ Personal Salute

Number.	Name of State or place of residence.	Name and address of Chief in English.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English and colour of Crest.
			BOM
	Aden Protectorate.		
19	AL HAUTA (LAHEJ) .	Sultan *Sir* Ahmad Fadthl, *K.C.S.I.* . .	Not addressed in English.
20	KISHN AND SOCOTRA .	Sultan Ali bin Abdulla bin Salim bin Saad bin Afrir.	Ditto.
21	FADTHLI (SHUKRA) .	Sultan Ahmad bin Husain	Ditto.
22	SHEHR AND MOKALLA .	His Highness Sultan Ghalib bin Awadth Al-Kayti.	Ditto.
23	D'THALA . . .	Amir Shaif bin Sef bin Abdul Haidi bin Hasan.	Ditto.
			IN
	Persian Gulf Arabian Shore.		
24	BAHREIN . . .	Sheikh Esa bin Ali al Khalifa . . .	Not addressed in English.
25	KOWEIT	Sheikh Mubarak bin Subah	Ditto.
	Trucial Chiefs.		
26	DEBAI	Sheikh Buti bin Subail	Ditto.
27	SHARGAH . . .	Sheikh Sagar bin Khaled	Ditto.
28	UM-U-KOWEIM . .	Sheikh Rashid-bin-Ahmad-bin-Abdulla .	Ditto.
29	AJMAN	Sheikh Humaid bin Abdul Aziz . . .	Ditto.
30	ABU DHABI . . .	Sheikh Tahnoon bin Zaeed	Ditto.
31	§RAS-AL-KHAIMA .	(Ruled by the Sheikh of Shargah since 1900) .	Ditto.

Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Name and address of Chief in Persian	No of Guns	Remarks
BAY			
Political Resident at Aden .		9*	* 11 personal
Ditto		9	
Ditto		9	
Ditto.		9	
Ditto.		*Nil*	
DIA.			
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf		5†	† 11 personal.
Ditto		5‡	‡ 12 personal
Ditto		3	
Ditto		3	Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs
Ditto.		3	
Ditto		3	
Ditto.		5	
Ditto		3	§ Since the death of Sheikh Humaid bin Abdulla bin Sultan in 1900, the Chiefship of Ras al Khaima has fallen to the Sheikh of Shargah

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

BARODA

BHUTAN

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

HYDERABAD

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

MYSORE.

NEPAL.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

SIKKIM

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kalat . .	His Highness Beglar Begi Mir *Sir* Mahmud Khan, *G.C.I.E.*, Wali of Kalat. Brahui (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	1864	1893	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and valued friend. I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself Your Highness's sincere friend"
2	Kharan . .	....	..	...	Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	"My honoured and valued friend. After compliments I write to say that . . . ." By the favour of God I am in good health and trust that you my friend and those connected with you are in the enjoyment of good health.
3	Las Bela . .	Mir Kamal Khan, Jam of Las Bela (*Muhammadan*)	About 1872	14th January 189[illegible].	Ditto § .	When the Foreign Secretary writes to the Jam of Las Bela, the letter is enclosed in a Kharita bag which is made of material called Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade) and tied with string (dori) known as Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

§ Mir [illegible] Khan, the late Chief of Kharan, was [illegible] April 1911 [illegible]. The [illegible] settled.

KALAT.

The Khanate of Kalat which formerly comprised the whole country known as Baluchistan is now a Native State included within the modern Baluchistan Agency. Notwithstanding the separation of certain tracts, such as the territories of the Jam of Las Bela and the Marri and Bugti country, whose connection with Kalat is now of the most shadowy kind, the State still occupies about two-thirds of the whole province.

The Khan of Kalat has entrusted most of his civil, criminal and revenue work to the Political Adviser, Kalat State, who is an Extra Assistant Commissioner on the graded list of Baluchistan officials whose services have been lent to the State.

The Kalat State is divided into a number of Niabats situated in Sarawan, Jhalawan and Mekran areas. Six of the more important ones situated in Sarawan (with Kachi) are directly under the Political Adviser's control. The annual income of these Niabats is about Rs. 4,90,000.¶ In addition His Highness the Khan receives Rs. 2,79,000 from annual subsidies.

¶ Figure for the year 1909-1910.

Each of the Niabats in Jhalawan is under the charge of a Naib appointed by His Highness.

The province of Mekran is under the administrative control of a Nazim.

The figures relating to revenue receipts in Jhalawan are not available. As regards Mekran the administration is now self-supporting.

According to the Mastung Treaty of 1876 all disputes among the Brahuis themselves and between them and the Khan or his revenue-paying subjects are dealt with by the Political Agent, Kalat.

The present Khan, Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded his father, Mir Khudadad, on the latter's abdication in November 1893. He was born about 1864. Mir Khudadad Khan died on 20th May 1909.

The Chief's residence is at Kalat, where his Palace fort, the "Miri," is famous for its picturesque strength.

The Khan of Kalat is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue*	Average annual expenditure*	Tribute		Military Forces.						Salute of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
71 593	4 70,336	7 72 078†	2 10 776*					244	234			19
14 210	19 610	1 00,000						26	546‡			Nil
[illegible]441	56,109	2 31,990	2 29 086				..	35	330			Nil

* These figures are approximate

† These include figures for Kharan also which have been taken after deducting the annual contribution from Kharan fund towards maintenance of Mekran levies but do not include the figures of revenue and expenditure for the plateau under the direct control of His Highness the Khan of Kalat

‡ According to the figures given in Administration Report for 1908-1909

§ Personal salute

KHARAN

The Fort of Kharan, with its village of about 100 mat huts around it lies 76 miles south-west of Nushki and is the head-quarters of the Nausherwani Chief

The Nausherwanis though but extremely few in number are the dominant tribe and all other minor Baluch tribes in the country as the Pakshanis and the Mashkel Rekis, are subject to them and pay them revenue

The Nausherwanis claim to be descended from the ancient Kianian dynasty but they cannot trace their origin further back than three generations beyond Ibrahim Khan who took service with Sultan Shah Hussain of Persia in A D 1697 Ibrahim's grandfather's name was Nausherwan, and it is from this ancestor that the tribe doubtless takes its designation Migrating eastwards the tribe first came to Garmsel and many of them are still to be found on Helmand

In 1886 Sir Nauroz Khan, K C I E succeeded his father Azad Khan in the Chiefship The former, who was born in 1833 died in 1909 and was succeeded by his son Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan was murdered on the 17th April 1911 by his own sepoys The question of succession has not yet been settled The delimitation of the Perso Baluch border has set at rest Nausherwani claims in Eastern Persia, while the recent delimitation of the Kharan-Chagai border and its acceptance by the late Sardar Muhammad Yaqub Khan has settled the limits of their possessions on the north. Towards Makran Kharan the Kharan boundary has now also been defined and the encroachments the Nausherwanis were disposed to indulge in in this direction have now ceased. Their Panjgur possessions (the village of Khudabadan and parts of Tasp and Sur Kahiran) are no longer under dispute

Mir Muhammad Yakub Khan drew the Rs 6,000 a year during his life time which was given to his grandfather Azad Khan in 1884, when the latter finally acknowledged himself a

subject of Kalat by taking his seat in Darbar among the Sarawan Brahui Chiefs. He also received a subsidy of Rs. 4,000 a year in return for the protection of that portion of the Indo-European Telegraph line which passes through his territory.

LAS BELA.

Bela lies 115 miles north-west of Karachi.

The ruling family claims descent from Abdul Munaf of the Kureshi tribe of Arabia.

Jam Mir Khan, the grandfather of the present Chief, who succeeded his father about the year 1840, was constantly at feud with the Khan of Kalat, and in the end was obliged to leave his State and take refuge at Karachi. At the request of the Khan he was kept in the fort at Hyderabad and thence sent to Poona, his son, Jam Ali Khan, being allowed to remain behind at Hyderabad. In 1874 the latter escaped to Las Bela, where he came to terms with the Khan of Kalat and undertook the charge of affairs. In 1877 Jam Mir Khan was pardoned and restored to his former position. After his restoration he quarrelled with his son who was deported from Bela and detained under surveillance at Sibi until the death of his father in 1888. The succession was disputed, but eventually Jam Ali Khan was recognised as the rightful heir and appointed to the Jamship of Las Bela in January 1889. Jam Ali Khan rendered loyal and valuable services in the Zhob and Kej expeditions under the late Sir Robert Sandeman, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, in recognition of which he was made a C.I.E. and K.C.I.E., and was granted a salute of 9 guns.

Sir Robert Sandeman died of pneumonia at Bela in the beginning of 1892, where his remains were interred and a tomb erected. A large garden surrounds the tomb and is maintained by the State at considerable expense.

The present Jam, Mir Kamal Khan, is about 38 years old and was recognised as Jam on the death of his father, Jam Ali Khan, on the 14th January 1896. The affairs of the State necessitated the interference of Government, and in compliance with the Jam's own request a Wazir was appointed to assist in carrying on the State affairs for a period of five years.

The period of probation expired in May 1901, and the Jam has been given full powers subject to certain conditions.

The revenue of the State is small compared with its area owing to the general barren nature of the country and the large number of muafis which were granted many years ago.

The land is mostly "khuskaba."

Mahmud of Ghazni is said to have passed through the State when invading India. This is said to be evidenced by old ruins found in the country.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

BARODA.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Baroda . .	His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Maharaja *Sir* Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, Maratha (*Hindu*).	10th March 1863.	27th May 1875.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BARODA.

The Gaekwar family first rose to prominence about 1720-21, when Damaji Rao Gaekwar was appointed by Raja Shahu of Satara to the post of second-in-command of his army with the title of "Shamsher Bahadur" or the Valiant Sword. Equally distinguished was his nephew and successor, Pilaji Rao, who as Lieutenant, or Mutalik of the Maratha forces, with the additional title of "Sena Khas Khel" or Chief of the Special or Private Troops, laid the foundation of the family's dominions in Gujarat, with Baroda for the capital. Pilaji's son, Damaji, continued the conquest of Gujarat with the assistance of the Peshwa Balaji Rao till in A.D. 1755 the Moghul Government in Ahmedabad was entirely subverted. The death of Damaji in 1768 was the signal for family dissensions fomented by the Peshwa. The disorder brought the State into connection with the British Government, as their support was enlisted by Damaji's son, Fattehsing Rao, with the result that an offensive and defensive treaty was concluded in 1772. Fattehsing Rao died in 1789. The third Chief in succession from him, Anand Rao, Gaekwar, entered into fresh treaties in 1802 and 1805 with the British Government, whereby definite relations were established and among other Provisions the maintenance of a subsidiary force was agreed to, for which territories yielding Rs. 11,70,000 were ceded by the Darbar. In 1815, the connection between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa was severed, and in 1817 a supplementary Treaty was concluded for the cession to the British Government of all the rights the Gaekwar had acquired by the farm of the Peshwa's territories in Gujarat, the consolidation of the British territories and the Gaekwar's by the exchange of certain districts, the co-operation of the Gaekwar's troops with the British in time of war, an increase of the subsidiary force, the maintenance of a contingent of 3,000 † horse at the disposal of the British Government and the mutual surrender of criminals. Ananda Rao Gaekwar died in 1819, and was succeeded by his younger brother, Sayaji Rao, who in 1820 entered into a further convention with the British, whereby he agreed to send no troops into Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha and to make no demands on his tributaries except through the medium of the British Government, who, on their part, engaged to procure payment of the tribute free of expense to the Gaekwar. In 1847 Sayaji Rao died and was succeeded in turn by his sons, Ganpat Rao, and Khande Rao. During the Mutiny of 1857, Khande Rao remained loyal to the British Government, and in reward was relieved from the payment of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum, for which the Darbar had been liable on account of a body of cavalry, known as the Gujarat Irregular Horse. He was also created a G.C.S.I. in 1862.

† This force was disbanded in 1885 in consideration of an annual money payment of Rs. 3,75,000 by the Darbar.

Khande Rao died in 1870, leaving no son and was succeeded by his younger brother Mulhar Rao, who ruled till 1875, when he was deposed for an attempt to poison the Resident, Colonel (Sir Robert Phayre) and for gross misgovernment. For his successor, Maharani Jamna Bai, as the widow of Khande Rao and in consideration of the latter's

Area of State in square miles	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *		Tributes		Military Forces						Salutes
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
8,099	1 952 692	1 59 22,000	1,49,46 000			1,500	3 275			•		21

* Average of previous five years

services during the Mutiny, was invited to adopt a son The choice lay between three brothers, descendants of Pilaji Rao through his younger son Pratap Rao The second of the three was adopted and is the present Gaekwar His Highness was installed under the style of Maharaja Sayaji Rao on the 27th May 1875 being then 13 years of age

On the Maharaja's accession, Sir T Madava Rao, K C S I at that time Dewan at Indore, and one of the ablest statesmen whom India has produced was appointed Minister and Mr F A. Elliot of the Bombay Civil Service was engaged as tutor to His Highness Both appointments have borne lasting fruit Under Sir Madava Rao's regime all Departments of the State were reformed His Highness was invested with full ruling powers in 1881 Sir Madava Rao retired in 1883

In November 1875 His late Majesty King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, honoured Baroda with a visit in the course of his Indian tour and was the guest of the Gaekwar On the 1st January 1877 the Maharaja was present at the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, and on that occasion was invested with the title of "Farzand-i Khas-i Daulat i Inglishia" or 'Favoured Son of the British Empire" He was created a G C. S I in 1887 and he attended the Imperial Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 His Highness has had the honour of being received in England by Their Majesties Queen Victoria King Edward VII, and the present King Emperor, and of being visited at Baroda by Their Excellencies Lords Dufferin Elgin and Minto during Their Viceroyalties

The Maharaja first married in 1880 Chimnabai Saheba of Tanjore, who died in 1885. The only son of this marriage, the Yuvaraj Fattehsing Rao, died in September 1908 at the age of 25 leaving two daughters and one son, Pratap Rao, who is the heir apparent In 1886 His Highness married Chimnabai Saheba of Ghatge family of Dewas, by whom he has three sons and one daughter

The Government of the State is conducted on modern lines The executive head of the administration directly responsible to the Maharaja is the Dewan or Minister, assisted by an Executive Council of which he is President, their respective powers being regulated by rules laid down by the Maharaja from time to time With the Minister is occasionally associated an Amatya or Joint Revenue Minister, to relieve him within certain limits of the control of the Revenue and allied Departments, and there is a Deputy Minister or Naib Dewan to whom the Minister delegates powers at his discretion

The various Departments in turn are organised as in British India, there being a Sar Subah or Revenue Commissioner, a Commissioner for Settlement and Land Records, Chief Engineers for Public Works (Buildings, Communications and Irrigation) and for Railways, a Conservator of Forests, a Minister of Education, etc For general administrative purposes the State is divided into 4 Prants (Districts) and 47 Mahals which are in the charge of Subahs and Wahiwatdars respectively. The Police organization is similar, the corresponding officials being the Police Naib Subahs and Fouzdars, while in most of

the other Departments, the District is the usual unit of charge. The ryotwari system is in force generally throughout the State, and the revenue assessment is conducted on the lines of the Bombay Settlement. An alienation enquiry was begun in 1889 and has been carried out throughout the State.

On the judicial side the Varisht (or High) Court is composed of 3 judges, and there are District and Subordinate Courts constituted as in British India, except that since 1904 the Subordinate Courts have been invested with criminal as well as Civil powers, and executive officers have been almost entirely relieved of Magisterial duties.

Reciprocity exists between the Civil and Revenue Courts of British India and of Baroda for the direct service of processes and the execution of decrees. Similarly there is a system of direct co-operation between the Police of the State and of neighbouring Administrations and of direct correspondence in certain matters between Revenue officers in the Bombay Presidency and Darbar officials of similar status.

For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there is a Legislative Council comprising non-official members both nominated and elected. This latter element has also been introduced since 1904 in the State's system of Local Boards, of which the village Punchayat forms the basis. Such Punchayats have been founded for villages, or groups of villages, having a population of 1,000, the Patel being president with the village accountant and school-master as *ex-officio* members, and the rest of the members being partly officially appointed and partly elected. The Mahal and District Boards have been constituted on simlar lines, and all are invested with defined powers of local administration for which funds have been placed at their control. Thus village Punchayats receive a fixed share of the Local Cess collections of their village from which they are expected to meet all ordinary village wants, and they discharge petty judicial duties.

Education is another popular movement in the State. In 1893 compulsory and free primary education was tentatively introduced by the Darbar in one District, and since August 1906 has been made universal. According to the latest statistics available, the educational institutions of the State in addition to the Baroda College consisted of three High schools, 23 Anglo-vernacular schools, and 3,469 vernacular schools with an attendance of 202,000. There is a well equipped technical school at Baroda, and various industrial schools in the Districts.

Other measures which may be noticed are the abolition in 1887 of all transit duties in the State, and the discontinuance in 1909 of all customs duties with the exception of the sea-customs in the Maharaja's possessions in Kathiawar and the duties imposed under Treaty obligations with the British Government. The State has also transferred to the local municipalities any octroi duties levied in their areas. In 1901 the Maharaja arranged with the Government of India to withdraw the local (Babashai) currency and to substitute British Indian silver coinage as the currency of the State for a term of not less than 50 years. His Highness devotes particular attention to the development of railways in his territory: the State already owns 296 miles of open lines, and an additional 75 miles are at present under construction. Commercial enterprise receives every encouragement from the Darbar. At the close of the year 1908-9 there were 17 Joint-stock Companies in the State with an aggregate capital of Rs. 45½ lakhs, including the Bank of Baroda founded in 1908 with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs. A distillery has recently been established as a private undertaking at Baroda and has secured the contract for the supply of liquor under the central distillery system which is in force throughout the State. For the benefit of the agricultural population experimental farms have been established at selected centres and are doing valuable work: and attention is being devoted to the etablishment of agricultural banks and co-operative credit societies.

The Maharaja has himself travelled extensively in Europe, America and the Far East. Of his three sons the eldest son, Jaising Rao, has gone from Harrow to Harvard University, while the two younger are being educated in England. Many of the Darbar's officers have studied abroad: and in addition to the grant of State scholarships for that purpose, His Highness has recently inaugurated a system of educational tours for selected officials and students.

BHUTAN.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	The highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bhutan . .	His Highness Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E. (*Buddhist*).	1861 .	December 1907.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 89th and 92nd degree of east longitude and for 90 miles north and south mostly between the 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude.

2. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa. About the middle of the seventeenth century some Tibetan soldiers were sent from Kham, the eastern province of Tibet, by orders of the Lhasa Government to look at the country. A fight ensued, the Tek-pas gave way and retreated to the plains with the exception of a few who remained in a menial capacity with the Bhutanese. The Kham-ba soldiers settled in the country and formed a colony without organisation or Government.

3. A travelling Lama, Shap-trung Lha-pa, who subsequently visited the country, acquired such influence that he was eventually made ruler under the title of Dharma Raja. Afterwards he was driven out of the country by another Lama, who was not bound by vows of celibacy, called Dup-gein, who became the Dharma Raja. Dup-gein on his accession to the Dharma Rajaship separated from his family and took vows of celibacy. His descendants, who are still distinguished as the clan of Chö-je, the Chief family of Lamas in Bhutan, are exempted from all taxation and payment of revenue and are entitled to special marks of distinction in Bhutan. Dup-gein before his death stated that, if his body were preserved, he would appear again. His body is to the present day kept in the fort of Punakha in a silver tomb. His incarnation re-appeared at Lhasa three years after his death and was duly installed as the Dharma Raja. This Dharma Raja, considering that temporal and spiritual powers were incompatible, confined himself entirely to the latter and appointed a minister to wield the former. This minister by degrees became the temporal Ruler of Bhutan with the title of Deb Raja.

4. Early in the eighteenth century the Bhutanese invaded Sikkim and held the country for five or six years and eventually annexing the Dumsong Fort and the tract of country which is now the Kalimpong Sub-Division of the Darjeeling District.

5. The British Government first came into contact with Bhutan in 1773, when an expedition was sent to relieve the Raja of Kuch Behar from Bhutanese encroachments. By a Treaty of peace concluded in 1774, the Bhutanese agreed to pay a tribute of 5 Tangan horses to the British Government for the possession of the Chitchacotta province, to deliver up the Raja of Kuch Behar and never to make any incursions into British territory or molest the ryots in any way.

6. From this time till 1826, when the British occupied Assam, there was little intercourse with Bhutan. After the occupation of Assam in consequence of a series of aggressions on British territory by the Bhutanese, the British Government decided to annex the Duars, or passes at the foot of the Bhutan hills. The seven Assam Duars, comprising about 1,600 square miles of country, were annexed in 1841, and a sum of R10,000 is paid annually to Bhutan as compensation.

7. Further aggressions on the portion of the country lying along the Bengal section of the Duars, resulted in Sir Ashley Eden's Mission of 1863. The Mission was grossly insulted and a dishonourable treaty extorted from the British Envoy. The Military

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tributes		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular troops		Irregular troops		Imperial Service troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	1	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
18 000	300 000 (by rough estimate)	No basis of estimate perhaps 2 00 000	Not known						9,950			15

operations which followed resulted in the defeat of the Bhutanese and the conclusion of the Treaty of 1865 under which the Bhutan Darbar formally ceded the eighteen Duars of Bengal and Assam and agreed to liberate all kidnapped British subjects, the British Government paying in return an annual subsidy commencing at R25 000 and rising to R50 000 subject to good behaviour on the part of Bhutan

8 With the exception of a raid in 1880 near Buxa and some outrages committed in the Kamrup district in Assam in 1889, which led to the temporary withholding of the annual subsidy and the establishment of a police outpost at Kakolabari nothing of importance has since occurred and the relations of Government with Bhutan up to the present time have remained friendly In 1892 the delimitation of the old boundary between Jalpaiguri and Bhutan was brought to a satisfactory conclusion

9 The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division was appointed Political Agent for Bhutan in January 1896

10 The subsidy was formerly paid at Buxa to the representative of the Bhutan Darbar by the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri but in 1904 it was paid at Phari in Tibet, under the supervision of Colonel Younghusband C I E (now Sir Francis Younghusband K C I E), then British Commissioner, Tibet Frontier Matters, instead of at Buxa Since then it has been paid by the Political Officer in Sikkim One Bhutanese resides as Agent at Buxa and another at Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district To both these Agents allowances are paid by the British Government

11 The late Deb Raja Pang San gye Dor-je Yam pe Lo pen a nominee of the Tongsa Penlop died in December 1903 and was succeeded in 1904 by Cho le Tul ku another nominee of the Tongsa Penlop

12 During the latter part of 1903 the Tongsa Penlop was invited by the Government of Bengal to meet the Commissioner of Rajshahi When correspondence was proceeding with him on the subject the management of the political affairs of the Bhutan State was transferred to Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband under the direct control of the Foreign Department of the Government of India A friendly meeting took place at Phari in Tibet between Colonel Younghusband and the Thim bu Jong pen who was sent by the Tongsa Penlop and the co operation of the Bhutan Durbar was secured in making a survey of a direct route to the Chumbi Valley through Bhutan from India

13 In 1904 Ugyen Wangchuk the Tongsa Penlop accompanied the British Mission to Lhasa To mark the appreciation of the British Government of the friendly attitude of the Bhutanese the King Emperor was pleased to make the Tongsa Penlop a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire Mr White the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was in consequence deputed to Punakha in March 1905 to present to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk the insignia of the Order Mr White's Mission was accorded a most hospitable welcome After the close of the Tibet Mission the political relations between the Government of India and the Bhutan Durbar were placed in the hands of the Political Officer in Sikkim

14 In December 1905 Sir Ugyen Wangchuk visited Calcutta as the special representative of the Dharma and Deb Rajas and was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India on the 27th December 1905 His Excellency paid him a return visit on the 28th December 1905 A salute of 15 guns was fired in his honour

On the 2nd January 1906, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was received by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Royal Highness paid him a return visit on the 5th January 1906.

15. In 1907, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk was elected hereditary Maharaja of Bhutan and was installed on the *guddi* on the 17th December 1907. Mr. White, the then Political Officer in Sikkim, was present. The Tongsa Penlop has not however obtained absolute power as the Paro Penlop and other leading feudal Chiefs still retained considerable powers. A salute of 15 guns was granted to the Maharaja in July 1911, as an hereditary distinction.

16. From December 1909 to February 1910 the present Political Officer, Mr. C. A. Bell, made an extended tour through Western Bhutan and negotiated the Treaty, by which the external relations of Bhutan are placed under the control of the British Government and the subsidy is increased from half a lakh of rupees annually to one lakh. Mr. Bell's Mission was received with the utmost cordiality by all classes of the population from the Maharaja downwards.

17. An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other.

18. The fighting strength of the Bhutanese, according to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, is 9,950. This force consists of the followers of all the Bhutanese Chiefs. Their arms consist of a few modern sporting rifles, matchlocks, bows and arrows and single-edged swords.

19. The trade of Bhutan with British India is as yet small. The total of exports and imports during the last four years amounted to :—

	R
1905-1906	14,39,000
1906-1907	13,92,000
1907-1908	5,99,000
1908-1909	3,51,401

20. The highest British authority by whom Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor-General. The form of the commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows : "My friend—I remain, your sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baraundha (Pathar Kachhar).	Raja Gaya Perchad Singh, Raghuvansi, Rajput (*Hindu*)	1865.	9th July 1909	Agent to the Governor General in Central India	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
2	Bhaisaunda	Rao Bahadur Chaubey Chhatarsal Prasad, Jagirdar, Brahman (*Hindu*).	27th May 1878.	11th October 1885.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
3	Jaso . .	Diwan Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	12th July 1860.	30th January 1892.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
4	Kamta Rajaula	Rao Ram Prasad, Jagirdar, Kayasth (*Hindu*).	1870	1st January 1892.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
5	Kothi . .	Raja Avadhendra Bahadur Singh, Baghel Rajput (*Hindu*)	1870 .	23rd September 1897.	Ditto	Ditto . . .
6	Maihar . .	Raja Randhir Singh, Jogi (*Hindu*).	1866	7th January 1911.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
7	Nagod (Unchehra).	Raja Jadabindra Singh, Parihar Rajput (*Hindu*).	30th December 1855.	23rd February 1874.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
8	Pahra (Chaube)	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Radha Charan, Jagirdar, Brahman (*Hindu*)	17th October 1856.	4th January 1868.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
9	Paldeo . .	Rao Bahadur† Chaubey Jagat Raj, Jagirdar, Brahman (*Hindu*).	15th May 1865.	16th February 1894.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
10	Rewa . .	His Highness Maharaja *Sir* Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, Bhagel Rajput (*Hindu*).	23rd July 1876	5th February 1880.	Viceroy and Governor General.	My esteemed friend,—I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest— Gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	Sohawal . .	Raja‡ Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, Bhagel Rajput (*Hindu*).	7th August 1878.	23rd November 1899.	Agent to the Governor General.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String Dori. Nimzar (Gold and silk thread)
12	Taraon .	Chaubey Brij Gopal, Jagirdar, Brahman (*Hindu*).	21st September 1864.	1st February 1895.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .

* These figures
† Personal
‡ Personal title.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	8	9	20
218	15 724	21,100	21 000					12	85			9
52	4 168	15 400	14 500					4	65			*Nil*
74	7 209	30,000	30 500					3	17			*Nil*
13	1 232	6 100	6 100						17			*Nil*
168 8	19 112	25 200	25 000					15	203			*Nil*
407	63 702	1 21 500	1 18,000					14	242			9
501 4	67 092	1 82 500	2 03 500					12	67			9
27	3 535	15 100	14 900					10	110			*Nil*
28	8 598	*2 600	31,000		..			6	100			*Nil*
13,000	1,327,385	28 07 700	31 52,300			627	3 114					17
212 9	37 216	60 000	60 000					4				*Nil*
29	3 178	10 300	10 800					3	41			*Nil*

are approximate
title
Hereditary title is Raja.

BARAUNDHA (PATHAR KACHHAR).

The ruling family is very ancient and belongs to the Raghuvansi division of Rajputs. The present line traces its descent from Gaurichand, a Chief of Baraundha, who died in 1549 A. D. The Chief received the title of "Raja Bahadur" in 1877. Raja Raghubar Dayal Singh died without heirs, real or adopted, in 1885, and Raja Thakur Prasad Singh was selected for succession to the *gadi* from a collateral branch. He was born in 1847 and died on the 8th July 1909. He was succeeded by his son Gaya Pershad Singh.

The Chief is entitled to a salute of 9 guns and to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

BHAISAUNDA.

For history see "Paldeo."

The present Jagirdar, Chaube Chhatarsal Prasad, was educated at the Rajkumar College at Nowgong. He is intelligent and educated. During the minority of the Jagirdar, the estate was administered by a Kamdar under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The management was handed over to the Jagirdar in 1895. He received the title of Rao Bahadur on the 25th June 1909.

JASO.

The family belongs to the Bundela clan of Rajputs. In 1807 Jaso was considered subordinate to Ajaigarh; but after a protracted enquiry a separate *sanad* was granted to the Jagirdar in 1817.

The present Jagirdar, Jagat Raj, retired voluntarily from managing the affairs of the Jagir and adopted the style of a religious recluse in 1900, and the Government of India then directed that the management of the Jagir should be carried on by the Political Agent through a Diwan; but did not consider it necessary to formally depose Jagat Raj. Jagat Raj lives at Richul, a village in the Jaso Jagir, of which, previous to his accession to the *gadi*, he was the "Ubaridar." Kuar Girwar Singh, his only son, who was born in 1891, is a student at the Daly College at Indore.

KAMTA RAJAULA.

The Jagir was originally granted in 1812 to Gopal Lal Kayasth, family vakil of the Kalinjar Chaubes.

(See history of the Paldeo Jagir.)

The present Jagirdar is Rao Ram Prasad.

KOTHI.

The ruling family are Rajput Baghels and were formerly subordinate to Panna; but received a separate *sanad* in 1810. The Chief of Kothi received the title of "Raja Bahadur" as a hereditary distinction in 1878.

The present Raja is Avadhendra Bahadur Singh.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

MAIHAR

The State was originally a dependency of Panna but, after the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Thakur Durjan Singh was confirmed as Ruler of Maihar in 1806 on executing a deed of allegiance to the British Government

Raja Rughubir Singh succeeded his father in 1852, and was invested with the management of his State in 1865 In 1869 the title of "Raja" was conferred upon him and his heirs in recognition of the liberality displayed by him in 1863 in remitting transit duties and in ceding land for railway purposes The late Chief Raja Jadubir Singh, was born in August 1864 and succeeded his father on the *gadi* in March 1908 He died in July 1910, and was succeeded by his brother, Kunwar Randhir Singh, the present Chief, who was Installed on the 7th January 1911

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy

NAGOD (UNCHEHRA)

The ruling family belongs to the Parihar clan of Rajputs, and is said to have been settled in Nagod previous to the arrival of the Baghels in Rewa They were originally tributaries of the Panna Chief but received a *sanad* from the British Government in 1809

The present Chief s father rendered good service in the mutiny and was rewarded in 1859 with the grant of eleven villages from the confiscated State of Bijeraghogarh

The present Chief is Raja Jadabindra Singh He was entrusted with ruling powers in 1894, but on account of his frequent absences from the State, his powers were taken from him in 1894 while he was absent at Benares and the State has since then been administered by a Diwan under the direct supervision of the Political Agent The Chief brought to an end his voluntary exile to Benares and returned to Sutna in September 1904 he now lives in his State on a monthly allowance of Rs 2,000 The Chief has formally adopted from a Parihar family of Katkon (Nagod State) a boy named Lal Bhargavendra Singh who has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy

PAHRA (CHAUBE)

For ancestry and family history see "Paldeo The present Jagirdar, Chaube Radha Charan, succeeded to the Jagir by adoption from the Taraon branch of the family He received the personal title of "Rai Bahadur in 1898 as a reward for good work during the famine of 1897 This title was altered to ' Rao Bahadur" at the request of the Jagirdar in 1902 Radha Charan was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong

PALDEO

Paldeo is the first among the Chaube Jagirs. The ancestors of the Chaube Jagirdars were Chaube Brahmans and Killadars or governors of the fortress of Kalinjar, under the Panna Durbar against whose authority they successfully rebelled

In 1806 Dariao Singh, the then Killadar, was confirmed in possession of Kalinjar by the British Government, but his conduct was so unsatisfactory and the disunion among the members of his family so violent, that in 1812 they were made to exchange Kalinjar for the lands which they now hold, and a separate *sanad* was given to each of the seven members of the family, 2 shares being included in the *sanad* of Chhatarsal on his own account and that of his mother Ari, and one also to the family vakil whose descendants hold the Kamta Jagir

It is a rule of succession among the Chaube Jagirdars that, when heirs fail to any of them, his Jagir is divided among the surviving branches. In this way three shares have already been absorbed, while one has been confiscated for misconduct, so that five remain.

The present Jagirdar is Chaube Jagat Raj. He received the personal title of "Rao Bahadur" on the 1st January 1903.

REWA.

The ruling family belongs to the Baghel clan of Rajputs descended from the Gujrat family which ruled at Anhilwara Patan from 1219 to 1296. A member of the family migrated to Northern India and obtained possession of Bandhogarh, which remained the capital of the Baghel possessions until its destruction by Akbar in 1597, when Rewa became the chief town.

Rewa is the first among the Baghelkhand States. The State is held under treaties made in 1812 and 1813.

For his services in 1857, the districts of Sohagpur and Amarkantak were conferred upon Maharaja Raghuraj Singh, the present Chief's father, on his guaranteeing that he would respect the rights of the zamindars of Amarkantak.

The transit duties levied in the State were abolished in 1868.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sir Venkat Raman Singh Bahadur, is, according to native history, the thirty-third of his line.

He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father when he was only three years and six months old. The State remained under the supervision of the Political Agent till November 1895, when the Maharaja obtained full ruling powers.

The Maharaja received the title of G.C.S.I. in 1897.

The administration has always been favourably reported on, and the Maharaja has kept up the improved methods of administration introduced during the British supervision of the State.

In 1897 the Maharaja offered his personal services and those of his troops for military duty on the frontier; but the offer was not accepted.

In 1900 the Maharaja offered fifty horses for the Transvaal war; but the offer was not made use of by Government.

Lords Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin paid visits to the State in 1888, 1893, and 1894 respectively, during the minority of the Chief. Lord Curzon visited the State in April 1903.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

SOHAWAL.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Baghel clan and connected with the Baghels of Rewa, of which State Sohawal formerly formed part. About the middle of the sixteenth century, when Amar Singh was Ruler of Rewa, his son, Fateh Singh, threw off his father's authority and established his independence as Chief of Sohawal. Afterwards Sohawal became subordinate to Panna in Bundelkhand; but, on the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government, a separate *sanad* was granted to the Chief of Sohawal in 1809.

The father of the present Chief received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction in 1879. The present Chief, Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, received the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction on the 9th November 1901: the hereditary title is "Rais." The State was in debt; but the Chief has paid them off and administers his State well.

The Chief is entitled to a return visit from the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, but is not entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy

TARAON

For history see "Paldeo"

The present Jagirdar is Chaube Brij Gopal He is well disposed but of weak health

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
40 5	4 897	19 400	18 900									*Nil*
6 902	665 961	30 00 000	28 00 000			165	577		752	400†	279‡	19†
6	442	7 500	7 000									*Nil*
12	1 778	12 760	12 700									*Nil*
6	668	9 500								-		*Nil*
71	144	1 500										*Nil*
5	903	5 400	5 300									*Nil*
8	589	7 000										*Nil*
1	520	3 082	3 082									*Nil* Posthumous
272 9	31 143	1 25 648	1 15 557	11 020					13			9
111	13 634	43 505	42 155		220							*Nil*
29 1	2 944	10 316	9 431									*Nil*
741	92 093	4 86 395	4 84 191		58 576	38	125		151			11
29 60	2 704	11 220	10 978					...				*Nil*
2	701	2,000					..		.			*Nil*
940	88 376	4 77 652	4 60 665		53 210	30	109		40			11
	..	8 615	.				..		.			*Nil*
2	630	2 000		1							..	*Nil*
20	46 3	25,636	25 331									*Nil*

* These figures are approximate † 2 guns within limits of Bhopal territory ‡ 625 Cavalry and 481 Infantry authorised

BHOPAL

Bhopal is the principal Muhammadan State in Central India and ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Muhammadan States in India The ruling family was founded by Dost Muhammad an Afghan of the Mirazi Khel clan who came to India in 1709 during the reign of Forukshir, and obtained possession of the Berasia pargana in Malwa He was nominated superintendent of the district of Berasia, and he ...

advantage of the revolutions, which followed the death of the Emperor, to establish his independent authority in Bhopal and the neighbouring country. He died about 1740 A.D. and was succeeded by his legitimate minor son, Sultan Muhammad Khan; but he was compelled to abdicate in favour of Yar Muhammad, an elder but illegitimate son, whose cause was espoused by the Nizam. Yar Muhammad Khan had four sons, by the eldest of whom, Faiz Muhammad Khan, he was succeeded.

At this time Peshwa Baji Rao, while returning from Delhi, demanded in the name of the Emperor the restoration of the territories usurped by the Pathans of Bhopal, and the Nawab was compelled by treaty to relinquish all his possessions in Malwa except a few towns, being confirmed by the Peshwa in his remaining possessions in Gondwara.

Yasin Muhammad succeeded his brother, Faiz Muhammad Khan, and was succeeded by his brother, Hayat Muhammad Khan.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century, the Bhopal territories were overrun by plundering bands of Pindaris and were also invaded by Raghuji Bhonslé. At this time Wazir Muhammad, son of the Nawab's cousin, Sharif Muhammad Khan, who, when a mere youth, had fled from Bhopal after an unsuccessful rebellion (in which his father had been killed) against the power of the minister, returned to Bhopal as a soldier of fortune. He was the means of saving his country from destruction by the Marathas, and he became the founder of the branch of the Bhopal family which has since ruled in the State.

Towards the close of 1813 Bhopal was besieged by the united armies of the Maharaja Scindia and Raghuji Bhonslé; but Wazir Muhammad made a gallant defence during a siege of nine months and the Marathas were compelled to retire unsuccessful.

Wazir Muhammad died in 1816 and was succeeded by his second son, Nazar Muhammad, who was married to Kudsia Begam, daughter of Ghous Muhammad.

At the commencement of the Pindari war in 1817, the British Government formed a close alliance with Bhopal which Nazar Muhammad gladly accepted. A formal treaty was concluded in 1818, by which the State was guaranteed. Nazar Muhammad agreed to furnish a contingent and he received five districts in Malwa as a reward for his services.

Nazar Muhammad Khan was accidently killed by the discharge of a pistol by the hand of his brother-in-law Faujdar Khan. He left one daughter, the Sikandar Begam, who was married to Jahangir Muhammad Khan. Nawab Jahangir Muhammad Khan died in 1844, leaving one daughter, the Shah Jahan Begam, as the lawful successor to the *masnad* of Bhopal.

The Shah Jahan Begam voluntarily resigned her right to rule during her mother's lifetime, and accordingly the Sikandar Begam was proclaimed Ruler of Bhopal in 1859. Sikandar Begam was always steadfastly attached to the British Government. For her services during the mutiny of 1857, she received in 1860 a grant of the pargana of Berasia, and in 1861 she was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

In 1862 the Government of India granted a sanad guaranteeing the successsion to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

Sikandar Begam died in 1868 and Shah Jehan Begam then assumed the administration. At her request her daughter, Sultan Jahan Begam, was expressly recognised by the British Government as her heir.

In 1877 the Order of the Imperial Crown was conferred on Her Highness the Shah Jahan Begam.

On the occasion of Lord Lansdowne's visit to Bhopal in 1891, Her Highness the Begam and her successors were exempted from the obligation to present *nazars* at interviews with the Viceroy.

Nawab Shah Jahan Begam died in June 1901 and Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam was immediately recognised by the Government of India as Ruler of Bhopal in succession to her mother.

Sultan Jahan Begam married, in February 1875, Myan Ahmad Ali Khan, known as the Sultan Dulha, who died in January 1902. Her Highness has three sons—Nawab

Nasurulla Khan, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, and Sahibzada Hamidulla Khan Nawab Nasurulla Khan the heir apparent, has two sons, the first of whom named Muhammad Habibullah Khan, was born in December 1903, and the second, named Muhammad Rafioullah Khan, in May 1905

Her Highness was made G C I E in June 1904 and a G C S I in January 1910

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales invested Her Highness with the insignia of G C I E during his visit to Indore in November 1905 Her Highness was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness at Indore in November 1905 and was also among the Chiefs assembled to meet His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in January 1907

The Begam's 2nd son, Sahibzada Obaidulla Khan, was appointed as an Honorary Aide-de Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in December 1906 and received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army in January 1909

KHILCHIPUR

The Khilchipur branch of the Khichi clan of Rajputs was founded by Ugra Sen in the year 1544 The representative of the family accorded allegiance to the Maratha rulers, and became tributary to Maharaja Scindia in the year 1793 In 1819 the British Government at the instance of the Gwalior Durbar decided the succession of Sher Singh

Sher Singh was succeeded in 1869 by his nephew Amar Singh In 1899 Amar Singh was succeeded by Rao Bhawani Singh who died in January 1908 Bhawani Singh was succeeded by his son, Durjan Sal Singh, who is a minor receiving education at the Daly College, Indore The State is managed by a Superintendent under the direct orders of the Political Agent in Bhopal

The title of " Rao Bahadur was conferred on the Chief of Khilchipur in April 1873 as a hereditary distinction by the Government of India

The Chief pays a tribute of Bundi Hali Rs 13,500 equivalent to Rs 11,134-3 6 in British Currency, to the British Government under the existing stipulation with the Gwalior Durbar The late Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905

KORWAI

The Chiefship was founded by an Afghan, named Muhammad Diler Khan, of the Feroz Khel He first entered the service of the Raja of Datia in Bundelkhand, and afterwards about 1726 A D, that of the Raja of Basoda and on the death of the Chief of Korwai, he seized the State

Korwai, during the decline of the Moghal Empire, obtained power and dominion equal if not superior in extent, to that of Bhopal, but suffered great spoliation at the hands both of the Marathas and Pindaris In 1818 the Chief applied to the British authorities for protection against the oppression of the Maharaja Scindia's local officials in the neighbouring districts, and it was arranged that he should remain in the undisturbed possession of his territory

Owing to its heavy indebtedness the State was taken under management on behalf of Nawab Munawar Ali Khan in 1896 Nawab Munawar Ali Khan died in 1896 his younger brother, Yakub Ali Khan, succeeded to the State and married his brother's widow in 1897 Yakub Ali Khan died in October 1906 and was succeeded by his son, Sarwar Ali Khan, who was born in December 1901 As the present Nawab is a minor, a joint Superintendent has been appointed for Korwai and Pathari

In 1907 the Government of India advanced to the State a sum of Rs. 2 00 000 at 4 per cent for the purpose of paying off Seth Mulchand of Ajmer, who used to take interest at 6½ per cent

The State pays Rs 220, Government Currency, a year as *tanka* to the Thakur of Agra Barkhera

MUHAMMADGARH.

This State was originally part of Korwai, and was given as a portion to a younger son of the Chief in 1753. It pays no tribute to any State and is directly dependent on the British Government. The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Siddiq Kuli Khan, succeeded his father, Nawab Muhammad Hatim Kuli Khan, who resigned his position as Chief in February 1910.

Owing to the minority of the Chief the State is managed by the Political Agent through a Superintendent.

NARSINGHGARH.

Parasram, the founder of the Rajput State of Narsinghgarh, succeeded his father, Ajab Singh, in 1668 as minister to the Rawat of Rajgarh. In 1681 he compelled the Rawat to divide his territory with him: Narsinghgarh thus became a separate Chiefship.

In 1819 Chain Singh succeeded his father, Sobhag Singh, fifth in descent from Parasram, who had become imbecile. Sobhag Singh recovered and was again entrusted with the rule as Chief of Narsinghgarh. Owing to a difference with the Political Agent at Sehore, he attacked the British forces near that place and was killed in the engagement. After his death in 1827, Chain Singh's widow adopted Hanwant Singh, who died in March 1873, when his grandson, Partab Singh, was recognised as his successor. On this occasion the Maharaja Holkar demanded succession *nazarana*, but his claim was not admitted by Government.

Partab Singh died without issue in April 1890 and was succeeded by his uncle Mahtab Singh. Mahtab Singh died in November 1895.

The present Chief is His Highness Raja Arjun Singh (a cousin of the late Chief). He was educated first at the Daly College, Indore, and then at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and also received training for a year in the Imperial Cadet Corps. In May 1907 he married a daughter of His Highness the Raja of Sailana. He was invested with ruling powers in March 1909. A son and heir, Bikram Singh, was born on the 21st September 1909.

The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the Chief and his heirs by the Government of India in May 1872.

Narsinghgarh pays a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 85,000 to the Maharaja Holkar.

The Chief receives a *tanka* of Hali Rs. 1,200 from the Maharaja Scindia and another of Rs. 5,102 from Dewas.

PATHARI (BANKA).

The Nawab of Pathari is a descendant of Dost Muhammad, the founder of the Bhopal family. He formerly held certain villages in the district of Raghugarh, of which he was deprived by the Maharaja Scindia. But in 1794 the estate was restored to Hyder Muhammad Khan through the mediation of the British Government. The present Nawab is Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan. He pays no tribute to any State.

Owing to heavy debts the estate was taken under management in 1895. It is now being administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Political Agent. The unpaid balance of the debt is Rs. 12,608.

RAJGARH.

The power of the Umats, a branch of the Parmora Rajputs, was established in the district known as Umatwara in the seventeenth century by two cousins, named Mohan Singh and Parasram, who assumed the titles of "Rawat" and "Diwan" and made a division of their possessions. The ancestors of the family, who were proprietors of large herds of camels, came from Mewar in *A. D. 1442*. Out of the division above-mentioned, which took place in 1681, arose the separate Chiefships of Rajgarh and Narsinghgarh.

On the Maratha conquest of Malwa about 1770, the Umats were compelled to submit in common with other States, and the Rawat became tributary to the Maharaja Scindia. In 1818 the Chief in possession of Rajgarh was Nawal Singh who succeeded to the *gadi* by the assassination of his brother.

On the establishment of the British authority in Central India the mediation of the British Government was exercised to effect an arrangement for the payment of the tribute due to the Maharaja Scindia Another agreement was mediated between the Rawat and the Puars of Dewas under which the Rawat receives an annual sum of Bhopal Rs 5 102 from Dewas

In 1831, Rawat Nawal Singh committed suicide and was succeeded by his nephew Moti Singh In 1871, Moti Singh openly announced his conversion to the Mussalman religion and took the name of Muhammad Abdul Waseh Khan He received the title of 'Nawab' from the British Government in 1872, and died in October 1880 He was succeeded by his son Bakhtawar Singh who died in November 1882, and was succeeded by his son Balbahadur Singh Balbahadur Singh died in January 1902 and was succeeded by his uncle, Bane Singh Raja Bane Singh received the title of K C I E in January 1908 and has one son named Kuar Bir Indra Singh who is receiving education at the Daly College Indore

In November 1885 on the occasion of the Viceroy's visit to Indore the hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on the Chief in substitution for 'Rawat' and the Chief was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887

The Raja pays a tribute of 85 000 Chandori rupees to the Maharaja Scindia and also 1,050 Kota rupees to the Jhalawar Chief He receives from the Maharaja Scindia Hali rupees 3 187 annually

The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief with caste and religion.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British official to whom the Chief has been accustomed to be addressed?	Commencement and conclusion of letters in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ali Rajpur	Rana Pratap Singh, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible]	[illegible] August [illegible]	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	My friend—I remain your sincere friend.
2	Bakhtgarh .	Thakur Sardar Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible]	[illegible] August 1892		
3	Barwani .	Rana Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible] December [illegible]	[illegible] December 1894	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India	My friend—I remain your sincere friend.
4	Bhaisola (Dhar)	Thakur [illegible] Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]		Not addressed in English
5	Bharudpura .	Bhumia [illegible] Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*)	[illegible]	[illegible] March [illegible]		Ditto . . .
6	Chiktiabar (Bara Khera)	Bhumia [illegible] Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*)	[illegible]	[illegible] March [illegible]	..	Ditto . . .
7	Dhar . .	His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, Puar Maratha (*Hindu*)	[illegible] November [illegible]	[illegible] July [illegible]	Viceroy and Governor-General	My friend—Your Highness's sincere friend. The cover used is gold Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread) For letters from the Foreign Secretary. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
8	Garhi (Bhalwakhe)	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*)	[illegible]	23rd February [illegible]		..
9	Jamnia . .	Bhumia Hamir Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	.. .
10	Jhabua . .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible]	[illegible] April [illegible]	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
11	Jobat .	Rana Indrajit Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible] March [illegible]	[illegible] August 1897	..	Not addressed in English.
12	Kachhi Baroda	Thakur [illegible] Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible] October 1904	13th June [illegible]	...	Ditto . . .
13	Kali Baori .	Bhumia [illegible] Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	13th November 1903	15th June [illegible]	..	Ditto . . .
14	Kathiwara .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*)	1892	8th June 1903	...	Ditto . . .
15	Kothide . .	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*)	1885	15th November 1901.	...	Ditto . . .
16	Mathwar .	Rana Bakht Singh Puar, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1871 .	15th August 1901.	...	Ditto . . .
17	Mota Barkhera	Bhumia Daulat Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*)	1874 .	11th March 1897.	...	Ditto . . .
18	Multhan . .	Thakur Bharat Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*)	1893	26th August 1901.	...	Ditto . . .
19	Nimkhera .	Bhumia Indarjit Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1888 .	31st December 1894	...	Ditto . . .
20	Rajgarh .	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1871 .	4th December 1900.	...	Ditto . . .
21	Ratanmal .	Thakur Dasrath Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1874 .	29th April 1899.	.	Ditto . . .

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
836	50 185	1 29 224	1 09 71		10 000*			17	199†			9
65 57	6 774	54 318	33 700									*Nil*
1 178	76 136	4 06 019	3 24 383					24	273† 1‡			9
16	3 040	15 113	14 493									*Nil*
30	1 542	7,030	6 18									*Nil*
2 83	2 127	10 743	10 293									*Nil*
1 4 3	142 115	8,43 840	7 77 838			98	212		332† 19‡			15
4 21	712	3 563	3,330									*Nil*
31	2 877	24 000										*Nil*
1,336	80 889	1 25 622	93 670					30	209 75† 4‡			11
139	9,443	29 997	21 106					5	47†			*Nil*
34 53	2 783	30 593	24 350									*Nil*
11 76	2 154	9 159	8 761									*Nil*
70 80	3 425	9 212	8 088									*Nil*
6 44	429	1 077	1,079									*Nil*
129	1 002	4 347	3 733									*Nil*
51 08	5 622	25 000										*Nil*
99·21	7 644	54 436	51 830									*Nil*
91	4 641	25,044	23 259									*Nil*
28	682	[illegible]										*Nil*
3[illegible]	1 [illegible]	5,418	[illegible]684									*Nil*

* These figures are approximate

† Armed Police

‡ Artillery men

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ali Rajpur .	Rana Pratap Singh, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	1881	17th August 1890.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
2	Bakhtgarh .	Thakur Sardar Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1868 .	18th August 1892.	...	......
3	Barwani . .	Rana Ranjit Singh, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th December 1888.	14th December 1894.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain your sincere friend.
4	Bhaisola (Dotria).	Thakur Unkar Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1886 .	13th July 1892.	...	Not addressed in English.
5	Bharudpura .	Bhumia Mukat Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1893 .	14th March 1896.	...	Ditto . . .
6	Chhota Barkhera.	Bhumia Bherun Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1889 .	7th March 1904.	...	Ditto . . .
7	Dhar . .	His Highness Raja Udaji Rao Puar, Puar Maratha (*Hindu*).	30th September 1886	29th July 1898.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
8	Garhi (Bhaisakho).	Bhumia Raghunath Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1880 .	25th February 1892.		.. ...
9	Jamnia . .	Bhumia Hamir Singh Bhilala (*Animist*).	1846	1863 . .	.	.. ...
10	Jhabua . .	His Highness Raja Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	1876 .	26th April 1895.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
11	Jobat . .	Rana Indarjit Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	6th March 1889.	14th August 1897.	...	Not addressed in English.
12	Kachhi Baroda	Thakur Beni Madho Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	4th October 1904.	13th June 1906.	...	Ditto . . .
13	Kali Baori .	Bhumia Sumer Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	13th November 1903.	18th June 1909.	...	Ditto . . .
14	Kathiwara .	Thakur Onkar Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1892 .	8th June 1903.	...	Ditto . . .
15	Kothide . .	Bhumia Mohan Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1886	15th November 1901.	...	Ditto . . .
16	Mathwar . .	Rana Bakht Singh Puar, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1871 .	15th August 1901.	...	Ditto . . .
17	Mota Barkhera	Bhumia Daulat Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1874 .	11th March 1897.	...	Ditto . . .
18	Multhan . .	Thakur Bharat Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1893	26th August 1901.	...	Ditto . . .
19	Nimkhera .	Bhumia Indarjit Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1888 .	31st December 1894	...	Ditto . . .
20	Rajgarh .	Bhumia Ratan Singh, Bhilala (*Animist*).	1871 .	4th December 1900.	...	Ditto . . .
21	Ratanmal .	Thakur Dasrath Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1894 ..	29th April 1899.	..	Ditto . . .

Area of S ate in square m es	Pop at on of S ate	Average annual revenue *	Av rage annua expend ture *	Tr bute		MILITARY FORCES						Sa utes of Ch efs n guns.
						Reg l r Troops		Irregu ar Troops		Imper a Serv ce Troops.		
				To Gove n-men	To o her S ates	Cava ry	Infantry and A tillery	Cava ry	Infantry and Art llery	Cava y	I fan ry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	4	15	16	17	18	19	0
836	50 185	1 29 224	1 09 71		10 000	*		17	199†			9
65 57	6 774	54 318	33 700									Nil
1 178	76 136	4 06 019	3 24 38					24	273† 14‡			9
16	3 040	15 113	14 493									Nil
30	1 542	7,0 0	6 181									Nil
2 83	2 127	10 743	10 29									Nil
14 3	142 115	8,43 840	7 77 838			98	212		332† 19*			15
4 21	712	3 563	3,030									Nil
31	2 877	24 000								...		Nil
1 336	80,889	1 25 622	93 670					30	209 75† 4‡			11
139	9 443	29 997	21 106					5	47†			Nil
34 53	2 783	30,593	24 350									Nil
11 76	2 154	9 159	8 61									Nil
70 80	3 125	9 212	8 088									Nil
6 44	429	1,077	1,079									Nil
129	1 002	4 347	3 733									Nil
51 08	5 622	25 000								...		Nil
99·21	7 644	34 436	51 830					...			...	Nil
91	4 641	25,044	23 759								...	Ni
28	682	,00						...				Ni
37	1 700	5,418	3,684						...	...	...	N

* These figures are appro ma e
†A med Po ice
‡A tille y men

Indrajit Singh died in December 1894 and was succeeded by his son the present Rana Ranjit Singh

Rana Ranjit Singh completed his studies in the Mayo College in May 1907 He passed the Post Diploma or Administrative Class course and was head of the College at the time he left The Rana received powers of administration in January 1910 Previous to this the administration of the State was carried on by a Superintendent directly under the orders of the Political Agent Thakur Bharat Singha, cousin of the Chief became Superintendent in 1909 The Chief exercises criminal and civil powers in the State subject to the conditions that all heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent who ordinarily tries murder and other cases of exceptional importance in his own court, but has a discretionery power of making over to the Darbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable The proceedings in such cases are subject to revision by the Political Agent All sentences of death require confirmation by the Hon ble the Agent to the Governor General On the investment of Rana Ranjit Singh with administrative powers Thakur Bharat Singh cousin of the Chief who was carrying on the duties of Superintendent during the minority of the Chief, was appointed *Dewan of the State* The revenue which *in 1892* was *only two lakhs* of rupees now exceeds four lakhs Barwani has a considerable forest area which forms an increasingly valuable source of revenue for the State

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy but not to be visited by him

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DHAR

The Dhar State ranks first in the Bhopawar Agency

In the early part of the last century the State suffered severely at the hands of the Maharaja Scindia and the Maharaja Holkar and it was only rescued from extinction by the British settlement of Malwa By the treaty of 1819 the State was taken under the protection of the British Government, and several districts which had been lost were recovered and restored to it The State mutinied in 1857 and was confiscated but was subsequently restored to the late Chief, Anand Rao Puar, who was entrusted with the administration in 1864 and died in July 1898 He received the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction in 1877 He was also made K C S I The Maharaja was created C I E in 1883 The present Chief Udaji Rao Puar, who is an adopted son of the late Maharaja, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European tutor

The Chief received powers to administer his State in December 1907 subject to a general obligation to consult the Political Agent in all important matters and to obtain his consent before making any important changes in measures which have been introduced during the minority The Chief selected, as his Diwan, Babu T Chhajuram, who had been Assistant Superintendent and Revenue Officer during the latter portion of the minority The Diwan received the title of Rai Bahadur on the 25th June 1909

The State maintains no Imperial Service Troops Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General, visited Dhar in 1875 Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General, visited Dhar in November 1902 The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905

In 1886 the Government of India acknowledged the jurisdiction (civil and criminal) of the Chief of Dhar over the guaranteed Thakurs within his State in all cases where such jurisdiction could be fairly proved to have become an established prescriptive right by reason of its long continuance As a result of the investigation, the Durbar's right to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in all the guaranteed estates has been recognised

In 1904 agreements in connection with the long standing dispute between the Durbar and the four guaranteed Thakurs (Multhan, Kachhi Baroda, Dotria, and Lakhtgarh) regarding the collection of siyar revenues was arrived at

The Darbar, as a matter of grace, has granted to all the guaranteed Bhumias, subordinate to it, certain forest privileges for local use, but has reserved to itself all other prerogatives in the matter.

As regards the Bhumias who hold under guarantee from Dhar, the Durbar, except in respect to the land tax, has full sovereign rights.

The Darbar has granted certain civil and criminal powers to their subordinate Thakurs and Bhumias, guaranteed and unguaranteed, in respect of their holdings from the State.

The Darbar adopted the British rupee as the sole legal tender of the State in 1894.

The State has abolished customs duties and inaugurated in lieu thereof town or octroi duty.

The Puar family, originally an off-shoot of the great Rajput clan, was one of the most distinguished in early Maratha history. Anand Rao Puar is generally considered as the founder of the principality, which, with the right to receive tribute from certain Rajput Chiefs, was assigned to him by the first Baji Rao Peshwa (circa 1725-30).

JHABUA.

Jhabua was the principal guaranteed Chief under the old Bhil Agency and, prior to the settlement of Malwa, was tributary to Maharaja Holkar. The family are Rathor Rajputs descended from one of the former Rajas of Jodhpur, and have been established in this part of Central India for about three centuries.

There are some twenty families of rank (Umraos) in the State who pay Rs. 15,000 as tribute to the Maharaja Holkar and Rs. 5,000 to their own Chief.

In 1871, an exchange of land was effected between Jhabua and Indore as to the parganas of Thandla and Pitlawad, in which formerly joint jurisdiction was exercised. Under this arrangement, Thandla remained with Jhabua and Pitlawad with Indore. As compensation for the share of customs duty formerly accruing to Indore in these territories, Jhabua pays annually to Indore the sum of Salim Shahi Rs. 1,278. A further sum of Rs. 1,400 is also paid to equalise the revenue of some of the transferred villages.

The present Chief, Raja Udai Singh, was adopted by the late Raja Gopal Singh from the Khawasa family, a tributary of Jhabua. He was granted full powers in his State in 1898. The Chief married the sister of the Chief of Sunth Rampur (Panch Mahals) in May 1907.

The Chief's jurisdiction is limited and all cases of heinous offences are reported to the Political Agent, who tries all more important cases in his Court but has the discretionary power of making over to the Durbar for trial such cases as may seem advisable.

He is entitled to be received in separate Durbar by His Excellency the Viceroy, but is not entitled to a return visit. The Chief was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

Owing to the disastrous effect of the famine of 1899-1900 on the finances, it has been found necessary to curtail the powers of the Chief, who is required to abide by the advice of his Diwan, who is appointed with the approval of the Political Agent, and also to submit the annual budget for the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General. The Chief has considerable natural intelligence and takes great interest in the administration of his State.

JOBAT.

The ruling family are Rathor Rajputs and are an off-shoot of the Ali Rajpur family.

The late Chief died in August 1897 and was succeeded by his son, Indarjit Singh, the present Rana.

Indarjit Singh, in September 1907, left the Daly College, Indore, where he had been studying, and he is now working in the State under the tutelage of the Superintendent, Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan, and is acquiring some knowledge of administration.

This small State, which is populated almost entirely by Bhils, is now under superintendence, the direct administration being carried on by Munshi Muhammad Akbar Khan under the orders and control of the Political Agent

The State suffered very severely from famine, and it will be some time before it can recover its former prosperity

The Chief is not entitled to be received by the Viceroy in separate Durbar The Chief married the daughter of the Raja of Delu, a tributary of the Indore State, in May 1907

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ajaigarh . .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai *Sir* Ranjor Singh Bahadur, *K.C.I.E.*, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	29th September 1848.	9th September 1859.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar. (Gold and silk thread).
2	Alipura . .	Raja‡ Chhatrapati, *C.S.I.*, Jagirdar, Parihar Rajput (*Hindu*).	20th August 1853.	3rd November 1871.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
3	Banka Pahari . .	Diwan Mehrban Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Thakur (*Hindu*).	29th August 1857.	3rd August 1893.	...	......
4	Baoni . .	His Highness Azam-ul-Umra Fakhr-ud-Daula Muin-ul-Mulk Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab Raizul Hassan Khan Bahadur Zafar Jang, Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	28th October 1876.	2nd August 1894.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I remain with much consideration, Y[illegible] Tl[illegible] (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
5	Beri . .	Rao Lokendra Singh, Jagirdar, Puar Rajput (*Hindu*).	29th August 1891.	8th June 1904.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
6	Bihat . .	Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	16th May 1902.	26th January 1908.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
7	Bijawar . .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	25th November 1877.	26th June 1900.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
8	Bijna .	Diwan Himmat Singh .	1894	23rd March 1909	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
9	Charkhari .	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Jujhar Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, *C.I.E.*	11th April 1847.	16th June 1908.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kambhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Khamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
10	Chhatarpur .	His Highness Maharaja† Vishwanath Singh Bahadur, Puar Rajput (*Hindu*).	29th August 1866.	4th November 1867.	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
11	Datia .	His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Gobind Singh Bahadur, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	21st June 1886	5th August 1907.	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

* These figures are
† Personal: hereditary
‡ Personal, hereditary

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops.		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	1	2	3	4	15	16	17	18	19	20
802	78 236	2 25 000	2 00 000	7 014		67	359					11
73	14 592	53 000	45 000									*Nil*
5	1 056	6 000	4,500									*Nil.*
121	*19 780*	*1,00 000*	*70 000*					*4*	*30*			11
32	4 279	29 000	25 000									*Nil*
16	3 984	27,000	14 000	1 400								*Nil.*
973	110 500	2,40,000	2 00,000			25	106					11
8	1 578	7,000	6 000									*Nil*
745	123 954	5,00 000	4 00 000	8 584		31	244					11
1 118	156 139	4 50 000	4 00 000			14	62					11
912	173 759	5 00 000	4 00 000		15 000	130	348					15

* Approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Dhurwai . .	Diwan Ranjor Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*), with two other shareholders.	10th November 1833.	14th January 1851.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
13	Garauli . .	Diwan Bahadur Chandrabhan Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	2nd April 1883	20th December 1883.	Ditto .	Ditto . .
14	Gauribar . .	Prithipal Singh, Jagirdar, Brahman (*Hindu*).	1886	April 1904	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
15	Jigni .	Rao Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh Jagirdar, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	18th May 1878.	8th April 1892	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend
16	Lughasi . .	Diwan Chhatarpati Singh, Jagirdar, Bundela (*Hindu*).	14th August 1887.	3rd September 1902.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
17	Naigawan Ribai.	Vishwanath Singh, Jagirdar, Dowa Ahir (*Hindu*).	1878	8th March 1908.	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
18	Orchha . .	His Highness Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai *Sir* Partap Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd July 1854.	15th March 1874	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag, Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori) Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
19	Panna . .	His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Jadvendra Singh, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	1893 .	20th June 1902	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
20	Samthar . .	His Highness Maharaja† Bir Singh Deo Bahadur, Gujar Ahir (*Hindu*).	26th Nov. 1864.	17th June 1896	Ditto .	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kumkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
21	Sarila .	Raja Mahipal Singh, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	11th Sept. 1898.	11th September 1898.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
22	Tori Fatehpur.	Rao Bahadur ‡ Diwan Arjun Singh, Bundela Rajput (*Hindu*).	1870 .	7th February 1880.	Ditto .	Ditto . .

‡ Personal title. † Personal: hereditary title is "Raja."

GENERAL.

Bundelkhand was originally held by the Chandelas. The Gaharwar tribe, whom other Rajputs do not admit as being true Rajputs, is the origin of the Bundelas. Jesonda, the seventh in descent from the general ancestor of the Gaharwar, in consequence of great sacrificial rites performed at Bindabsani, gave the title of "Bundela" to his issue. The Bundelas ousted the Chandelas about A.D. 1200. Rudra Pratap founded Orchha, the

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15	1 826	10 000	10 000									*Nil*
39	5 231	37 000	28 000									*Nil*
71	7 769	[illegible]7 000	25 000									*Nil*
22	3 838	18,000	16 000									*Nil*
45	6 285	24 000	24,000									*Nil*
12	2,497	10 880	10 000									*Nil*
2 080	321 634	7 50 000	7 50 000			130	600					17§
2,596	192 986	5 00 000	5 00 000	9,955		30	198				..	11
178	33,472	4 00 000	1 50,000			200	300					11
35	6 298	59 000	59 000					..				*Nil.* Posthumous
36	7 099	30 000	30 000				..					*Nil*

* These figures are approximate § Two guns personal

parent State of Bundelkhand The Bundelas always held high positions under the Delhi Empire by reason of their great military genius Bhagwan of Orchha commanded the advanced guard of Shah Jahan's army His son, Subkaran was Aurangzeb's most distinguished leader in the Deccan and another Orchha Chief Dilpat fell at Jajow

The western or sanad States were formed by Chhatarsal's division amongst his descendants of the territory he acquired from the parent stock which was estimated to have an income of three crores of rupees

Orchha, Datia, and Samthar, the eastern States, have treaties with the British Government. The remainder of the States are held by *sanad.*

AJAIGARH.

In 1765, Guman Singh, a nephew of Pahar Singh, the Chief of Jaitpur, was granted Banda and Ajaigarh by his uncle. The Chief of this State was originally styled the Raja of Banda. Raja Bakhat Bali, grandson of Jagat Raj, was driven from his possession by Ali Bahadur and reduced to such indigence that he was glad to accept a stipend of Rs. 2 a day from his conqueror. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand in 1803, he received a pension of Rs. 3,000 a month. In 1807 he received a *sanad* restoring to him a portion of his possessions. The pension was discontinued in August 1808.

The present Chief is His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. The title of "Sawai" was recognised by the Government of India on the 1st January 1877.

Supreme criminal jurisdiction under certain conditions has been conferred on Maharaja Ranjor Singh. The present Chief has three sons, *viz.*, Bhopal Singh, born in 1866 and educated in the Rajkumar College; Jaipal Singh, born in June 1874; Pakshpal Singh, born in April 1877; and two grandsons, *viz.*, Purna Pratap Singh, son of Bhopal Singh, born in August 1884; and the second, son of Jaipal Singh, born in September 1899.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877.

ALIPURA.

The family is of Parihar caste of Rajputs. The lands composing this State were granted by the descendants of Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal).

The present Chief is Raja Chhatrapati, C.S.I. He was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. He has one son, Kuar Harpal Singh, born in 1882.

BANKA PAHARI.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Mehrban Singh, succeeded his cousin, Diwan Sukh Sahib, on the latter's death in August 1890. This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails.

BAONI.

Baoni is the only Muhammadan State in Bundelkhand.

The Baoni family claims its descent from Nizam-ul-umra of Hyderabad. The State was granted by the Peshwa, and the British Government executed a deed recognising the validity of the Peshwa's grant.

The present Chief is His Highness Azam-ul-Umra Sahib-i-Jah Mihin Sirdar Nawab Raizul Hassan Khan Bahadur. On the 1st January 1903 the administration, till then vested in a Superintendent appointed by Government, was partially placed in the Chief's hands.

The complimentary titles "Fakhr-ud-Daula," "Muin-ul-Mulk," and "Zafar Jang" were substituted for others in 1888.

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Daulatpur Durbar. The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Jhansi in October 1901. The Nawab attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905.

BERI.

The ruling family is descended from Jagat Raj (a son of Chhatrasal) in the female line. On the British occupation of Bundelkhand the villages of Chili and Dadri were resumed, only Umri being left in the possession of the ancestors of the Chief. In lieu of these villages other villages were given to Jugal Prasad. In consideration of the services of a former Jagirdar, Vishwanath Singh, during the mutinies of 1857, the *nazarana*, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been claimed on the succession of Bijai Singh, was remitted.

The Jagirdar, Rao Raghuraj Singh, who had succeeded in October 1892, died on the 7th June 1904 leaving two sons and two widows The succession of his eldest son Rao Lokendra Singh was recognised by the Government of India

The Jagirdar and his brother, Ghanraj Singh, are being educated at the Daly College, Indore During the Jagirdar's minority the estate is administered, in accordance with the late Jagirdar's last wishes, by his junior surviving widow the daughter of the late Maharaja Lokpal Singh of Panna, assisted by a Kamdar appointed by the Political Agent

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BIHAT

The ancestors of the Bihat family received service grants from Hirde Shah (son of Chhatrasal) on the British occupation of Bundelkhand the usual *sanads* were granted

The present Jagirdar Rao Bir Singh Ju Deo is being educated at the Daly College, Indore

The Jagir pays a tribute of Rs 1 400 a year for the village of Lohargawan

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BIJAWAR

The ruling family is descended from Birsingh Deo an illegitimate son of Jagat Raj, son of Chhatrasal In 1811 a *sanad* was granted to Ratan Singh, who was required to subscribe a deed of allegiance The title of 'Maharaja Bahadur' was conceded on the 2nd October 1866, and that of "Sawai on the 1st January 1877

The present Chief His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sawant Singh Bahadur is the second son of the Chief of Orchha He was adopted by the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh and succeeded in June 1900 The administration of the State was made over to the Chief in January 1903 under certain conditions The Maharaja was invested with full administrative powers on the 17th October 1904

Visits were exchanged between the Chief and the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage, 1877 The Chief paid a private visit to the Viceroy at Orchha in October 1902 His Highness attended the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905

BIJNA

This Jagir is divided into two shares

The late Jagirdar, Diwan Makund Singh, who was born in January 1838, succeeded his father in June 1850 and died in December 1908 He was succeeded by Diwan Himmat Singh, the present Jagirdar Being a minor, his Jagir is managed by a Kamdar under the orders of the Political Agent This Jagir has been exempted from the payment of contributions towards the support of its convicts in British jails

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CHARKHARI

The Chiefship dates from 1765 when Khuman Singh, a great grandson of Chhatarsal, received Charkhari from Pahar Singh of Jaitpur Bijai Bahadur, son and successor of Khuman Singh, was the first of the Bundela Chiefs who submitted to the authority of the British Government and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1804

Raja Ratan Singh received as a reward for his services in 1857 a *Jagir of Rs 20,000* a year in perpetuity, a *khilat*, and a hereditary salute of 11 guns On the 1st January 1877, the title of 'Sipahdar ul Mulk" was conferred on the *Chief*

The late Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sipahdar ul Mulk Sir Malkhan Singh Bahadur, K C I E, was adopted by Raja Ratan *Singh's widow*

The Government of India recognized the succession of Malkhan Singh, *and the State* was kept under the supervision of a British officer during the Chief s minority In January 1892 the Chief was entrusted with the government In 1894 *Maharajadhiraja Malkhan* Singh was empowered under certain conditions to exercise criminal jurisdiction in heinous cases within the State Maharajadhiraja Malkhan Singh died *without issue* on the 15th June 1908, and was succeeded by his father, Rao Bahadur Jujhar Singh Ju Deo, C I E

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at *the Delhi Assemblage, 1877 The late* Chief was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 *and attended the Durbar* held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore *in November 1905*

Raja Ram rebelled against his master At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand, Raja Ram was at the head of a band of professed plunderers and for long disturbed the peace of the country The resistance of Raja Ram was so successful that Government sanctioned a reward of Rs 30 000 for his capture But before the proclamation was issued, he was induced to surrender on the promise of receiving a territorial possession on terms similar to those granted to the Bundelkhand Chiefs A *sanad* was granted in November 1807

For his services during the mutiny, Sawai Rajdhar Rudra Singh a former Jagirdar, received the title of "Rao Bahadur" with a *khilat* of Rs 10 000

The present Jagirdar, Prithpal Singh succeeded his father Rao Bahadur Shamle Prasad, in April 1904

In May 1907 the Jagirdar was given administrative powers with certain restrictions

HASHT BHAYA JAGIRS

These Jagirs originally formed part of the Orchha State The founder of the family was Diwan Rai Singh great grandson of Bir Singh Deo one of the Rajas of Orchha who possessed the Jagir of Baragaon The name of the Hasht bhaya Jagirs is derived from the fact of Diwan Rai Singh having divided his Jagir of Baragaon into eight shares—Kari, Pasai, Taraoli, Chirgaon Dhurwai Bijna Tori Fatehpur, and Banka Pahari—among his eight sons The Jagir of Kari became at an early date merged in the other shares, Taraoli reverted to Orchha and Pasai was incorporated in the Jhansi District and is now British territory Chirgaon was confiscated in 1841 for the rebellion of the Jagirdar, so that of the original eight shares into which the Jagir of Baragaon was divided there remain now only four holdings, *viz* Banka Pahari, Bijna Dhurwai, and Tori Fatehpur

In 1821 it was decided that these Jagirs should be considered directly dependent on the British Government, but that the Jagirdars should continue the usual observances to the Raja of Orchha as the nominal head of the family

JIGNI

The Jigni family claims descent from Rao Padam Singh one of the sons of Chhatrasal. At the time of the British occupation of Bundelkhand Pirthi Singh grandson of Padam Singh, was in possession of fourteen villages These were attached in consequence of his contumacy, but, after two years six of the villages were restored to him by a *sanad* granted in 1810

Pirthi Singh was succeeded by Bhopal Singh who died heirless

The adoption of Lachman Singh was recognised by the Government of India. He died in April 1892

Bhan Pratap Singh *alias* Fateh Singh, the present Jagirdar, was adopted from the Charkhari family Bhan Pratap Singh has only lately been given powers to administer his Jagir

The title of "Rao" attaches to the Chiefship

The Jagirdar's mother received the personal title of "Rani" in January 1895 in recognition of the excellence of her administration during Bhan Pratap Singh's minority A son was born to the Jagirdar in December 1904

LUGHASI

This family is descended from Hirde Shah of Panna.

As a reward for his services during the mutiny, Sardar Singh, a former Jagirdar, was given the title of "Rao Bahadur," a Jagir of Rs 2,000, and a *Khilat* worth Rs. 10,000 In 1872 the title of "Diwan" was conferred on the then Chief, Hira Singh.

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Chhatarpati Singh succeeded his father, Khet Singh, in September 1902 and was given powers on the 1st July 1909 The Jagirdar Chhatarpati Singh was educated at the Daly College, Indore, with his brother, Kunr Pratap Singh He is married to a relation of the Maharaja of Chhatarpur.

NAIGAWAN RIBAI.

The family is descended from Lachhman Singh, one of the bandit leaders of Bundelkhand, who was induced to surrender on promise of pardon. He received in 1807 a *sanad* for five villages. In 1850 it was decided that the Jagir was held merely on a life-tenure and ought to have been resumed on the death of the then Jagirdar. It was, however, continued to Jagat Singh, who had been so long in possession, on the distinct understanding that t was to lapse absolutely at his death. In the meantime, however, the right of adoption was conceded and, on the Jagirdar's death in 1867, the succession of his widow, Larai Dulaiya, was sanctioned. In 1893 the adoption of Vishwanath Singh, a son of the Jagirdarin's step grand-daughter, was sanctioned. Vishwanath Singh was also recognized successor of Larai Dulaiya, who relinquished her powers in March 1909 and died on the 6th August 1909.

ORCHHA.

Orchha or Tikamgarh is the oldest and highest in rank of all the Bundela States and was the only State in Bundelkhand which was not held in subjection by the Peshwa. The Marathas, however, severed from Orchha the territory which formed the State of Jhansi.

In 1501, Rudra Pratap founded Orchha and Bir Singh Deo (1605—1626), fourth in succession from him, was the most famous of the Orchha Chiefs. His son and successor, Jujhar Singh (1626—1635), rebelled and was dispossessed of his kingdom, the Orchha State remaining without a Chief from 1635 to 1641 when Shah Jahan restored it to Pahar Singh, another son of Bir Singh Deo.

When the British entered Bundelkhand, a treaty of friendship and defensive alliance was concluded with Raja Bikramajit Mahindra, eleventh in succession from Pahar Singh, on the 23rd December 1812.

The present Chief is His Highness Saramda-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahindra Sawai Sir Partap Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and succeeded to the *gadi* in March 1874 on the death of his brother, Hamir Singh.

The late Chief rendered loyal services during the mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which a tribute of Rs. 3,000, which was paid for the Jagir of Taraoli, was remitted, and the *istimrari* revenue of the village of Mohanpur, amounting to Rs. 200, was at the same time remitted.

In 1879 it was decided to style the Chief of Orchha in communication from the Viceroy as " Maharaja Sahib Mushfik Mihrban." In 1882 he was granted the hereditary title of " Sawai ", and in 1886 that of " Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand."

He is a good and strong ruler. He is economical in his personal expenditure and takes great personal interest in the development of his State.

In 1897, the eldest son of the Chief, Raja Bahadur Bhagwant Singh, was clandestinely married to a daughter of the Thakur of Wadhwan, which did not meet with the approval of His Highness. The Raja Bahadur consequently resided outside the Orchha State until December 1902, when differences were settled and he was permitted to return to Orchha.

The second son of the Chief, Sawant Singh, was adopted by His Highness the late Maharaja Bhan Pratap Singh of Bijawar and is now Chief of that State.

The Chief was present at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 and visits were exchanged with the Viceroy. The Viceroy paid a visit to Orchha in October 1902. The Chief was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 and, with his son, at the conference regarding Chiefs' Colleges at Ajmer in 1904. His Highness was present at the Durbar held at Indore by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in November 1905.

He was created a G. C. S. I. on the 1st January 1906 and was invested with the insignia by His Excellency the Viceroy at Agra in April 1906.

PANNA.

The Panna Chiefs are descended from the Orchha house. During the a followed the death of Jujhar Singh, Champat Rai, a grandson of Udot Singh, Madhukar Shah, Raja of Orchha, became the recognised leader of the elas. Chhatarsal, acquired much territory east of the Dhasan and founde'' O

his possessions were divided, the town of Panna falling to his son Hirde Shah, who thus became the first Raja of Panna A *sanad* was conferred upon Raja Kishore Singh, sixth in succession from Hirde Shah in 1807, on his subscribing to a deed of allegiance

Panna is the senior *sanad* State in Bundelkhand

As a reward for services rendered during the mutiny of 1857 Nirpat Singh, a former Chief, received a *khilat* of Rs 20 000

In 1875 the title of ' Mahendra which was granted in 1869 as a personal distinc tion was made hereditary in recognition of the loyalty of the Ch ef to the British Crown

Madho Singh, who succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in March 1808 was deposed for his complicity in the poisoning of his uncle, Rao Raja Khuman Singh, and interned at Bellary in the Madras Presidency with a suitable allowance for his support The Government of India selected as Chief Jadvendra Singh son of the late Rao Raja Khuman Singh Jadvendra Singh is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer During the minority of the Chief the administration of the State has been vested in a Diwan and Council supervised by the Political Agent

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage 1877

SAMTHAR

In about 1735 Raja Indrajit Singh of Datia granted titular honours to None Shah's son, Madan Singh Gujar, who was at the same time made Kiladar of Samthar fort a Jagir of five villages being later on granted to his son Devi Singh The present State developed from this Jagir Samthar is the only Gujar State in Bundelkhand

When the British entered the province Raja Ranjit Singh son of Devi Singh, requested to be taken into the friendship and protection of the British Government, but no definite arrangement was made till 1817 when a treaty was concluded with him

In 1879 an agreement was made with the Chief by which he undertook to control the manufacture, import transit and taxation of salt, and was allowed in return an annual supply, free of cost, of 500 maunds In 1884 this agreement was revised at the request of the Chief who now receives Rs 1,450 annually in lieu of the supply, and the restrictions which the agreement of 1879 contained relative to the import, export, and transit of salt were tentatively withdrawn

In 1882 tle Chief ceded land for the construction of the Betwa Canal and was paid compensation The present Chief is His Highness Maha raja * Bir Singh Deo Bahadur

The Chief has no son , but a daughter was born to him in April 1901

Visits were exchanged with the Viceroy at the Delhi Assemblage in 1877 The Ch was present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903 His Highness attended the Durbar held by I Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905 His Highness w awarded the gold Kaisar i Hind medal on the 1st of January 1907

* Family t tle Raja"
The title of Maharaja" was conferred in 1898 as a personal d stinction

SARILA

The Sarila State was founded by Aman Singh, a son of Pahar Singh of Jaitpu grandson of Rai Chhatrasal

At the time of British occupation of Bundelkhand, the Chief was in possession small fort and village of Sarila yielding a revenue of Rs 9 000 a year In ration of his influence in the district and his submission to the British Governmen wance of Rs 1,000 per mensem was granted him; and finally certain villages nferred upon him by *sanad* in 1807 and the pension was resumed The present Raja Mahipal Singh

During his minority the State is being managed under the superintendence o gency

TORI FATEHPUR

The present Jagirdar, Diwan Arjun Singh was adopted from the Bijna family was educated at the Rajkumar College, Nowgong

The management of the Jagir was entrusted to the Jagirdar in October 1895, granted the title of " Rao Bahadur ' as a personal distinction on the 1st January

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Paron (Narwar)	Raja Mahindra Singh, Kachhwaha Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th December 1892.	17th December 1898.	...	...
26	Patharia	Thakur Rai Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1881	26th February 1900.	...	...
27	Piplia	Rawat Partap Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	2nd January 1873.	30th March 1906.	...	...
28	Raghugarh	Raja Bahadur Singh, Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	8th March 1891.	30th July 1900.	Agent to the Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
29	Sirsi	Diwan Jiwan Singh, Dhandela Rajput (*Hindu*).	2nd January 1896.	2nd April 1901.	...	...
30	Tappa	Thakur Bhim Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1894	18th December 1900.	...	...
31	Tonk	Succession under consideration.				
32	Umri	Raja Pirthi Singh, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	4th January 1872	26th August 1880.	...	...

AGRA BARKHERA.

Agra Barkhera is a small Thakurate held from Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee. The Thakur is a Puar Rajput.

The present Thakur is Baldeo Singh. He received powers in 1893.

BHADAURA.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an off-shoot of Umri. The present estate has been in possession of the Raja since 1820, when it was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft. Besides the villages granted by Maharaja Scindia, the estate includes the villages of Bhadaura, which was granted by Emperor Shah Jahan to the Umri family in 1634 and Rai Basai granted by Chhatar Singh of Narwar in A.D. 1731.

The present Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, succeeded to the *gadi* by selection, the late Chief having died in February 1899 without heirs, direct or adopted.

The estate is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

DHARNAODA.

The Thakur is a Chauhan Rajput, an off-shoot from Raghugarh, and holds his estate from Scindia under British guarantee on condition of keeping peace and preventing theft.

The present Thakur is Bhim Singh. In September 1906 the Thakurate was taken under the partial management of the Residency owing to indebtedness. It is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

GARHA.

The ruling family are Chauhan Rajputs, an off-shoot from the Raghugarh family, and have been in the possession of the State since 1818. The State was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee on condition that the Raja keeps peace in the country.

Raja Dhirat Singh was entrusted with the management of the State in February 1907.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other State	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
60	5,557	21 000	19 000									*Nil*
7	441	5 700										*Nil*
8	600	6,000										*Nil*
112	19 446	60 000	52 000									*Nil*
12	5 448	7 000	6 000									*Nil*
15	882	3,400										*Nil*
		12,000										*Nil*
60	2 469	6 000	5 500									*Nil*

* These figures are approximate

GWALIOR

The present Ruler of Gwalior, His Highness Maharaja Madho Rao Scindia, succeeded his father the late Maharaja Jayaji Rao Scindia in June 1886 His Highness was entrusted with full powers in 1894

The territories of the Gwalior State are divided into three parts *viz*, (1) the Northern, (2) the Central, and (3) the Malwa Division

The northern and central parts adjoin one another, while the Malwa part with its head quarters at Ujjain is entirely cut off by intervening territory of other States

His Highness Madho Rao Scindia is a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India He was made an Honorary Major General in the British Army in 1910 His Highness went to China in 1900 as Orderly Officer to Sir Alfred Gaselee

The Chief was made an Aide de Camp to His Majesty the King Emperor in 1901 and was decorated with the China medal by His Majesty the King Emperor of India in June 1902, and also received the honorary degree of LL D of the University of Cambridge while in England as one of the representative Chiefs on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty His Highness also attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903 His Highness was invested with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Victorian Order by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on behalf of His Majesty the King Emperor, at Gwalior on the 2nd February 1903 In December 1905 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Gwalior His Highness was gazetted as Honorary Colonel in the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner s Horse) on the 1st January 1906 and was granted the rank of Honorary Major General on the 1st January 1910 He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

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KATHAUN

Kathaun is a small estate which was granted by Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee The Thakur is a Yado Rajput, and has been in possession of the estate since 1825

The present Thakur is Partap Singh The estate is managed by the Thakur himself.

KHANIADHANA.

Khaniadhana is an off-shoot of the Orchha State originally granted by the Orchha Chief Udat Singh, to his son, Amar Singh, about the year 1724. After the dismemberment of Orchha by the Marathas, it became one of their dependents and subsequently of the British Government when Jhansi lapsed to the latter.

The present Chief is Rao Khalak Singh.

KHIAUDA.

Khiauda is an off-shoot of Umri and does not enjoy any British guarantee. Umri is not authorised to interfere in its affairs or to exercise any jurisdictional rights, but is entitled to levy *nazarana* on successions. The Thakur is a Sisodia.Rajput.

The present Thakur is Madan Singh. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the estate, the administration was conducted by a Kamdar acting under the supervision of the Resident till April 1910. The estate is now free from debt and the Thakur has received administrative powers.

PARON.

The ruling family claims descent from Kuchhwaha Ajodhya Rajputs. The present holding has only existed since 1818, the Chief's immediate ancestor having been driven from Narwar in the beginning of the nineteenth century by the troops of Daulat Rao Scindia. Daulat Rao Scindia deprived the Raja of his hereditary possession. He in retaliation made frequent raids upon Scindia's territories. In Sir John Malcolm's genera scheme for pacifying the country, the pargana of Paron with six villages was granted to the Raja by Scindia under British guarantee in 1818.

Mahindra Singh is the present Chief. The Chief being a minor is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, and the State is managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident

He is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

RAGHUGARH.

The ruling family known by the name of Khichis are one of the oldest families in Malwa.

In 1780, Scindia stripped the family of their possessions and imprisoned the then Raja and his son. Jai Singh maintained the war with the Maharaja Scindia till his death in 1818, when a settlement was made with the successors of the latter through the mediation and under the guarantee of British Government, by which the Maharaja Scindia gave the fort and town of Raghugarh and some lands in their vicinity.

Bahadur Singh, the present Chief, is being educated at the Daly College, Indore.

Maharaj Kuar Bikramajit Singh died in August 1905.

The State is administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Resident.

The Chief is entitled to admission to a private Durbar of His Excellency the Viceroy.

SIRSI

The Chief is a Dhandera Rajput and holds his estate from Maharaja Scindia under British guarantee, which was granted to him in 1820 on condition of keeping peace and reducing the Girasias to obedience.

Jiwan Singh is the present Chief. He is being educated at the Sardars' School at Lashkar and, during his minority, the estate is being managed by a Kamdar under the supervision of the Resident.

UMRI

The ruling family are descended from Sisodia Rajputs of Udaipur

The formal suzerainty of the Gwalior Darbar over the estate was admitted by the Government of India who also recognised the Darbar s right to be consulted in cases of succession and to be represented at the installation ceremonies

The Gwalior Darbar is not, however, permitted to interfere with the internal affairs of the estate

The present Chief is Raja Pirthi Singh

Central India—Indore Residency—*Indore*.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of ... English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Indore . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur, Maratha (*Hindu*).	26th November 1890.	31st January 1903.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and friend.—I desire to the high consideration I entertain for Your High-ness and to subscribe Your Highness's friend." The crest used is Kharita bag—Zarbaft brocade). String (Dor Purzar (All gold thread For letters from the Fo Secretary: Kharita ba Kamkhwab. (Gold and brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk threa
		Also the following petty Estates, *viz.*:—				
2	Bai . .	Jaswant Singh, Bhil (*Animist*).	1890 .	30th January 1894.	...	...
3	Bilauda . .	Thakur Samrat Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1873 .	2nd July 1878	...	...
4	Dhaora Ganjara	Four shareholders, Bhil (*Animist*).	...	...	...	...
5	Hirapur . .	Rao Jaswant Singh, Korku. (*Hindu*)	21st June 1891.	10th December 1900.	...	...
6	Kayatha .	Thakur Sheodan Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	9th June 1846	1864 . .	...	...
7	Men . .	Three shareholders, Bhil (*Animist*).	...	...	...	...
8	Naulana . .	Thakur Pirthi Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1878 .	24th August 1884.	...	...
9	Sheogarh . .	Thakur Moti Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1858 .	1864 . .	...	...

Indore.

The average yearly revenue, under all heads, for ten years previous to the famine year of 1899-1900, was about 70 lakhs Hali rupees, and subsequently about 63 lakhs.

Maharaja Shivaji Rao Holkar, G.C.S.I., abdicated in January 1903, and was succeeded by his (only) son Tukoji Rao Holkar. After completing his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in February 1909, but owing to indifferent health was obliged to return to Indore after only a short period of training. He is married to an Indore lady and has two children: one, the Bala Saheb, born in 1908, and the other a daughter.

The relations of the State with the British Government are defined by various deeds notable among which is the Treaty of Mandsaur. By this convention the British Government undertook to protect the State, to mediate its differences with other States, and to place with him an accredited minister of the Government. The Maharajadhiraja Holkar on his part engaged to abstain from direct communication with other States; to limit his military establishment; to entertain no Europeans or Americans without the consent of the British Government; and to afford every facility towards the purchase and transport of supplies for the Auxiliary Force to be maintained for his protection.

The Maharajadhiraja has been granted a Sanad guaranteeing to him the right of adoption.

During the minority of the Chief, the State is administered by a Council of Regency, under the supervision of the Resident. The executive head of the State is the Minister, Rai Bahadur Nanak Chand, C.I.E., the other members of Council being Mr. B. A. Bha Rai Bahadur Pitambar Das, General Govind Rao Matkar

Central India—Indore Residency—*Indore*

tion te	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
					Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
			To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
850 690	63 08 283†	78 92 883		23 600	578	999	61	1 960	198	336‡	19§
											Nil
											Nil
		635									Nil
1 11	257	3 656			..						Nil
	...	813									N
6	448	8 630		7 836							N
		1,427									
	..	508				..					
2	401	5,300								..	
1 7	300	6 500							..		

* These figures are approximate
† These figures represent the average revenue and expenditure for the last three years
‡ Transport Corps men
§ 21 guns within the limits of Indore territory

Mujtaba Khan, Mr L G Bhadbhade, and Rao Bahadur K V Mulye The last named
now sits on the Council as a Consultative Member only without a portfolio

Among reforms which have recently been effected may be mentioned —

(*a*) The substitution of the British rupee in place of the Hali coin as the curren

(*b*) The re assessment of the land revenue, combined with a scientific survey of the State

(*c*) The reconstitution of the Forest Department the State

(*d*) The reorganization of the Army and the Police

(*e*) The remodelling of the Public Works Department under an engineer w services have been lent by the Government of India.

(*f*) The abolition of internal customs duties and the levy of customs on the ex border of the State only

(*g*) The recognition of Hindi as an official language of the State equal Marathi

(*h*) The unification of the State Post Office with the Imperial Post Office.

At the head of the Educational Establishments in the State stands the Holkar founded in 1891, with Mr Gardner Brown, M A (Camb) as Principal. It has acc tion for about 58 boarders and is affiliated to the Allahabad University u B A and the B Sc Standards The schools in the State consist of 1 high vernacular schools, and 15 girls' schools Mr Gardner Brown is also Director Instruction in addition to his duties at the College

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambao . .	Chatarsal, Saktawat Rajput Sisodya (*Hindu*).	8th August 1856	6th November 1900.		Not addressed in English.
2	Bagli . .	Thakur Ranjit Singh, Rathor Champawat Rajput (*Hindu*)	23rd July 1852.	10th January 1896.		
3	Barkhera Deo Dungri.	Thakur Kalu Singh, Saktawat Rajput Sisodya (*Hindu*)	10th July 1870	1st November 1893.		
4	Barkhera Panth	Thakur Amar Singh, Saktawat Rajput Sisodya (*Hindu*)	26th February 1850	21st November 1891		
5	Bhojakheri .	Rao Bhawani Singh, Parihar Rajput (*Hindu*).	1858 .	9th December 1870		
6	Biland . .	Saiyed Ghulam Abbas (*Muhammadan*)	1878	August 1884 . .		
7	Borkhera (Jaora)	Thakur Kishore Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*)	November 1879.	26th April 1902		
8	Borkhera (Devas)	Thakur Ram Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th March 1872	1st April 1893		
9	Chapaner .	Thakur Bheron Singh, Purawat Doria Rajput (*Hindu*)	10th July 1883.	6th July 1897		
10	Dewas (Senior Branch).	His Highness Raja Tukoji Rao Puar Maratha (*Hindu*).	1st January 1888.	12th October 1899.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
11	Dewas (Junior Branch).	His Highness Raja Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar Maratha (*Hindu*)	16th August 1877	23rd May 1892	Ditto	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
12	Gudarkhera .	Thakur Nahar Singh, Sadawat Doria Rajput (*Hindu*).	18th February 1895.	8th March 1904.		
13	Harsore . .	Thakur Khusal Singh, Chandrawat Rajput Sisodya (*Hindu*)	30th June 188-	14th July 1900		
14	Jaora . .	*Captain* His Highness Fakhr ud Daulat Nawab Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang,† Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	17th January 1883	6th March 1895	Viceroy and Governor General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
15	Jawasia . .	Rawat Fateh Singh, Goil Rajput (*Hindu*).	1890 .	17th November 1900.		Not addressed in English.
16	Kherwasa .	Thakur Partab Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	1881 .	1887 . .		
17	Khojankhera .	Thakur Dhul Singh, Solanki Rajput (*Hindu*).	About 1898.	9th March 1907		
18	Mandawal .	Rawat Kesri Singh, Parawat Doria Rajput (*Hindu*).	12th September 1857	20th January 1862.		
19	Munderi . .	Thakur Dule Singh, Sisodya Rajput (*Hindu*).	September 1876.	29th December 1903.		
20	Mundli . .	Thakur Gulab Singh, Sisodya Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd December 1879.	24th May 1892.		
21	Ninora . .	Thakur Bakhtawar Singh, Sisodya Rajput (*Hindu*).	1868	28th November 1908.		

† Personal titles.

Central India—Malwa Agency

[8]	…tion …te	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute: To Government.	Tribute: To other States.	Military Forces. Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	39	737										Nil
	14,049	96,852	96 909		15 329							Nil
	225	2 745										Nil
	357	4 747										Nil
	400	4 000			81							Nil
67	202	3,000										Nil
8 4	900	13 000										Nil
2 2	200	2 500										Nil
3 5	575	3 635	2 556		1 108							Nil
446	62 312	4 61,000	3 70 000	14 237		63	98		97			
440	54 904	3 29 437	3 13 704	14 237				69	113			
13	634	7 751	5 239		2 473							..
3 36	119	2 129					..					
568	84 202	7 50 000		1 37 127		r 1	94					
[illegible]	418	10,000	8 000									
5	900	11,000										
5	600	5 000										
11 42	1 868	13 935	11 231		2 837							
3 58	351	2 129										
89	43	992										..
2 55	153	2,141		..								

* These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	*Panth Piploda	1. Pandit Dhondu Gopal *alias* Nana Sahib, Deccani Brahmin (*Hindu*).	2nd October 1863	13th February 1906.	...	...
		2. Narayan Rao Janardan, Deccani Brahmin (*Hindu*).	1869	6th April 1886.		
23	Pathari	Rawat Unkar Singh, Chaora Puar Rajput (*Hindu*).	18th December 1884.	11th April 1894.	...	...
24	Piploda	Thakur Kesri Singh, Doria Rajput (*Hindu*).	7th November 1873.	27th October 1888.	...	...
25	Ratlam	*Captain* His Highness Raja Sir Sajjan Singh, K.C.S.I., Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	13th January 1880.	29th January 1893.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
26	Rindon	Thakur Abhey Singh, Saktawat Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th January 1875.	19th April 1894.	...	...
27	Sada Kheri (Sheogarh).	Thakur Sadul Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	1862	13th August 1897.	...	...
28	Sailana	His Highness Raja *Sir* Jaswant Singh, *K.C.I.E.*, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	1863	12th October 1895.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
29	Sanauda	Thakur Madho Singh, Sisodya Rajput (*Hindu*).	September 1876.	4th February 1892.	...	...
30	Sarwan	Thakur Raghunath Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	22nd April 1885.	3rd October 1902.	...	...
31	Shajaota	Thakur Rup Singh, Solanki Rajput (*Hindu*).	8th August 1885.	16th May 1904	...	...
32	Shujanpura	Thakur Umed Singh, Saktawat Rajput (*Hindu*).	31st Aug. 1868.	21st January 1885.	...	...
33	Sidri	Thakur Gordhan Singh, Vaish (*Hindu*).	1879	1892	...	...
34	Sirsi	Thakur Sarup Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*)	1854	1872	...	...
35	Sitamau	His Highness Raja Ram Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	1879	11th May 1900.	Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.	My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend.
36	Tal	Rawat Madho Singh, Doria Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th Aug 1896.	30th January 1901.	...	...
37	Uni	Thakur Jaswant Singh, Doria Rajput (*Hindu*).	15th October 1893.	26th June 1906	...	...
38	Uparwara	Succession under consideration.	...	...	...	...

* This is a British estate consisting of 10½ villages held by several Thakurates.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	21
Hold no land Are only Tankadars		10 000	..		..							Nil
15	1 436	15 336	14 109		2 280						..	Nil
51	9,529	95,000	85 000		15 345			15	26			Nil
902 20	83 773	9,00 000†		84 000				60	100			11
1	112											Nil
60	3 000	42 000	..									Nil
450	25 731	3,89 268†		42,000		..		25	56			11
5 72	143	2,223										Nil
71	4,000	42,000										Nil
7	300	10 000										Nil
72	25	298								..		Nil
1	200	3 000					..					Nil
15	1,000	15 000					..					Nil
350	23,863	3 00 000†			55,000		..	15	123	..		11
10	1,000	11,022	9 025		1,348							Nil
3 24	500	3 000	2 060		276							Nil
10	1,000	14 300			1 986					..		Nil

* These figures are approximate † Includes alienations

BAGLI.

The Bagli family are Rathor Rajputs. The Thakur of Bagli holds 14 villages under British guarantee and 60 unguaranteed villages from the Maharaja Scindia.

Ranjit Singh is the present Thakur. He was educated at the Daly College, Indore. During his minority the estate was managed by a Superintendent under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The Thakur received administrative powers in June 1908, subject to certain temporary limitations.

DEWAS (SENIOR BRANCH).

The founders of the State were the two brothers of the Puar (Pramar) Rajput tribe, Tukoji Rao and Jiwaji Rao (cousins of Udaji Rao, the first Chief of the Dhar house), who came to Malwa about 1730 A.D. with Peshwa Baji Rao I, and received, under the general distribution of the country that was then made, the parganas of Dewas, Sarangpur, Alote, Gadgucha, Ringnod and Bagode, and shares in several other parganas. The Puars, who by intermarriage with Marathas have lost their position as Rajputs, hold the highest rank among the Marathas. The two brothers divided the land granted to them between themselves, thus constituting the Senior and Junior Branches of the State. For a long time the affairs of both branches were administered jointly through one Minister.

In 1841, however, the joint management ceased, and the two branches became separate in all respects.

The twin States entered into direct treaty relations with the British Government by the Treaty of 1818. The Chiefs of both branches are generally speaking equal in rank, power, and authority.

In 1862 the Chiefs of Dewas received *sanads* granting them the right of adoption.

Raja Tukoji Rao II was succeeded by Rukmangad Rao, who adopted Krishnaji Rao II, who died in October 1899, and was succeeded by Kesho Rao Bapu Sahib, the elder son of his elder brother. Kesho Rao, who was installed with the title of Tukoji Rao III, was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He has married the daughter of the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

The two branches each pay to the British Government Rs. 16,000 *Hali* (equal to Rs. 14,237-4-7 British) annually for the maintenance of a military contingent.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

DEWAS (JUNIOR BRANCH).

The present Chief of Dewas, Junior Branch, is His Highness Malhar Rao Baba Saheb Puar. He succeeded his uncle, Narayan Rao Dada Saheb Puar, by adoption.

After he had completed his education at the Daly College, Indore, His Highness was invested with ruling powers, subject to the general financial control of the Agency in 1897.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy.

JAORA.

Ghafur Khan, the first Nawab of Jaora, was brother-in-law of the predatory leader Amir Khan, whom he represented at the Court of the Maharaja Holkar when Amir Khan quitted Malwa on his expeditions into Rajputana. The lands which had been assigned to him by the Maharaja Holkar were guaranteed to him by the 12th Article of the Treaty of Mandsaur (Treaty No. XLVII, dated the 6th January 1818) on condition of his maintaining a body of 600 horse.

Ghafur Khan was succeeded in 1825 by his son, Ghaus Muhammad Khan, who was then only two years of age. The arrangements for the management of the State were made by the British Government; but, as Jaora was nominally subordinate to the Indore State, although really independent of it, the investiture of the infant Nawab was made

n the name of Malhar Rao Holkar and confirmed by the British Government, and a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented to Holkar.

In 1823 the quota of troops to be maintained was permanently fixed at 500 horse, 500 foot, and 4 guns In 1842, the above arrangement was commuted to a yearly contribution of Hali Rs 1,85 810 The contribution was reduced to Hali Rs 1 61,810 in 1859 as a reward for the Nawab's services during the mutiny of 1857

In 1862, the Government of India granted a *sanad* guaranteeing the succession to the State according to Muhammadan Law, in the event of failure of natural heirs In 1865 the Chief received permission from the Government of India to adopt the titles "Ishtisham ud Daula' and 'Firoz Jang' as personal distinctions

Nawab Ghaus Muhammad Khan died in April 1865 and the succession of his son, Muhammad Ismail Khan, was recognised Muhammad Ismail Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar to whom, according to precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab In 1874 Muhammad Ismail Khan was entrusted with the administration of his State Hazrat Nur Khan C S I, his father's chief adviser, remaining as Minister In January 1883 a son named Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan, was born to Muhammad Ismail Khan and was recognised by Government as his successor Nawab Muhammad Ismail Khan who was made Honorary Major in the British Army (C I H) in 1881 died in March 1895 and his son Muhammad Iftikhar Ali Khan was installed by the British Government in the name of the Maharaja Holkar under the title of Fakhr ud Daula Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang It is a custom in the Jaora family for a Chief to assume a distinctive title on his access on subject to the approval of the Government of India The title selected by the present Chief is 'Fakhr-ud Daula' * * * Saulat Jang' In accordance with precedent, a *nazarana* of two lakhs of rupees was presented by the Nawab The claim of the Indore Darbar to depute an Agent and present a *khilat* was rejected by the Government of India and the representative of the Indore Darbar was allowed to attend the installation ceremony as a spectator only During the minority of Iftikhar Ali Khan the administration of the State was conducted by Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan, C S I, who was appointed Minister during the life-time of Nawab Ismail Khan Yar Muhammad Khan, who died in February 1909, was the eldest son of Hazrat Nur Khan and was closely related to the ruling family Under his administration the State prospered, and in 1899, before Malwa was visited by famine there was a credit balance of over six lakhs in the State But owing to a succession of bad years and other causes the State has been compelled to raise loans for famine and administrative purposes with the result that its total liabilities now amount to over nine lakhs of rupees

His Highness Nawab Iftikhar Ali Khan who was educated at the Daly College, Indore, and under a European guardian and tutor and who served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, was invested with ruling powers in his State in April 1906 subject to certain conditions He holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty Army He was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales Indore in November 1905

PIPLODA

The Piploda family are Doria Rajputs who emigrated several centuries ago G rnal in Junagarh In 1820, the settlement of this Chiefship was made by Sir Malcolm with Pirthi Singh By it a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 28 000 is paid Nawab of Jaora according to Article XII of the Mandsaur Treaty The Thakur r annually Rs 138 as *tanka* on six villages from the Senior Branch of Dewas and Rs five villages in Gargucha from the Junior Branch He further receives a sum of R as *dami* from Tal and Mandawal

The settlement of 1820 put the Thakur on the same footing as other m Chiefs, but in 1844 under the authority of Sir Claude Wade, then Resident at new engagement was entered into between the Thakur and the Nawab of Ja placed the Thakur in greater dependence on the Nawab and admitted the l to control arrangements for the suppression of crime in the Thakur's vi

engagement was not brought to the notice of the Government of India until 1864, when, although the opinion was expressed that Sir Claude Wade should not have approved the agreement without sanction, it was resolved that, so long as no dispute should arise between the parties on the subject, no interference should be made with the arrangements which had then lasted for 22 years. The Thakur of Piploda, like all other mediatized Thakurs in Malwa, refers all important criminal cases to the Political Agent.

On the representation of the Thakur, the Government of India decided that the Jaora Darbar had no right to collect the sayar revenues in the estate, and that the Thakur should himself collect these dues, paying a half share to Jaora through the Political Agent. Thakur Pirthi Singh, with whom the original settlement of 1820 was made, was succeeded in turn by his son, Umaid Singh, and his grandson, Unkar Singh. The latter died in 1863, and his adopted son, Dule Singh, who was then 11 years old, was recognised as his heir. Dule Singh died in October 1888, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Kesri Singh, the present Thakur. Thakur Kesri Singh was educated at the Daly College at Indore.

RATLAM.

Under the engagement (No. CLIV) mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1819 between Partab Singh, Raja of Ratlam, and Daulat Rao Scindia, the former agreed to pay the Gwalior Darbar an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 84,000, while the latter undertook never to send any troops into the country or to interfere in any way in the internal administration or succession. This tribute was assigned to the British Government under the Treaty of 1844 with the Maharaja Scindia in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent. It is now paid to the Government of India under the Treaty of 1860.

The Raja of Ratlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpur family, was considered the principal Rajput leader in Western Malwa and, in consequence, received voluntary alliance and assistance from the neighbouring Rajput Chiefs. Partab Singh died in 1824: was succeeded by his son, Balwant Singh, whose right to succeed had been fruitlessly disputed by Raja Partab Singh's senior Rani. Balwant Singh's rule lasted until August 1857. He rendered good services during the mutinies, in recognition of which his adopted son and successor, Bhairon Singh, received a *khilat* of Rs. 3,000 and the thanks of Government.

Bhairon Singh died in January 1864, leaving a son, Ranjit Singh, aged two years, who was recognised by the Government of India as heir to the State. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., an officer of the British Government, was deputed to superintend the administration, and with him were associated the uncle of the young Chief and the Thakur of Sarwan.

Under the careful management of Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., the debts of the State, which at the period of his deputation to Ratlam exceeded ten lakhs of rupees, were paid off and, in addition to the payment of the ordinary charges of the State, six lakhs of rupees were spent on roads and other useful public works.

Raja Ranjit Singh received independent charge of his State in 1880. Mir Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., stayed on as Minister till January 1881, when he retired on a pension of Rs. 600 per mensem. Raja Ranjit Singh was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in 1887.

The Chief of Ratlam was addressed by the Viceroy for the first time on the occasion of Her late Majesty's Jubilee, 1887.

Raja Ranjit Singh died in January 1893 and was succeeded by his son, Sajjan Singh.

Raja Sajjan Singh, who received his education at the Daly College at Indore and under a European tutor and guardian, was entrusted with the management of his State in December 1898. His Highness, who was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from 1901 to 1903, holds the honorary rank of Captain in His Majesty's Army.

Raja Sajjan Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. on the 25th June 1909.

SAILANA.

Sailana pays an annual tribute of Salim Shahi Rs. 42,000 to the Government of India under the same conditions as Ratlam, of which territory it originally formed a part. On

eath of Kesri Singh, Raja of Ratlam in 1709, his eldest son, Man Singh, succeeded e lands forming the present State of Ratlam, and his second son, Jai Singh, succeeded ailana, which he made into an independent State in 1730 The tribute is paid to the ish Government under the treaty with the Maharaja Scindia of 12th December 1860, ing been assigned in 1844 in part payment of the Gwalior Contingent

The Chief, Lachman Singh, with whom the original settlement was made in 1819, was cceeded by his son, Ratan Singh who, having no son was succeeded by Nahar Singh, s uncle Nahar Singh was succeeded by his son, Takht Singh, who died in 1850 aving a son, Dule Singh, then a minor The district was administered by the British overnment in the mutiny of 1857, when it was put under a Regency headed by the hief widow of the late Raja As an acknowledgment of the services rendered during the mutiny in preserving order and furnishing troops the members of the Regency received *khilats* Raja Dule Singh was put in power in 1859 being then ten years of age

In 1884 the Government of India, at the request of the Raja, recognised as his heir Jaswant Singh, of Semlia, whom he had adopted

Jaswant Singh succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in October 1895 The Raja of Ratlam advanced some claims in connection with *Talwar bundi* on the occasion of the installation, but they were disallowed The *nazarana* on this occasion was fixed, as a special case, at Rs 48 000, being half the net revenue after deducting the amount of *khilat* Raja Jaswant Singh was made K C I E in June 1904 and was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905, on which occasion His Royal Highness invested him with the insignia

SITAMAU

This Chiefship was founded by Raja Kesho Das, a grandson of Raja Ratan Singh of Ratlam, who, in 1695, received a *sanad* from Aurangzeb A tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 60 000 from this State was guaranteed to the Maharaja Scindia by an agreement mediated by Sir John Malcolm in 1820 In consequence of repeated representations from the Raja, Salim Shahi Rs. 5,000 of the annual tribute were remitted in 1860 by the Maharaja Scindia on the occasion of the Raja s son waiting on him at Gwalior Raja Raj Singh of Sitamau remained faithful to the British Government during the mutiny of 1857 and received a *khilat* valued at Rs 2,000

Raja Raj Singh, who was an able ruler died in 1867, his eldest son having predeceased him in 1864, the succession of his grandson, Bhawani Singh, was recognised and sanctioned by the British Government Bhawani Singh died in May 1885 and was succeeded by his second cousin, Bahadur Singh, elder son of Thakur Takht Singh of Chiklia On this occasion the Maharaja Scindia claimed to receive *nazarana*, but it was held that Sitamau, being a mediatized Chiefship of the first class, was liable to the payment of *nazarana* to the Government of India alone, and that one year's revenue was properly leviable under the rules on the occasion of Bahadur Singh s succession In consideration, however, of the poverty of the State a *nazarana* of half year's net income was taken and a *khilat* of the value of Rs 8,875 was bestowed on the Chief, on his formal installation, in the form of a deduction from the *nazarana*

Raja Bahadur Singh died in April 1899 and, leaving no issue was succeeded by his younger brother, Sadul Singh, the Thakur of Chiklia, who died of cholera in May 1900 after a short rule of a few months

With Raja Sadul Singh's death the line of the ruling family became extinct The Government of India were pleased to continue the autonomy of the State and, after consideration of the claims of several applicants to the *gaddi*, selected Bapu Ram Singh, the brother of the Thakur of Kachhi Baroda, as having by birth the strongest claim and being by reason of his age and qualifications well suited for the Chiefship In consideration of the poverty of the State and its being seriously affected by famine and in view of the heavy tribute which it pays to the Maharaja Scindia, the Government of India were pleased to remit half the amount of *nazarana* due.

Raja Ram Singh was present at the Durbar held by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Indore in November 1905

No regular military force exists in the State

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Hyderabad .	Lieutenant-General His Highness Asaf Jah Muzaffar-ul-Mamalik Nizam-ul-Mulk Nizam-ud-Daula Nawab Mir *Sir* Mahbub Ali Khan Bahadur Fath Jang, *G.C.B., G.C.S.I.* (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	17th August 1866.	1st March 1869.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend. . . . . I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Kharita bag --Zarbaft. (Gold brocade.) String (Dori)—*Purzar.* (Gold thread.) For letters from the Foreign Secretary : Kharita bag—Zarbaft, (Gold brocade.) String (Dori)—*Purzar.* (Gold thread.)

HYDERABAD.

The State was founded by Mir Kamr-ud-din Ali Khan, better known by his titles of Chin Kilij Khan Fath Jang, Nizam-ul-Mulk, and Asaf Jah. He was the son of Aurangzeb's General, Ghazi-ud-din Khan Firuz Jang, who traced his descent through Shaikh Alam and Shaikh Shahab-ud-din, Sahravardi to Abu Bakr, the second Khalifa.

Nizam-ul-Mulk was first appointed Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and by 1724 he had made himself virtually independent of the Mughal Emperor at Delhi. On his death in 1748 the succession to the *masnad* was fiercely contested by his sons, the English and French Settlements of Madras and Pondichery espousing in turn the cause of the rival claimants. Eventually in 1751, by the influence of M. Bussy, *Salabat Jang*, the third son, emerged successful from the struggle. Though French influence predominated at his court, he was compelled to surrender Masulipatam to the English Company and to permit no French settlement in his dominions. In his wars with the Marathas he was unsuccesful, but in 1761, after the shock which the Maratha power received at Panipat, he was able to regain most of the territory he had lost. In the same year he was deposed by his younger brother Nizam Ali Khan. *Nizam Ali's* long reign was a period of great importance to Hyderabad. In 1765, in conjunction with the Peshwa, he attacked and defeated Janoji Bhonsla, who was compelled to restore to him three-fourths of the districts which he had received in 1763. Three years later he concluded a treaty with the East India Company by which the latter agreed to pay an annual *peshkash* of Rs. 9,00,000 for the Northern *Sarkars* which had been granted to them by a *farman*, and to provide a body of troops to assist him and his successors. In 1767 he allied himself with Haidar Ali against the Company, but was compelled early in the next year to conclude a treaty of peace by which the agreement regarding the tenure of the Northern *Sarkars* and the provision of troops by the Company was revised. He again prepared for war in 1779 when the intervention of the Supreme Government led to the restoration to him of the *Sarkars* and to a stipulation that the troops which the Company was liable by treaty to be called on to supply should not be used against any Chief in alliance with the Company. In 1795 Nizam Ali unsuccessfully attacked the Maratha confederacy at Kharda and was forced to surrender territories, including the fort of Daulatabad, valued at Rs. 35,00,000 a year and to pay a sum of three crores of rupees. The prohibition to use the Subsidiary Force on this occasion led to its withdrawal at the Nizam's request and to the organization by him of a force under French officers. British influence was restored in 1798, when Captain James

Hyderabad

				Tribute		Military Forces						
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		Salutes of Chiefs in guns
	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		H S Rs	H S Rs									
82,698	11,141,142	4 85,26 114	4 36 93,395		..	957	4,940	12 000		1,266	..	7

* These figures are approximate

Achilles Kirkpatrick concluded a treaty of alliance determining the permanent strength of the Subsidiary Force and stipulating that the French troops in the Nizam's service should be disbanded and no more foreigners employed In 1799 the Nizam aided the Company in the war with Tipu Sultan, on the successful termination of which the partition treaty of Mysore was signed In 1800, a new subsidiary treaty was concluded by which the strength of the subsidiary force was permanently increased and the Nizam agreed to supply a contingent of 6 000 infantry and 9,000 horse to act with the sub sidiary force in case of war The death of Nizam Ali and the succession of his eldest surviving son, *Sikandar Jah* occurred on the 7th August 1803, three days after the outbreak of the second Maratha war Before the end of the year the war was concluded and the treaty of Deogaon assigned to the Nizam the whole of Berar west of the Warda, except the hill forts which were acquired in 1822, and all the districts held by Sindhia to the south of the Ajanta hills The contingent supplied by the Nizam in the war had proved inefficient and was subsequently reorganized under the command of British officers The force thus created was known at first as the Russell Brigade, then, until 1853, as the Nizam's Contingent and thenceforward until 1903, when it was absorbed into the Indian Army as the Hyderabad Contingent The Contingent acquitted itself well in the third Maratha war which broke out in 1817, and at the close of which the treaty of 1822 was concluded Under this treaty the Nizam received a quittance of all demands, past and future, on account of *chauth*, and acquired, by exchange of territory, a well defined frontier At the time the Resident, Mr C T (afterwards Sir Charles and subseqently Lord) Metcalfe, with a view to the better administration of the State, appointed European officers to supervise the collection of the revenue and the control of the police in the districts In 1824 the Nizam was enabled, by the capitalisation of the demand for *peshkash* for the Northern *Sarkars*, which was arranged by Mr Metcalfe, to settle the just claims of the banking firm of William Palmer & Co Their more exorbitant demands, for which the State could not be held liable, were repudiated, with the result that the firm failed

Sikandar Jah died on May 21, 1829 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Nasir ud-Daula on whose accession the Resident, under instructions from the Governor General, withdrew from all interference in the internal administration of the State By 1852 the pay of the Contingent had fallen heavily into arrears, and the officers and men were reduced to such straits that it was found necessary to relieve them by direct payments from the British treasury, debited against the Durbar

embarrassment of the State, and its consequent inability to meet its obligations, had long been causes of complaint, and the Governor-General ultimately resolved to demand territorial security for the payment of the Contingent. By the treaty of 1853 the province of Berar and certain districts in the Raichur Doab and on the western frontier of Hyderabad were assigned for this purpose, and were administered by British officers under the control of the Resident. It was stipulated that accounts should be rendered, and that the Nizam should receive any surplus that might remain after the charges of the administration and the Hyderabad Contingent had been defrayed.

Nasir-ud-Daula died on March 11, 1857, and was succeeded by his elder son Afzal-ud-Daula. Hyderabad, owing to the exertions of the Minister, Sir Salar Jang, gave little cause for anxiety during the mutiny of 1857. In July of that year, a city mob under the leadership of a fanatical maulvi and a Pathan named Tura Baz Khan, attacked the Residency, but was repulsed, and there was no attempt at a general rising. The State was so quiet that it was found possible to detach some troops of the Contingent and the subsidiary force for service against the mutineers in Central India. After the mutiny the treaty of 1853 was considerably modified to the Nizam's advantage. By the treaty of 1860 Berar was retained, but all other districts assigned in 1853 were restored, the confiscated territory of the rebellious Raja of Shorapur was ceded to the Nizam and a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees due to the Government of India was cancelled. On the other hand, the Nizam agreed to forego the demand for accounts of the assigned districts. In 1862 an adoption sanad was granted to the Nizam, and in 1867 an extradition treaty was concluded.

Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, the present Nizam, succeeded his father Afzal-ud-Daula on the 26th February 1869. During his minority the State was administered by Sir Salar Jang and Shams-ul-Umara, who were appointed co-regents. In 1870 a railway agreement was concluded, permitting the construction of lines of railway within the State and transferring jurisdiction over railway lands to the Government of India. On February 5, 1884, the Nizam was invested with full powers of administration, and Salar Jang II, the elder son of the co-regent who had died in 1883, was appointed minister. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by Bashir-ud-Daula Asman Jah, who on his resignation in 1893 was succeeded by Sir Vikar-ul-Umara. In 1901, on the resignation of Sir Vikar-ul-Umara, the Peshkar, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, G.C.I.E., Yamin-us-Sultanat, of Chandu Lal's family, was appointed minister, and shortly afterwards, at the instance of the Government of India, Mr. G. C. Walker, C.S.I., was appointed Assistant Minister for Finance.

In 1910 the Nizam was granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-General in the Army.

Owing to various causes, the chief of which was the great expense of administering a small province as a separate unit, the administration of Berar under the treaty of 1860 had given rise, especially during the Nizam's minority, to controversial correspondence and it was also recognised that the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent as a local force was an anachronism. On November 5, 1902, a new agreement was concluded under which the Nizam, whose sovereignty over Berar was re-affirmed, leased the province to the Government of India in perpetuity in return for an annual rent of Rs. 25,00,000, the Government of India being empowered to make such arrangements as might seem to them desirable for the administration of the province, which has since been attached to the Administration of the Central Provinces. At the same time the Hyderabad Contingent was delocalised and incorporated, with the exception of the artillery which was disbanded, in the Indian Army, the Government of India engaging to make due provision for the protection of the Nizam's dominions. The Nizam, on the other hand, agreed to reduce his costly and ineffective establishment of over 19,000 irregular troops to the number of 12,000. Up to the 30th June 1910, 2,872 men, 48 horses, and 2 elephants have been reduced without corresponding increase of expenditure, 2,456 men and 754 horses have been transferred to other departments, and 1,623 men have been transferred to the pension establishment, making a total reduction in the irregular troops of 6,951 men, 802 horses and 2 elephants. It is estimated that the savings effected by actual reductions will amount to Rs. 3,16,304 a year, while the reductions effected in the State Military Budget, by transfer to other departments, will amount to Rs. 8,11,416.

In August 1904, the establishment employed in the Nizam's dominions by the Government of India under the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti was transferred to the service of the State

In August 1900, Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Sir Muhammad Ali Beg Afsar ul Mulk K C I E M V O, was deputed to China on the staff of Sir Alfred Gaselee

The Nizam, accompanied by some of his principal nobles attended the Delhi Proclamation Durbar, and received the Grand Cross of the Bath, having already, on February 6, 1885 been appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India

Two hundred and fifty of the Imperial Service Lancers took part in the Delhi manœuvres

Towards the end of 1905 the Nizam celebrated his 'jubilee,' i e, his fortieth birthday and the completion of twenty years of rule since his installation by Lord Ripon in 1884.

In February 1906, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Hyderabad State The visit which lasted eight days five of which were spent by the Prince in a shooting expedition was unfortunately marred by the death of the Nizam's eldest daughter, but was in all other respects a great success

On the 19th April 1906, the Nizam's heir apparent Mir Usman Ali Khan was married to Azim-un Nisa Begum his second cousin once removed Since then he has had three sons born on the 21st March 1907, the 21st December 1907, and 29th February 1908 respectively

On the 1st January 1906 a Companionship of the Star of India was conferred on Mr G C Walker and on the 26th June 1906 a Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred on Mr Brian Egerton in recognition of their respective services as Assistant Minister for Finance and as Guardian to the heir apparent

In 1910 the title of G C I E was conferred upon the Maharaja Sir Kishen Parshad

In the year 1907, two more sons were born to His Highness Their names are Mir Ahmad Mohi ud din Khan and Mir Muhammad Mohi ud din Khan

On the 28th September 1908 the portion of the city and of the Residency Bazars adjoining the Musi River was devastated by a sudden flood of unprecedented height Much damage was caused, and the loss of human life at the lowest estimate did not fall short of three or four thousand persons A sum of Rs 2 18 204 was collected from all parts of the British Empire in aid of the sufferers, and six persons were awarded decorations by the Government of India for various acts of bravery and self sacrifice during the disaster

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Hyderabad —Lords Ripon, Dufferin Lansdowne, Elgin Curzon, and Minto

The Nizam is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

In correspondence between the Viceroy and Governor General and the Nizam the crest used is gold Kharita bag, Zarbaft (Gold brocade) String (Dori), Purzar (all gold thread)

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jammu and Kashmir.	*Major-General* His Highness Maharaja *Sir* Partab Singh Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat, *G.C.S.I.*, Dogra Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th July 1850.	12th September 1885.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and valued friend."—"I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwáb. (Gold and silk brocade.) String (Dori)—*Nimzar.* (Gold and silk thread.)
2	Poonch . .	Raja Sir Baldeo Singh, K.C.I.E., Dogra Rajput (*Hindu*).	June 1864 (Exact date not known).	5th May 1892	Resident in Kashmir.	"My dear end"—Yours sincerely.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

Brief history of Kashmir.

Up to the 14th century Kashmir was subject to a series of Buddhist and Hindu dynasties, whose annals are related in the celebrated versified Sanskrit chronicle known as the Rajatarangini, the original manuscripts of which were discovered at Srinagar by Bühler in 1877, and have since been translated by Stein. It was during this epoch that the really old remains of Kashmir at places like Islamabad, Bijbehara, Pandrattan, the Takht-i-Sulaiman, Pattan and Martand, were constructed. A local dynasty of Muhammadans then established themselves until Akbar's invasion in 1587, when Kashmir became an appanage of the Delhi throne, and remained for about two hundred years the summer residence of the Mughal Emperors; the chief traces of whom are to be found in the Hari Parbat Fort, the pleasure gardens of Shalemar, Nishat, Achhabal, and Verinag, and last but not least, the magnificent Chenar tree which abounds everywhere. In 1752 Kashmir again changed masters and passed from the then feeble control of the Delhi Court into the powerful and cruel grasp of Ahmad Shah Abdali of Afghanistan, the arch-disturber of the peace of India in his day: and for the next 67 years, until seized by Ranjit Singh in 1819, was held for the Pathans by Governors more or less independent of their King.

Brief history of Jammu.

Reigning about this time in Jammu, and owning great sway in the surrounding mountain region, was Ranjit Deo, a Dogra Chief of Rajput descent. He died in 1780; and the quarrel for the succession gave the Sikh power the opportunity of turning Jammu and the neighbouring hill tracts into a dependency. Three great-grand nephews of Ranjit Deo by name Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh and Suchet Singh took service at the Sikh Court and rose to great favour; and in 1818 Maharaja Ranjit Singh conferred the principality of Jammu on Gulab Singh, those of Bhimber and Chibal, which included Poonch, on Dhyan Singh, and that of Ramnagar on Suchet Singh, as feoffs. Suchet Singh and Dhyan Singh were killed about 1843. The latter had three sons, Hira Singh, Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. Hira Singh appears to have succeeded to his father's estate, but after his death in 1844 the Lahore Government confiscated it.

In 1846 at the close of the first Sikh War by the victory of the British at Sobraon Gulab Singh appeared on the scene as mediator between the English and the Sikhs; and under the negotiations which followed the Sikh Maharaja had, in addition to a large forfeit

Kashmir—*Jammu and Kashmir*

...of ...s	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
30 000	2 905,578	1 01 53,433	1 07,51,353	Five Kashmir shawls		103	2 659	...		132	3,412*	19†
	1 714	304,641	7 71 921	7 79 961	•	Rs 233	73	346	...	133	..	•

* Includes two mountain batteries
† 21 guns within limits of Kashmir territory

of territory in the Punjab to pay a crore of rupees as a war indemnity This he could not manage and in lieu thereof ceded all his hill territories from the Beas river to the Indus including Kashmir and Jammu But Lord Hardinge, Governor General, considered the occupation of the whole of this territory inadvisable, as it would so largely increase the extent of our frontier, and the military establishment for guarding it and create new and conflicting interests, while the districts in question, with the exception of the comparatively small vale of Kashmir were for the most part unproductive and unlikely to pay the cost of occupation and management On the other hand the ceded tract comprised the whole of the hereditary possessions of Gulab Singh who being naturally eager to obtain an indefeasible title to them came forward and offered to pay the war indemnity if constituted independent ruler of Jammu and Kashmir It was recognised that the transfer of these two provinces to Gulab Singh would materially weaken the Sikh power, secure the war indemnity, and form a pleasing recompense to Gulab Singh whom the British wished to reward for his conduct and services Hence a separate treaty embodying the arrangement was concluded with Gulab Singh at Amritsar on 16th March 1846, from which date the history of the Jammu and Kashmir State as a political whole commences The treaty put Gulab Singh, as Maharaja, in possession of all the hill country between the Indus and the Ravi including Kashmir, Jammu, Ladakh and Gilgit but excluding Lahoul, Kulu and some other districts, which for strategical purposes it was considered advisable to retain and for which a remission of 25 lakhs was made from the crore demanded leaving 75 lakhs as the final amount to be paid by Gulab Singh This settlement constituted the so-called 'Sale of Kashmir,' which is so often the subject of criticism and regret It is true that had Kashmir not been separated from the Punjab by this treaty, it would have fallen into our han ks with the latter province on the conclusion of the second Sikh War But that war with its results could not be foreseen in 1846 and the obje*t at the time was to set up a Sikh Government at Lahore and leave the Punjab to its own native rulers At the same time as a possible check on Sikh aspirations it was considered a wise measure to establish on their flank a power independent of them and inclined to the British, and this consideration was a strong factor in bringing about the settlement with Gulab Singh Not till two years after it was entered into did those events, at the time unforeseen occur, which are row brought forward with the facile wisdom which follows the event, as reasons for not entering into the engagement Gulab Singh had some difficulty in obtaining actual possession of the province of Kashmir. The last Governor appointed by the Sikhs made un

time a successful resistance; and it was not until the end of 1846 that the Maharaja Gulab Singh was established in Kashmir with the aid of British troops.

Poonch.

Vide Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. XI, 4th edition.

Poonch was included in the transfer of the hilly country to Gulab Singh in 1846. Subsequently Maharaja Gulab Singh appears to have granted Chibal, Poonch and other ilakas to Jowahir Singh and Moti Singh. In 1848 a dispute having occurred between the brothers and Gulab Singh, Sir F. Currie effected a settlement whereby the Maharaja granted the two Mians, as they were then styled, the title of 'Raja' and certain other concessions. The Rajas were, as nephews of the Maharaja, jointly to present the Maharaja with one horse with gold trappings or Rs. 700 in cash annually, and they were not to commit any important act in their territory without the advice of and in without consulting the Maharaja. The two Rajas, however, subsequently quarrelled, and in 1852 the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab brought about a settlement whereby the whole of Poonch was given to Moti Singh, his share of the joint tribute of Rs. 700 paid by the Rajas to the Maharaja being fixed at one-third of tat sum. Moti Singh held Poonch until his death in 1892. In 1859 the bitter animosity which existed between Jowahir Singh and his uncle Gulab Singh reached such a crisis that the British Government interfered, and approved an arrangement whereby Jowahir Singh renounced all claim to his possessions in the Kashmir State in return for a cash allowance. Jowahir Singh died without issue in 1860.

The Maharaja Gulab Singh died in August 1857, and was succeeded by his eldest son Ranbir Singh. This change of rulers happened at a critical time, but both the dying Maharaja and his successor proved themselves staunch friends of the British Government in the troubles of 1857. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was invested with the G.C.S.I., and, on the occasion of the Delhi Assemblage of 1877, the title of "Indar Mahindar Bahadur Sipar-i-Saltanat" was conferred on him and he was gazetted a General in the British Army, and created a Councillor of the Empress. Important incidents during his rule were the Commercial Treaty of 1870, the Yarkand Mission in 1873-74, and the great famine of 1877-79. The Maharaja Ranbir Singh was the recipient of one of Lord Canning's Adoption Sanads; but failing adoption the succession passes under the Dastur-ul-amal or will of Maharaja Ranbir Singh, which is held very sacred in the State, strictly in tail male.

The Maharaja Ranbir Singh died in 1885, leaving three sons—Partap Singh, Ram Singh who died in 1899, and Amar Singh, who died in March 1909. The eldest is the present Chief—His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat, G.C.S.I. He was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1885. He was gazetted a Colonel in the British Army in 1888, a Major-General in 1896, and created G.C.S.I. in 1892. He receives a salute of 19 guns, or 21 within his own territory. His Highness attended the Delhi Durbar of 1903. A son and heir was born to His Highness on the 30th November 1904, but died on the 14th July 1905.

The administration of the State was carried on by a Council consisting of the Maharaja as President, his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh, K.C.S.I., as Vice-President, and two selected officials from the British service up to August 1905, when the Council was abolished and its administrative powers transferred to the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who was assisted by his brother the late Raja Sir Amar Singh as Chief Minister, and by three other Ministers. One of these Ministers, Rai Sahib Diwan Amar Nath, is now the Chief Minister. The Council was guided by the advice of the Resident in all matters of importance.

The Imperial Service Troops maintained by His Highness have taken part in the late Hunza (1888) and Chitral (1895) expeditions and rendered very valuable service on each occasion.

Since the succession of the present Maharaja, the State has undergone considerable changes for the better; some of these being (*a*) the extension of the railway system to Jammu (Tawi); (*b*) the construction of a cart-road to Kohala, near Murree, from Srinagar, and of a similar road to Abbottabad from Domel; (*c*) the adoption of a regular account system under the control of a British officer in the capacity of Accountant-General; (*d*) the substitution of the British rupee for the old Kashmir currency; (*e*) the introduction of an improved revenue system under the direction of a British officer holding the appointment of Settlement

Commissioner, (*f*) the inauguration of an improved Customs and Excise administration, (*g*) the introduction of the Imperial Postal and Telegraph systems, (*h*) the establishment of Colleges at Srinagar and Jammu (*i*) the introduction of Irrigation works, (*j*) the construction of Hydro Electric Installations at Jammu and at Rampur on the Jhelum river, (*k*) the construction of a Dredging Fleet, and (*l*) the establishment of Silk Factories at Srinagar and Jammu Several surveys for a railway connecting Kashmir with the Punjab have been made, but it is improbable that a railway will be constructed Negotiations are in progress for the erection of a Wire Ropeway, worked by electricity, between the Kashmir Valley and Jammu

The financial condition of the State is now very prosperous, the annual revenue having risen from 50 lakhs in 1891 to nearly 107 lakhs in 1906-07, while the trade with British India has greatly increased. The actual revenue for 1909 10 was Rs 1,14 20 549

The most important Jagirdar or feudatory of the State is the Raja of Poonch The present Raja Sir Baldeo Singh's connection with the Jammu family is shown above The Jagir has a revenue of over 7 lakhs *

Previous meetings between the Chief of the State and the Viceroy and Governor General of India, and Members of the Royal Family have been —

1 The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Imperial Majesty the King) to Jammu in January 1875,
2 Lord Ripon's visit to Kashmir in 1883
3 Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visits to Kashmir and Jammu in October 1884,
4 Maharaja Ranbir Singh's interview with Lord Dufferin at Lahore in 1885
5 Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's visit to Jammu in November 1886,
6 The present Chief's interviews with Lord Dufferin at Calcutta in January 1886 and at Lahore in December 1886
7 Lord Lansdowne's visit to Kashmir in 1891
8. The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin at Lahore in 1894,
9 The present Chief's interview with Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon at Calcutta in the winter of 1898 99,
10 The present Chief's interview with Lord Curzon at Peshawar in April 1902 and at Calcutta in February 1903
11 Lord Ampthill's visit to Kashmir in November 1904
12 Lord Curzon's visit to Jammu in October 1905, to confer enhanced power on the present Chief
13 The present Chief's visit to Bombay in November 1905 to bid farewell to Lord Curzon and to welcome Lord Minto
14 The visit to Jammu in December 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Princ and Princess of Wales
15 Lord Minto's visit to the Kashmir Valley and Poonch in October-Novem 1906.
16 The present Chief's interview with Lord Minto at Calcutta in the winte 1908-1909

* See separate account below

POONCH

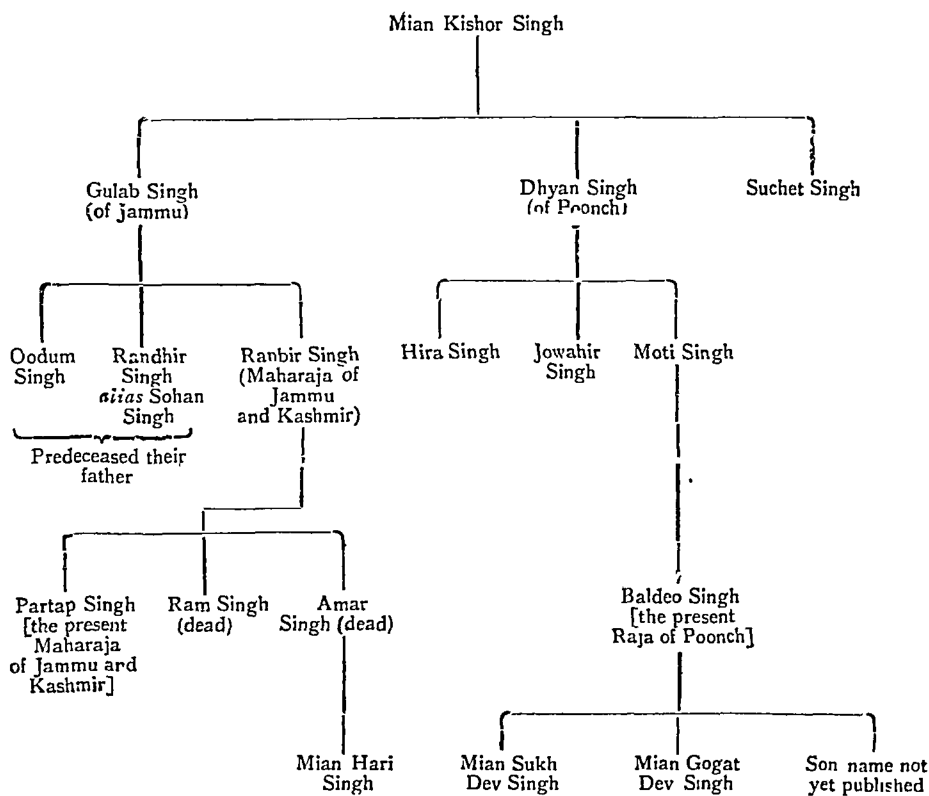
The ancient name was "Parnotsa" The Kashmiris always speak of Poo "Prnuts."

The Chief of Poonch is the most important Jagirdar or Feudatory of His the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom he is related by descent from a common Kishor Singh, a Dogra Rajput, as shown in the genealogical tree at the narrative

The early history of the Poonch Ilaqua has been given above On the dea Moti Singh in 1892 he was succeeded by the present Chief, Raja Sir Baldeo Si The Raja was appointed to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Indian Empire on the 1st January 1909

As indicated below the Raja of Poonch holds his Jagir from the Maharaja whom he attends on State occasions, and to whom he pays an annual *nāzar* of Rs. 233. His rights have in no respect been mediated by the Government of India; but Government have of late years required the Resident in Kashmir to exercise a general supervision over the administration of Poonch, and a settlement of the Jagir has been completed. In November 1906 the Government of India gave their consent to the adoption by the Maharaja of Kashmir of the second son of the Raja of Poonch merely for religious purposes and on the distinct understanding that the adoption would not interfere with the right of succession of the late Raja Sir Amar Singh and his son Mian Hari Singh to the gadi of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

There is a flourishing market in the Poonch Ilaqua. A good six-foot road for pack transport has been constructed from the town to Uri on the Jhelum; and a similar road to Rawalpindi, with a suspension bridge over the Jhelum at Lachman Patan. Other important tracks lead to Gulmarg, Tosh Maidan, and Jhelum.



HUNZA AND NAGAR.

Hunza and Nagar are two small States situated to the extreme north-west of Kashmir. They are divided by the Hunza river; towards the north they extend to the mountainous region which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustagh ranges; towards the south they border on Gilgit; and on the west Hunza is separated from Ashkuman and Yasin by a range of mountains, while the Mustagh range trending southward shuts Nagar off from Baltistan on the east.

The inhabitants of Hunza and Nagar come from one stock and speak the same language, but there has always been in the past, and, in a lesser degree, there is still a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the two communities. The people of Hunza are Maulais (*i.e.*, the followers of His Highness the Agha Khan) while the people of Nagar are Shias.

The fort of Chalt and its connected villages, lying between Hunza and Nagar and Gilgit, were long a source of contention between the two States, but in 1877 the Nagar

, with the assistance of the Kashmir Durbar, succeeded in obtaining possession of isputed tract From that date up to 1886, Chaprot and Chalt were held by Nagar Kashmir troops In 1886, when General Sir William Lockhart (then Colonel khart), visited Hunza, the Thum of Hunza refused to allow his mission to proceed less he would promise to restore these places to Hunza Colonel Lockhart induced e Nagar ruler to remove the Nagar portion of the garrison, which was furnished by Kashmir troops up to 1906 since when no troops have been quartered in either of these States

In 1886 Ghazan Khan, the Thum of Hunza, was murdered by his son Safdar Ali, who after his accession, professed his submission to the Maharaja of Kashmir In 1888, how ever, the two States combined, succeeded in ejecting the Kashmir garrison from Gilgit and even threatened Gilgit Finally, however, Chaprot, and in August of the same year Chaprot and Chalt were re occupied by Kashmir troops

On the re establishment of the British Agency at Gilgit in 1889, the Agent Colonel Durand, visited Hunza and Nagar, and the Chiefs bound themselves to accept his control to permit free passage to officers deputed to visit their countries and to put an end to raiding on the Yarkand road and elsewhere Subject to these conditions the Government of India sanctioned for the Chiefs yearly subsidies of Rs 2 000 each in addition to those already paid by the Kashmir Durbar Shortly afterwards in October 1889, an increase of Rs 500 a year was granted to the Hunza Chief's subsidy, conditional on his good behaviour

The Chiefs however, failed to act up to their engagements and their attitude continued to be unsatisfactory In May 1891 a combined force from Hunza and Nagar threatened the Chalt fort but dispersed on the arrival of reinforcements from Gilgit In November 1891 the Chiefs were informed that it was necessary to make roads to Chalt and on into their country They refused to agree, insulted the British Agent's messenger, and assembled their tribesmen in strong positions blocking the paths into their valley Their positions, however were carried after sharp fighting and Nagar and Hunza were occupied Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar who had been acting under the ascendency of his eldest son Uzr Khan, at once submitted Thum Safdar Ali of Hunza and his Wazir, Dadu fled to Chinese Turkestan where the former is still detained under surveillance by the Chinese authorities Raja Uzr Khan of Nagar was deported to Kashmir, where he is still a state prisoner The subsidies paid to both Chiefs by the Government of India and by the Kashmir State were withdrawn A military force was maintained in Hunza and a Political Officer was left there to supervise the affairs of the State This arrangement continued till 1897 when the garrison was replaced by the Hunza and Nagar levies and the permanent Political Officer was withdrawn On the 15th September 1892 Muhammad Nazim Khan a half brother of Safdar Ali, was formally installed as Thum of Hunza by the British Agent in the presence of two Chinese envoys, who attended the durbar as honoured guests of the Government of India. Thum Zafar Zahid Khan was reinstated by the Kashmir Durbar with the approval of the Government of India, as Chief of Nagar his installation taking place on the 22nd September 1892 Sanads approved by the Government of India, were granted by the Maharaja of Kashmir to both Chiefs

At the commencement of 1895, subsidies amounting to Rs 4 000 each, were renewed to the Chiefs half the amount being granted by the Government of India, and the other half being paid by the Kashmir Durbar

In the same year both Chiefs loyally assisted in the operations for the relief of th British garrison in Chitral and were suitably rewarded

Thum Muhammad Nazim Khan of Hunza and Raja Sikandar Khan of Nag attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, on which date th were both made Companions of the Indian Empire

In 1904 Thum Zafar Zahid Khan of Nagar, who had long been bed ridden died was succeeded by his son Sikandar Khan The latter was formally installed as Th Nagar in June 1905 by the Political Agent The Hunza Chief in view of his claim M

Raskam and Taghdumbash districts, which are situated to the north of the Hindu Kush watershed, has been permitted to continue to keep up an exchange of presents, with the Chinese authorities in Kashgar. As regards Raskam, the Chinese authorities have acknowledged the right of Hunza to cultivate the tract, and in 1899 a small contingent of Hunza people started cultivating it. Eventually, however, the settlers were forcibly ejected by the Chinese. Since 1896 the local Chinese authorities have permitted the Hunza Chief to take a small tribute from the graziers, who resort in summer to the Taghdumbash Pamir. The whole question of Hunza's relations with China is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government.

Both Hunza and Nagar are autonomous as regards their internal affairs, but both acknowledge the suzerainty of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to whom they pay a tribute of nominal value. Both furnish a quota of levies for the defence of the frontier, and these receive pay from the Kashmir State, while they are armed with Snider carbines presented by the Government of India.

MYSORE.

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Mysore . .	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri *Sir* Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	4th June 1884.	1st February 1895.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest Gold. Kharita bag —Kamkhwab. (Gold and silk brocade.) String (Dori)—Nimzar. (Gold and silk thread.)

MYSORE.

A Hindu State in southern India, whose present ruling dynasty dates from A.D. 1399, when two brothers, Vijayaraj and Krishnaraj, came to Mysore, and one of them, by marrying the daughter of a petty baron, established a rule which, commencing with a few villages, now comprises the Mysore territory.

In the reign of Chikka Krishnaraj Wadiyar (1734—1765), the famous Haidar Ali usurped the chiefship ; but, on the fall of his son and successor, Tipu, the Hindu dynasty was restored under another Krishnaraj Wadiyar. The people broke into rebellion in 1831, and in consequence the British Government assumed the direct management of the State. The country was restored to native rule in March 1881, in the person of the late Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiyar, who died in Calcutta in 1894. The lands forming the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with certain adjacent villages, were assigned by the Maharaja to the British Government, who on their part restored the island of Seringapatam to His Highness.

The present Chief, Maharaja Sri Sir Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., is the eldest son of the late ruler and is now in his 27th year. He was invested with full administrative powers by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 8th August 1902 and was made a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India on 1st January 1907. In 1910 the Maharaja was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the Army. His Highness is assisted by a Consultative Council, of which the Dewan (Mr. Tanjore Madhava Rao Ananda Rao, C.I.E) is the President, with two members (Messrs. K. P. Puttanna Chetty and H. V. Nanjundayya). In 1900 His Highness married the daughter of Rana Jhala Brane Singhji of Vana. The heir-presumptive is His Highness's brother, the Yuvaraja.

Of the 8 districts into which the State is divided, Shimoga is the chief rice growing tract, followed by Mysore with its fine system of irrigation from the river Cauvery, while Chitaldroog is the principal district for unirrigated crops ; it is also pre-eminently the cotton district. Sugarcane abounds in Kolar and Hassan. Coffee is largely grown in Kadur and Hassan. Tumkur has the greatest extent of cocoanut plantations, while Shimoga produces much arecanut. Bangalore and Mysore grow mulberry trees for the purposes of sericulture. Sandalwood is a State monopoly and produces a large revenue.

The most generally practised industrial arts, of native growth, are those connected with metallurgy, pottery, carpentry, tanning, glass-making, the production of textile fabrics or the raw material for them, rope-making, expressing oil and saccharine matter, and the manufacture of earth salt.

The most remarkable industrial development in Mysore has been in connection with gold-mining. This State is now the principal gold producing centre in India, the out-put

Mysore

...re	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
9,433	54,49,800	Rs 2 36 16 600	Rs 2 33 09 800	Rs 35 00 000		405	2 275			516	469†	21

* These figures are approximate
† Belong to the Transport Corps

for 1909 being Rs 314 lakhs The source of the metal at present is the Kolar Gold Fields, situated to the east of a low ridge in the Bowringpet taluk The industry is wholly British the bulk of it being under the management of the firm of Messrs John Taylor and Sons With a view to reduce the working expenses of the mines the Durbar have adopted a bold scheme for utilizing the water power of the Falls of the Cauvery at Sivasamudrum for the generation of electricity and for the transmission of that power to the Gold Fields and the same power is used to generate electric light in Mysore and Bangalore and to operate mills in the latter city

An institution peculiar to the Mysore State is the Representative Assembly of raiyats pleaders and merchants, which meets annually at the Capital for a few days during the Dasserah The members are elected and represent certain specified areas As a means of enabling leading *patels* and others to approach the Ruler at the Dasserah for the purpose of paying their respects and representing grievances and requirements and as affording the Maharaja an opportunity for explaining what has been done and what is proposed, the Representative Assembly is a useful institution A Legislative Council was established in June 1907 for making Laws and Regulations for the State two seats on which have been thrown open to candidates recommended by the Representative Assembly

The State is governed on enlightened principles The administrative system adopted is practically the same as that which was in force during the 50 years of British occupancy which terminated in 1881 The country is traversed by 411 miles of railway and projects for further extension of railway communication are under consideration The province being largely dependent on agriculture, measures for the extension of irrigation and for the improvement of agriculture occupy prominent attention and a feature of the country is the abundance of rain fed tanks which large and small, number no less than 39 000 Departments of Agricultural Chemistry Mycology and Entomology, and Geology have been formed while Archæology and Epigraphy receive due attention There are 142 medical institutions in the Province affording gratuitous medical relief to the public besides a lunatic asylum, a leper asylum an eye infirmary, two maternity hospitals and an isolation hospital The Durbar have on hand a carefully considered scheme for improving the sanitary condition of the City of Mysore and a special Departmemt of Public Health has been organized for dealing with epidemics and for effecting improvements in the general sanitary condition of the State Education is making steady progress, the total number of educational institutions being 4 310 with 1,39 000 pupils of whom 21,400 are girls State Life Insurance has been introduced for the benefit of the public servants in the Mysore service The finances of the State are in a sound condition

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Nepal . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Prithvi Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Maharajadhiraja of Nepal, Sisodiya Rajput (*Hindu*).	8th August 1875.	17th May 1881.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

* These figures

NEPAL.

The modern Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slopes of the central portion of the Himalayas between the 80th and 88th degrees of East longitude. It has a varying breadth averaging 90 to 100 miles and nowhere above 140 miles. The general direction is from West to East, its most southern and eastern corner reaches to the 26th and its most northern and western point to the 30th degree North latitude.

The early history of Nepal is shrouded in mystery and mythology, but the fact remains that the Nepal Valley in very ancient times became the focus of both Hindu and Buddhist religious veneration and rivalry.

In pre-historic days the valley bore the name of "Nag Hrad," the "Tank of the serpent." That it was once upon a time a huge lake would appear by ancient Hindu writings to be a fact, and is geologically speaking most highly probable. To Manjusri by the Buddhists and to Vishnu by the Hindus is given the credit of transforming the lake into a fertile plain by cutting a pass for the water through the mountains. Its present name of Nepal is said to be derived from the great Rishi or devotee named "Ne Muni." He performed his devotions at the junction of the Bagmati and Kesavati streams and instructed the people in the path of true religion.

The consolidator of the present kingdom of Nepal and the founder of the House of Gurkha was Prithvi Narayan Sah. He invaded the Nepal valley and defeated the Newar kings of Bhatgaon, Katmandu, and Patan after a series of campaigns lasting from 1749—1769. The final conquest of the valley from the first siege at Kirtipur in 1765 till the fall of Bhatgaon in 1769 occupied four years.

It is claimed according to Gurkha history that Prithvi Narayan was the 51st in descent from Rishi Raj Rana, Raja of Chitorgarh. When Chitor was conquered by the Muhammadans, Manmath Rana Rava retired to Ujjain and his son, Bhupal, came to the hills and settled at Bhirkot. He had two sons—Kancha and Mincha. The former retained Bhirkot, Garhung and Dhor. While Mincha went to Nayakot and ruled over it, one of his descendants Kutmandan Sah became Raja of Kashki and his son, Yasobam Sah, was made Raja of Lamjung. Drabya Sah, Yasobam's second son, rebelled against his father and took possession of Gurkha in 1559 and his descendants reigned there until the time of Prithvi Narayan Sah in 1742 A.D.

The Newars under the high spirited and heroic Gainprejas have the credit of having displayed the most splendid bravery in the defence of their capital while the Gurkhas without doubt signalised their triumphs by savage barbarity. They have since done their best to destroy any military spirit the Newars may have possessed and have debarred them from all forms of military service.

British relationship with Nepal began in 1767, when the Newar dynasty applied for our help against the Gurkha invasion. A small force was despatched under Captain Kinloch,

Area of State in square miles	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute		Military Forces.						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
54,000	5,000,000*	1,50,00,000	...	...		123	35,010 (32,493 and 2,517 respectively)	.	...			21

* i.e. approximate

but had to retire owing to the deadly climate of the Terai The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan then extinguished the Newar dynasty and the Chief was eventually recognised by Government as Raja of Nepal Having conquered the hill country of Makwanpur the Gurkhas claimed the cultivated lowlands on payment to the British Government of the same tribute as was paid by the Raja of Makwanpur The claim was admitted and for 30 years the Gurkhas paid the annual tribute, a large size elephant The tribute was relinquished by the *Treaty of 1801*

The conquests begun by Prithvi Narayan were carried on by his successors About 1786 the Gurkha forces under Damodar Pande making common cause with Mahadatta, King of Palpa, defeated and annexed the territories of the Chaubisya Rajas in the Western hills The following year Sarup Sinha another Gurkha General, conquered the whole of the Kiranti country in the Eastern hills inhabited by Rais and Limbus Expeditions to Sikkim and Tibet followed in the succeeding years, but in 1792 the Chinese retaliated for the invasion of Tibet by sending a large army into Nepal by the Kerong Pass and forcing the Gurkhas to come to terms

To deter the Chinese from invading Nepal, the Raja concluded a treaty with the Indian Government, at the same time applying for military aid Lord Cornwallis offered to negotiate a peace between Nepal and China but before any steps could be taken the Gurkhas had been compelled to accept the terms of the victorious Chinese

Up to the year 1801 the Gurkhas avoided all close alliance with the Indian Government, intercourse being restricted to friendly letters and the payment of the annual tribute In 1801, however, a treaty was concluded with Nepal, providing for the establishment of a Residency at Katmandu, and for otherwise improving our relations with the State but matters terminated with the return to power of one of the elder Ranis of a deposed Chief Ran Bahadur Sah and it again became the policy of the Durbar to evade fulfilment of its engagements with the British Captain Knox, the first Resident withdrew from Nepal in *March 1803* and *Lord Wellesley* formally dissolved alliance with the Durbar in January 1804 From this date to the year 1812 our transactions with Nepal consisted chiefly of unavailing remonstrances against unprovoked aggressions throughout the entire *length of* the frontier Commissioners were appointed by both Governments British rights to the disputed districts were established but the Nepalese evaded restitution War was finally declared in 1814 and the Nepalese were compelled to sue for peace *The Treaty of* Segowli was signed in November 1814, but the Nepalese decided on a second campaign before its ratification, and it was not till December 1815 that they were finally brought to terms The first British Resident appointed under this treaty was Mr *Gardner.*

The Nepalese were at first thoroughly distrustful of our good intentions, and it was due mainly to the great personal influence combined with the firm and tactful dealing of Brian Houghton Hodgson, who was Mr Gardner's Assistant for several years and succeeded him in 1829 and was Resident in Nepal till 1843, that critical situations were overcome in the disturbed times when our military *power* was busily *occupied in the* wars with Ava,

and Afghanistan from 1826—1841 and that the Nepalese were saved from committing themselves to acts of hostility. In 1837 a mutual engagement for the surrender of Thugs and Dakaits was concluded between the two Governments and in 1839 an engagement was secured in which the Nepalese promised to give up secret intrigues and intercourse with the allies of the East India Company in India and a further agreement for promoting friendly relations was signed in 1841 by 94 of the Gooroos, Chautarias and Chiefs of Nepal.

Then followed a struggle for power which was ended in 1846 by the bold action of Jung Bahadur, who aided by the Maharani Regent, cleared all opponents from his path and wrung from the Sovereign for his family a sanad of perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister. The history of Nepal since that date is the history of successive Prime Ministers.

In 1850 shortly after his elevation to the position of Prime Minister, Jung Bahadur accepted an invitation to visit England, and since then a more friendly bearing towards the British became apparent. In 1875 he proposed to pay a second visit but having met with an accident on the eve of his departure from Bombay the design had to be abandoned.

At intervals between 1854 and 1873 there were quarrels between Nepal and Tibet which for the most have ended favourably for the former, Tibet agreeing by treaty in 1856 to pay a tribute of rupees ten thousand per annum to Nepal, and to receive a Nepalese Representative at Lhassa, at the same time Kerong and other tracts of country to the south of the main range of the Himalayas which the Gurkhas during the war had seized were restored to Tibet. These quarrels in no way affected the relations between the British Government and Nepal.

During the mutiny of 1857 and the subsequent campaigns Jung rendered valuable service to the Indian Government in consideration of which he was rewarded with a G. C. B. and a tract of country on the frontier of Pilibhit and Western Oudh, which had been ceded to the British Government in 1815, was restored to Nepal. Sir Jung was subsequently created a G. C. S. I. and was also granted a personal salute of 19 guns.

After the death of Sir Jung in 1877 the Premiership devolved on his brother, Sir Ranudip Singh, but the conditions laid down by Sir Jung for the succession to his power and privileges were not carried out in their entirety. Sir Ranudip appropriated the title of Maharaja and the estates of Kaski and Lamjung appertaining thereto, which should have devolved upon Sir Jung's eldest son; this led to family dissension and eventually to the murder of Sir Ranudip in 1885 by a combination of the Shamsher branch of the family, the eldest legitimate representative of which, Bir Shamsher, succeeded to the position of the Prime Minister and became Maharaja. On the death of Sir Bir Shamsher in 1901 his brother Deb Shamsher succeeded.

Maharaja Deb Shamshere did not give satisfaction in the possession of Prime Minister and was permitted to hold office for a few months only. In June 1901, the present Prime Minister Sir Chandra Shamshere with the approval and assistance of his brothers assumed the office of Prime Minister which he still holds.

The third and fourth sons of the Prime Minister are married to the Maharajadhiraja's two daughters. In June 1906 a son and heir was born to the Maharajadhiraja.

The Nepal Darbar rendered assistance to the British Government in connection with the Tibet Mission by supplying yaks and by furnishing intelligence provided by the Nepalese Representative at Lhasa, and also offered to place Nepalese troops at the disposal of Government.

The services of Maharaja Chandra Shamshere were recognised in 1905 by the grant of a G.C.S.I.

Although the Prime Minister is the *de facto* Ruler and in many ways has the power of an autocrat, the system of Government has a tendency to become gradually constitutional.

All orders and decisions are passed by the Maharaja in Council. The Council is composed of the State Bharadars. Every Commissioned officer in the Military Department and every officer above the rank of Kharidar in the Civil Department is a Bharadar and eligible to be called to the Council. In addition to those especially nominated who attend the Council meetings as a matter of course, every Military officer above the rank

of Lieutenant and every Civil officer above the rank of Naib Subah has the right to be present in Council and to give an opinion on subjects open to discussion

The precise nature of the protectorate of the British Crown over Nepal is not clearly defined, but the State must be recognized as falling under our exclusive political influence and control in regard to relations with Foreign Powers

In 1906 elaborate preparation was made by Sir Chandra Shamsher to entertain His Majesty George, then Prince of Wales, by giving him a big game shoot in Nepal during February 1906, but unfortunately owing to the outbreak of a sudden epidemic of cholera in the Prime Minister's Camp the project had to be abandoned at the last moment

In November 1906, Lord Kitchener visited Nepal and met with an enthusiastic reception He announced at a Durbar held by His Highness the Maharajadhiraja *the honour conferred on Sir Chandra by His Majesty the King Emperor*, in granting him the rank of General in the Army and appointing him Honorary Colonel of the 4th Gurkha Rifles

Up to the year 1888 the recruiting of Gurkha sepoys for the British service was on an unsatisfactory footing but since the accession to power of the Shamsher family this has been entirely changed and no difficulty is now experienced in keeping the ranks of our Gurkha Regiments up to strength in spite of the fact that some 15 new battalions of Gurkhas have been added to the Indian army

During Lord Kitchener s visit satisfactory arrangements were inaugurated with the concurrence of the Durbar for the extension of the Indian army reserve system to the Gurkha regiments of the Indian army

The trade of Nepal with British India continues to increase and now shows a balance amounting to 167½ lakhs in favour of the former

The Prime Minister attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903, and in February 1907 visited Calcutta, where Hastings House was placed at his disposal by the Government of India and visits were exchanged with His Excellency the Viceroy—Lord Minto In April 1908 Sir Chandra accompanied by his step brother, sons and about 10 other persons of rank left Nepal on a visit to England On arrival in London, His late Majesty King Edward VII was pleased to grant the Maharaja and his suite an audience, and during the stay the party was treated as guests of the British Government Before his departure from England in July 1908, Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamshere was made a G C B, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law

The Prime Minister is entitled to a salute of 19 guns from British Batteries in view of his office

Serial No.	Name of States.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amb . .	Khanizaman Khan, Muhammadan.	1873	5th January 1907.	Ordinarily addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.	The Chief is not acquainted with English and communications are made in the ordinary vernacular form of "Murasila" as used with other Native gentlemen.
2	Chitral . .	Mehtar Shuja-ul-Mulk, C.I.E., Ruler of—	1878	3rd March 1895.	Foreign Secretary.	Not addressed in English. Kharita bag—White long-cloth String (Dori)—(Silk thread).
3	Dir . .	Badshah Khan, Nawab of—	...	Dec. 1904	...	
4	Nawagar (Bajaur).	Nawab Safdar Khan, Khan of—	1842	1882	...	...
5	Phulera . .	Khan Bahadur Ata Muhammad Khan, Muhammadan.	1879	28th February 1897.	Ordinarily addressed by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara.	The Chief is not acquainted with English and communications are made in the ordinary vernacular form of "Murasila" as used with other Native gentlemen.

* These figures

AMB STATE.

Khanizaman Khan, the present Chief of Amb, is head of the Hindwal Division of the Tanawali Tribe. He was born in 1873, and has two sons, who are both minors. The status of his territory called Feudal Tanawal with reference to the British Government is one of considerable interest and the Khan occupies an especially unique position for he is an independent ruler as regards his trans-Indus territory, a feudal Chief as regards Feudal Tanawal and a British subject as regards his tenure of a large Jagir and of certain lands in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

The tract called Feudal Tanawal, containing an area of about 170 square miles and a population (Census 1901) of 24,956, or the hereditary jagir, is in British territory, but is administered by the Chief; there has been no settlement of the revenue and our courts do not interfere in civil or criminal matters except to take cognizance of offences punishable under Sections 121 to 130, Indian Penal Code, or those defined in Sections 301 to 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The Khan also enjoys the revenues of forty-two villages comprising what is known as the Kulai and Badnahak Ilaqas of the Haripur Tahsil. This is a perpetual jagir assessed at the recent settlement at Rs. 13,436; the Chief also realises a large revenue from tolls on trade, especially on timber floating down the Indus.

On the death of the late Nawab Muhammad Akram Khan in 1907, a question arose as to the provision to be made for the brothers of the present Chief.

Eventually a settlement was effected whereby the Parhana tract situated between the Mansehra tahsil and the village of Shergarh, and with an estimated annual income of upwards of 14,000 rupees, was assigned to Abdul Latif Khan and his full brothers for their maintenance and certain villages in the Dhani tract were given to Muhammad Umar Khan, an eleventh legitimate son of the late Nawab by a third wife. The right to realise fines and forfeitures and to levy grazing dues was reserved to the Chief, and his brothers have no power to alienate the villages assigned to them unless they first offer them on reasonable terms to the Chief himself. Further, in the event of trouble arising in trans-Indus Tanawal or of the British Government calling on the Chief for service, the Guzarakhors, as they are called, are bound to render the latter all the assistance necessary on pain of forfeiting their Guzaras.

Area of State in square miles*	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops.		Imperial Service Troops.		
				To Government.	To other States.	*Cavalry*	Infantry and Artillery	*Cavalry*	Infantry and Artillery	*Cavalry*	*Infantry*	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
170	24 956	81 890	Not known			Entirely irregular *armed mostly* with muzzle loading guns—not enumerated		.	-			*Nil*
4 000	42,000	80 000		Receives an allowance from the Government of India	..	.	.	.				*Nil*
3 000	140,000	2 25,000		Ditto					-	.		*Nil*
300	50,000	75 000		Ditto.					.			*Nil*
34	6,666	Not known	Not known			.		..	-			*Nil*

** i e approximate.*

CHITRAL

The present ruling family are descended from one Baba Ayub who is said by some to have been a descendant of Timur, the Moghul Emperor, and by others to have belonged to a noble family of the Hazara district in the Punjab Baba Ayub settled in Chitral about the beginning of the 17th century, and entered the service of the Ruling Chief, a Rais of the same family as the rulers of Gilgit. About one hundred years later, the Rais line became extinct, and Mohtaram Shah (also known as Shah Kator, I), a lineal descendant of Baba Ayub, became Chief, or Mehtar as he is locally styled

In 1876 Aman ul Mulk father of the present Mehtar, sought the protection of Kashmir, and in the following year an agreement was signed between the two States (with the approval of the Government of India), which served to protect Chitral from Afghan aggression

At the time of his accession Aman ul Mulk only ruled over the lower portion of Chitral, the upper portion being under the sway of the Khushwakt branch of the family, but before he died in 1892 his territory extended from Bailam, near Asmar, to Soma, about 50 miles from Gilgit.

After the death of Aman ul Mulk, rulers† succeeded each other in rapid succession, the country being in a state of constant disturbance, which culminated in March 1895 in the British Agent and his escort being besieged in the Chitral Fort by Umra Khan, late Khan of Jandol and Sher Afzal brother of Aman ul Mulk.

On the 3rd of March 1895, at the commencement of the siege, the present Mehtar Shuja ul Mulk, the youngest of Aman ul Mulk's legitimate sons, was provisionally installed as Mehtar over the Kator‡ districts *minus* the Narsat Ilaka, which is now included in the Afghan District of Asmar The siege was raised in April 1895 by the joint operations of the Chitral Relief Force under the command of Sir Robert Low, and the force from Gilgit commanded by Colonel Kelly Since then a British garrison has been maintained in the

† *Note*—They were—
1 Afzal ul Mulk, killed by his uncle Sher Afzal in 1892
2 Sher Afzal ousted by Nizam ul Mulk in 1892
3 Nizam ul Mulk, killed by his brother, Amir-ul Mulk, in 1895.

‡ *Note*—The present Mehtar's territory extends from Arandu to Barenis in the main valley of the Chitral River and also includes the subsidiary valleys of Lutkuh, Torikho Mulikho and Terich

country. The strength of this garrison was at first two battalions of Native infantry, one company of Bengal Sappers and Miners, and one section of a mountain battery. It was, however, reduced in 1899 by one battalion of Native infantry.

Shuja-ul-Mulk is now 32 years of age. He visited Calcutta in 1899 as the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, in April 1902 he attended the Viceregal Durbar at Peshawar, and in January 1903 the Delhi Coronation Durbar, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire. He was permitted to visit India during the cold weather of 1904-05, and again in the following year when he was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at a garden party at Government House, Peshawar.

There has been a marked increase in the amount of land under cultivation, and in the general prosperity of all classes of the people since the disturbances in 1895.

One hundred and eight Chitrali Levies are employed between Chitral and the Lowarai pass, and are armed and paid by the Government of India. In addition to these levies, there is a Corps of Chitrali Scouts, numbering 989 men. These are also armed and paid by the Government of India. The Mehtar is Honorary Commandant of the Scouts, in which he takes a keen interest.

At the Mehtar's request, an officer of the Forest Department was deputed to Chitral in September 1907, for four months, to report on the local forests.

In September 1907, the Mehtar paid an informal visit, for ten days, to Simla. During the visit he was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto.

He receives a subsidy of rupees twenty thousand per annum, twelve thousand of which is paid by the Government of India and the balance by the Maharaja of Kashmir, the immediate Suzerain.

DIR.

The rulers of Dir are Akhund Khel Painda Khel of the Malezai Akozai Yusafzai. The founder of the line was Mulla Ilias, known as Akhund Baba, a holy man who flourished in the 17th century, but his grandson, Ghulam Khan, seems to have been the first to acquire temporal power.

The late Chief, Muhammad Sharif Khan, was born about 1848, and succeeded his father, Rahmatulla Khan, in 1884. After a protracted struggle, he was at length in 1890 driven out of Dir by Umra Khan, Khan of Jandol, and forced to take refuge in Swat. He made several attempts in the succeeding years to regain his country, but was unsuccessful.

In 1895, on the advance of the Chitral Relief Expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan came in to the Political Officer, and did good service by advancing up the Panjkora line with his own forces, recovering Dir from Umra Khan's garrison and pushing on a force into Chitral territory, which seized the Drosh Fort; he also contributed to the raising of the siege of Chitral by showing the near approach of Sir Robert Low's column, and rendered good service by capturing and handing over the Chitrali pretender, Sher Afzal.

At the conclusion of the expedition, Muhammad Sharif Khan, now restored to his Khanship, entered into an agreement with the Government of India, by which he undertook to keep open the Chitral road from Chakdara to Ashreth, to protect the whole line with levies, to maintain the road in good repair, to make such postal arrangements as were required, to arrange to protect the telegraph on any occasions when it might be put up, etc. In return for these services, he was granted an annual subsidy of Rs. 10,000, and a present of 400 rifles, with a suitable amount of ammunition. The Government of India also undertook to pay the levies required for the road, and to defray the cost of carrying the post. In consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 10,000 to the Khan, all trade passing over the road was freed from all taxes and tolls in Dir territory. In July 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan was granted the title of Nawab by the Government of India. In March 1899, his subsidy was raised to Rs. 15,000. In July 1900, he was granted an additional payment of Rs. 1,000 a year as compensation for certain dues formerly levied by him from the inhabitants of the north-western slopes of the Lowarai range, this responsibility for the Chitral road was restricted to the top of the Lowari Pass.

In the spring of 1897, Muhammad Sharif Khan annexed to his territories the Upper Swat right bank tribes, which had till then been practically independent In October 1898, he came to an agreement with the Khan of Nawagai under which he annexed the Jandol valley In December 1898, he executed an agreement with the Government of India defining the boundaries of his territories, and undertaking not to interfere with, or commit aggression on, any tribes beyond those boundaries.

The engagements made by Muhammad Sharif Khan with Government were on the whole satisfactorily carried out In the disturbances raised by the Mad Fakir in 1897 the bulk of the Dir tribes, except those in the Swat valley took no part, and when the Fakir attempted in November-December 1898 to attack the Chitral road he was repulsed by Dir forces under Abdulla Khan of Robat

In March 1900, the Nawab visited Calcutta on the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy He was present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Peshawar in 1902 and also at the Delhi Coronation Durbar in 1903, on which occasion he was invested as a Companion of the Indian Empire

In 1903 Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught paid a visit to Malakand and Chakdara The Khan Khel jirga of Thana had the honour of being presented to His Royal Highness In the same year the Nawab came to India on a pilgrimage to Ajmer, and also visited various places of interest He died on the 8th December 1904, the last year of his life being embittered by quarrels between his two eldest sons, which were fermented to a great extent, by his wife, Shahi Bibi The Nawab s eldest son Badshah Khan, was recognised as Khan of Dir, and secured his Khanship after a severe struggle with his brother, Miangul Jan, who was supported by the Khans of Nawagai Barwa, and Khar He receives the same allowances as were enjoyed by his late father and undertook to pay attention to the Dir forests, wh ch in his father's time as well as in his own, had been considerably exploited by native contractors from Peshawar he has, however, not fulfilled this promise up to the present

The comparative peace and order which have obtained in Dir since the opening of the Chakdara Chitral road in 1895 have led to a considerable increase in the area under crops and in the general prosperity of the country, but the rule of the present Khan has been so far unpopular he has alienated several of his subordinates by arbitrary acts and civil war has been more or less imminent ever since his accession The peace of the road depends practically on the Dir Levies who are armed and paid by Government

A great part of the Dir territory is divided in minor Khanates held by relations of the late Nawab or by the heads of the main sections of the Malezai tribe.

NAWAGAI (BAJAUR)

The Chiefs of Nawagai belong to the Ibrahim Khel section of the Ilal Khel Salarzai Tarkanri They were formerly acknowledged as Khans by the whole of the Tarkanri tribe their territory thus including the Jandol Maidan, and Baraul valleys but owing to tribal dissensions (and particularly to the rise of the Mast Khel family of Jandol Khans) their territories and power have considerably diminished The Khan of Nawagai now holds the tract known as Surkamar, in which Nawagai is situated, the upper part of the Rud valley as far as the mouth of the Salarzai valley and the lower parts of the Salarzai Mamund, and Chaharmang valleys The present Khan, Safdar Khan was born about 1842 and succeeded to the Khanate about 1882 From his accession onwards, he was involved in the struggle carried on between Umra Khan of Jandol and the Dir Khan usually in opposition to Umra Khan at whose hands he suffered several defeats At this time he was in receipt of an allowance of Rs 20 000 Kabuli from the Amir, but after the signature of the Durand Convention this was discontinued

Before the Chitral Relief Expedition started in 1895, the Khan offered h s services but he was subsequently exposed to great pressure from the Afghan side and misled by false representations of the intent ons of Government and his attitude during the firs part of the expedition was doubtful Finally, however, when convinced that his interests

lay in serving Government, he worked well to put a stop to the fanatical attacks on the troops in the Jandol valley. In November 1895, he was granted an allowance of Rs. 6,000 a year on condition of future good service.

In the troubles of 1897, though severely tried by fanatical pressure, he in the end stood firm, and rendered good service to the Bajaur Field Force, as in a still greater degree did his brother and cousin, the Khans of Khar and Jar. His subsidy was increased to Rs. 10,000 from the 1st October 1897.

Safdar Khan was constantly at war with the tribes around him, the Mohmands, Mamunds, and Salarzais; and at times he found it hard to hold his own. Disputes with Dir complicated his troubles. In 1898 there was some fighting in Jandol between his forces and those of the Nawab of Dir. The matter was finally settled by a compromise which left Jandol to Dir, and gave Nawagai a free hand in the Salarzai valley. In 1899 Safdar Khan was hard pressed by a combination of the tribes, and he was assisted by Government with a present of ammunition. Later on, he got the upper hand in the Chaharmung and the greater part of the Salarzai valley, and strengthened his footing among the Mamunds. In August 1899, his differences with Dir were settled at an interview between the two Chiefs held at Chakdara in the Political Agent's presence. The Chiefs met again of their own motion in May 1902, and entered into a compact of friendship, in pursuance of which the Nawab of Dir sent a force to co-operate with the Khan in a short campaign against the Mamunds, which was successful. In 1904, Safdar Khan, who in the early part of the previous year had received the title of "Nawab," invaded Dir territory and attacked Badshah Khan, the present Khan of Dir, but his lashkar was repulsed, and he had to retire. Through the intrigues of the Khan of Barwa, he was persuaded to make a move on Jandol in the beginning of 1905; some fighting ensued, but a truce was eventually effected.

His elder son, Muhammad Ali Jan, then rebelled against him in 1906 on account of the Nawab's partiality to the younger son, and obtained the aid of many of the surrounding tribes. He not only succeeded in capturing Nawagai, but he actually ousted his father from the chiefship and he is now the *de facto* ruler in Nawagai. The struggle continued in a desultory fashion until 1909, when through the Khan of Khar a reconciliation was effected but Muhammad Ali Jan has retained the *de facto* chiefship. The Nawab is now virtually a prisoner in the hands of his son, Muhammad Ali Jan.

In 1903 Safdar Khan attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar and also visited Ajmer accompanied by his two sons and brother.

Safdar Khan has a numerous family, his eldest son, Muhammed Ali Jan, being over thirty-six. His country, with the exception of a tract round Nawagai, is divided up into minor Khanates under his sons and relations. Of these, the most important are Khar under the Nawab's nephew, Muhammad Jan Khan (who succeeded on the death of his father, Sardar Khan, in November 1907) Pashat under Samiulla Khan, cousin of the Nawab, and Jar under Wazir Khan.

PHULERA.

Madat Khan the First Chief.

The history of the State of Phulera calls for little remark. It is situated in Feudal Tanawal on the Western border of the Mansehra Tahsil and comprises some 142 small villages and hamlets the boundaries of which are defined in Regulation No. 2 of 1900. The Administration of this small State is exactly similar to that of the Chief of Amb with respect to his feudal territory known as Feudal Tanawal.

Ata Muhammad Khan, a young man of about thirty years of age, is the present Chief. He has two sons who are both minors. His uncles Muhammad Umar Khan Muhammad Akbar Khan, Dost Muhammad Khan and Ghulam Haidar Khan, the sons of Abdullah Khan, and other male relatives hold Guzaras in the shape of villages within the estate. Fortunately their relations with the Chief are amicable, and the State gives little trouble to the District authorities.

The Khan of Phulera's income is very small compared with that of his neighbour the Khan of Amb. Much of the estate is in the hands of the Guzara Khors and the late

Settlement Officer of the District doubted whether the Khan's own share of the profits came to more than 4 000 or 5 000 rupees a year

The relations of the two Chiefs to each other are not specifically defined in the *Regulation*, though in the schedule defining the boundaries the estates of the Khan of Phulera are stated to be held by that Chief from and under the Chief of Amb But while historically Phulera is a dependency of the Amb State, yet, as Painda Khan delegated all his powers over its residents and lands to Madat Khan, the first grantee, its subordination has from the first been purely nominal and for all practical purposes it may be regarded as independent of its bigger neighbour

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Alwar . .	His Highness Maharaja Sawai *Sir* Jai Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I.*, Naruka Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th June 1882. *K.C.I.E.*	5th June 1892	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	"My esteemed friend".—"I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

ALWAR.

The State was founded by Rao Partab Singh, of Macheri, who was descended through Naru from Raja Udai Karan, who ruled Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar family are, therefore, Kuchwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

In 1889, the title of "Maharaja" was conferred upon Maharao Raja Mangal Singh as a hereditary distinction. He was succeeded by his son Jai Singh, who was born on the 14th June 1882. After his father's death the administration of the State was carried on by the State Council under the general supervision of the Political Agent. The young Maharaja joined the Mayo College in 1893 and left in 1898. On leaving the College his education was supervised by a guardian, and after the latter's departure in January 1903, by the Political Agent.

His Highness Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh was invested with ruling powers by His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, on the 10th December 1903. The exercise of these powers were subject to certain restrictions which, however, were removed in January 1909.

Maharaja Jai Singh proceeded on a tour to Europe in April 1907, and returned on the 30th August 1907. He was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India on the 1st January 1909.

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 48,55,800 being invested in Government promissory notes.

The State has, on several occasions, placed its forces at the disposal of Government, and much to the gratification of the Darbar 700 of the infantry were despatched for service in China in August 1900.

The State is noted for its excellent stud, which supplies horses for the cavalry and Raj stables.

The following Viceroys have paid visits to Alwar:— Lords Lytton, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon and Minto.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3,221	819,688	34,78,123	33,45,809	...		70	699		.	560	861	15

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Bikaner . .	*Colonel* His Highness Maharaja Raj Rajeshwar Siromani Sri *Sir* Ganga Singh Bahadur, *G.C.I.E.*, ~~*K.C.S.I.*~~, Honorary Aide-de-Camp *to* His Majesty the King-Emperor, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd October 1880. G.C.S.I. A.D.C. LL.D.	31st August 1887.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	"My esteemed friend."—remain, with much conside tion, Your Highness's sinc friend." *Crest: gold. Kharita* b Kamkhwab (Gold and s brocade). String (Do Nimzar (Gold and s thread).

BIKANER.

The rulers of Bikaner are Rathor Rajputs. The State was founded by Bikaji (born in 1439), a son of Rao Jodhaji of Marwar, the founder of Jodhpur. The British Government granted the Tibi *pargana* to His Highness Maharaja Sardar Singh in recognition of his loyal services rendered during the mutiny of 1857-1858 A. D.

The present Chief, Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., was invested with full ruling powers in December 1898. Maharaj Kunwar Sri Sardul Singhji, son and heir to His Highness, was born on the 7th September 1902, and a second son (Bijai Singh) was born on the 29th March 1909.

A most severe famine visited Bikaner in 1899-1900. His Highness took a very active and personal part in the relief operations, and was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind decoration of the 1st class.

His Highness was gazetted an Honorary Colonel in the British Army in June 1910, and is attached to the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

His Highness personally took part in the China campaign of 1900 in command of his Imperial Service Regiment, and in recognition of his services received the Insignia of K.C.I.E.

In August 1902, His Highness attended the Coronation of His Majesty the late King-Emperor in London and had the honour of being appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty King George V). In 1910 His Highness was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

In November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, paid a visit to Bikaner.

In January 1903, His Highness attended the Coronation Darbar at Delhi and the Gold Darbar Medal was conferred on him.

In February 1903, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Hesse visited Bikaner.

In November 1905, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Bikaner. In November 1906 and again in November 1908, His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Minto, visited Bikaner.

His Highness proceeded on a second visit to England for the benefit of his health, accompanied by his children, sailing from Bombay on the 11th May 1907, and returning to that port on the 11th October 1907.

His Highness received the title of K.C.S.I. on the 24th June 1904 on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the late King-Emperor of India, and the title of G.C.I.E. on the 1st January 1907. He was gazetted an Honorary Colonel and an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the 3rd June 1910.

The administration of the State is conducted by the Maharaja himself with the assistance of five Members of Council and the Secretaries of the Mahkma Khas.

The normal strength of the "Regular Troops" mentioned in the table above is 380 Cavalry, 500 Infantry and 60 Artillerymen. The Infantry (present strength 378) is being converted into an Imperial Service Regiment of 500 of all ranks.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes.		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops.		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
23,311	584,627	33,00,000	37,00,000	...	...	380	60 (Artillery)		*		1,000†	17

* These figures are the approximate annual averages for the past five years

† 500 Camel Corps and 500 Infantry

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bharatpur .	His Highness Maharaja Sri Brajindra Sawai Kishan Singh Bahadur Bahadur Jang, Jat (*Hindu*).	4th October 1899.	27th August 1900.	Viceroy and Governor-General of India. NOTE:—The present Chief of Bharatpur being a minor no Kharita is received for him from the Viceroy.	Commencement,—"My esteemed friend." Conclusion:—"I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." For all three states the crest used is gold Kharita bag, Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag, Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread)
2	Dholpur .	His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, Jat (*Hindu*)	25th February 1893	29th March 1911.		
3	Karauli .	His Highness Maharaja *Sir* Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, *G.C.I.E.*, Jadon Rajput (*Hindu*)	24th February 1864.	14th August 1886		

BHARATPUR.

The rulers of Bharatpur and Karauli claim common descent from a Rajput ancestor named Sind Pal. But while Karauli is still a Rajput State, the rulers of Bharatpur are Jats.

The story is that Bal Chand, a descendant of Sind Pal, having no family by his own wife, seized a Jat woman of the village of Sinsini, and by her had sons, whose descendants founded Bharatpur.

The ruling family have thus always been known as Sinsinwar Jats.

The State was founded probably about the beginning of the eighteenth century by one Brij, who, with his successor Churaman, were noted freebooters owing allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

In 1803 the British concluded a treaty with Ranjit Singh, who assisted General Lake in the defeat of the Marathas at Agra, in return for which service he received a grant of certain districts. Immediately afterwards, however, while still in alliance with the English Government, Ranjit Singh entered into secret correspondence with the Marathas, and at the battle of Dig his treachery displayed itself by an open attack upon the British troops with whom his own were supposed to be in co-operation. This incident led to the memorable and unsuccessful siege of Bharatpur by Lord Lake. Four assaults were made and repelled with a loss to the besiegers of 3,000 men. Ranjit Singh, however, found it advisable to make overtures of peace, which were accepted in 1805. A new treaty was concluded by which he agreed to pay an indemnity and was guaranteed in the territories previously held. Ranjit Singh died in the same year.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Randhir, who died in 1823, leaving the *gadi* to his brother, Baladeva, who died after reigning for eighteen months. His son, Balwant Singh, then six years old, was recognised as heir by the British Government, but he was opposed and imprisoned by his cousin, Durjan Sal, who also advanced claims to the *gadi*.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Ave age annual revenue	Average annual expend ture	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Ch efs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imper al Service Troops		
				To Govern ment	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Art lery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Caval y	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 982	626 665	29 77,320	31 57 611		..	443	1,434 133 42 guns service able				1 322*	17
1 155	270 973	9 78,479	10,40 753	..	..	177	907 38 11 guns service able		..		..	15
1 242	156 786	5 56 896	5 42 372		..	126	1 088 25 35 guns serv ce-able		..	..		17

* Inc udes 3,9 men of the Transport Corps and 1 0 of the Impe al Service Infantry Reserve

The disputed succession threatened a protracted feud, and eventually the British Government consented to the deposition of the usurper Bharatpur was besieged a second time by a British force, this time under Lord Combermere The fort was successfully stormed on 18th January 1826, and Durjan Sal carried off as a prisoner to Allahabad The young Maharaja was put on the *gadi* under the superintendence of a Political Agent He died in 1853 and was succeeded by Jeswant Singh who died in 1893 after a rule of forty years Jeswant Singh remained faithful to the British Government during the Mutiny and rendered such assistance as was in his power He was succeeded by his son, Ram Singh In 1895 it was found necessary to take the administration out of the Maharaja s hands and the control of affairs was vested in a Council working under the general supervision of the Political Agent

In June 1900 the Maharaja Ram Singh was deposed and was succeeded by his infant son, Kishan Singh

The Maharaja is in the care of his mother, Her Highness Maji Girraj Kuar and of his foster-father, Dhau Bakshi Raghubir Singh a member of the State Council Meanwhile the administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Council under the control of the Political Agent

The State offered the services of its troops for the frontier troubles in 1897 and for the China War in 1900, and for Somaliland in 1903 The Imperial Service Transport Corps proceeded to the Tibet expedition in September 1904 and returned in December 1904

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory, a reserve fund amounting to Rs 21,00 000 being invested in Government promissory notes Lord Dufferin visited Bharatpur in 1885 and 1887, and Lord Lansdowne in 1890 Lord Curzon exchanged visits with Maharaja (now ex-Maharaja) Ram Singh at Agra in 1899 Lord Curzon visited Bharatpur and Dig in 1902, and again visited Bharatpur in 1903

DHOLPUR.

According to local tradition Dholpur derives its name from the Rajput Raja Dholun Deo Tonwar (an off-shoot of the reigning family at Delhi), who about 1005 held the land between the Chambal and Bangunga rivers.

The family of the Chief belongs to the Deswali tribe of Jats who are said to have acquired lands south of Alwar in the 11th century. They rose to honour under the Tonwar dynasty of Delhi and settled at Bamrali, from which place they take their family name. Driven from Bamrali by the Subadar of Agra after an occupation of nearly two hundred years, they emigrated first to Gwalior and then to Gohad, which was assigned to them in 1505 by Raja Man Singh of Gwalior. The head of the house, Surjan Deo, then assumed the title of "Rana." After the overthrow of the Marathas at Panipat, the Rana Bhim Singh seized Gwalior, but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Marathas the British made a treaty with the Rana in 1779, and in execution of the treaty Gwalior was retaken In 1781 another treaty was made which stipulated for the integrity of Gohad, but in consequence of the Rana's treachery the treaty was withdrawn and Sindhia repossessed himself of Gohad and Gwalior. Under the British treaty of 1803 with Sindhia, Gohad was restored to the Rana, but in 1805 this territory was exchanged for the parganas of Dholpur, Bari, and Rajakhera, which form the existing State of Dholpur.

The late Chief, Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, K.C.I.E., who held the honorary rank of Captain in his Majesty's Army, and who succeeded his father Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Bahadur on the 20th July 1901, died suddenly on the 29th March 1911. He was succeeded by his full brother His Highness Maharaj Rana Udaibhan Singh, who was born on the 25th February 1893. The present Chief has formed the Imperial Cadet Corps for a brief period and as the grant to him of full ruling powers has been deferred for the present, the administration of the State is conducted by means of a State Council. Captain G. H. Anderson of the Political Department has been appointed Superintendent of the State and presides at the State Council Meetings and directs the administration generally. The duties of guardian of the Chief are combined with those of Superintendent.

Lord Dufferin paid a flying visit to the State in 1885 Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the late Chief's father at Agra in 1890, 1895 and 1899, respectively. Lord Minto exchanged visits with the late Chief in 1907 at Agra, and in 1909, at Calcutta

KARAULI.

The Jadon Rajputs, who are represented by the ruling families of Karauli and Jaisalmer, claim descent from the Yadu or Jadon Kings of Allahabad and Muttra, of whose early history very little is known. The name is said to be derived from Yadu, the patronymic of the descendants of Bhuda, the progenitor of the Lunar race. On the death of Sri Krishna, the deified hero of the house, the tribe was dispersed. According to the Karauli authorities Maharaja Bijai Pal came from Muttra in A.D. 995 and built a fort on the hill Mani near the well-known town of Biana in Bharatpur. He ruled the country for fifty-one years till it was conquered by the Muhammadans under Abu Bakr Shah.

In 1772 the State was much harassed by the Marathas, and Sabalgarh was lost. In 1804, during the rule of Har Baksh Pal, Karauli came into relations with the British Government and a treaty was concluded in 1817, which rid the country of the Marathas.

In 1852 the Maharaja Narsingh Pal died without leaving an heir. The Government of India, however, decided that the State should be continued and Madan Pal Rao, of Hadoti, one of the leading nobles, was placed on the *gadi* in 1854. During his rule the State rendered loyal assistance to the Government in the Mutiny. For his services Madan Pal was made G.C.S.I., his salute was raised from 13 to 17 guns, a debt of Rs. 1,17,000 owing to Government was remitted, and a dress of honour was conferred.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the 14th August 1886 by adoption to the late Maharaja Arjun Pal. His Highness was invested with full governing powers in 1889.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Council, of which His Highness is the President

The financial condition of the State is unsatisfactory The debt at present amounts to about Rs 8 00,000

No Viceroy has ever visited Karauli Lord Lansdowne, Lord Elgin, and Lord Curzon exchanged visits with the Chief in 1890, 1895, and 1899 respectively, in Agra

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bundi . .	His Highness Maharao Raja *Sir* Raghubir Singh Bahadur, *G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*, Chauhan (Hara) Rajput (*Hindu*). G.C.V.O.	21st September 1869.	28th March 1889.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	Shahpura .	Raja Dhiraj *Sir* Nahar Singhji, *K.C.I.E.*, Sisodyia Rajput (*Hindu*).	7th November 1855.	11th June 1870.	Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
3	Tonk . .	His Highness Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab *Sir* Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, *G.C.I.E.*, Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	8th November 1849. G.C.S.I.,	20th December 1867.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag. Kamkhwab (Gold and silver brocade). String (Dori). Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

BUNDI.

The ruling family belongs to the Hara clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the country which they owned up to about the year 1625 included, besides Bundi, the territory of the modern States of Kotah and Jhalawar, the whole tract being styled to this day "Haraoti" after the dominant family. The present ruler of Kotah is descended from a cadet of the same house.

The Bundi State suffered much during the supremacy of the Marathas, but in 1818 Maharao Raja Bishen Singh concluded a treaty with the British Government under which, in return for the protection of the latter and the remission of the tribute paid to Holkar, it was arranged that the State should pay to the British Government the tribute formerly paid to Sindhia, and should furnish troops on the requisition of Government in accordance with its means. The tribute annually paid by the Bundi Darbar to Government amounts to Rs. 1,20,000.

His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singhji Bahadur was invested with full governing powers on the 9th January 1890. He was created a K.C.I.E. in 1894, K.C.S.I. in 1897, and G.C.I.E. in 1901.

His Highness the Maharao Raja is assisted in the administration by a State Council.

The capital is 22 miles from Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra Railway which passes through Bundi territory near Patan and Kapran.

The Bundi family are very closely connected with that of Jodhpur (Marwar) by marriage, the present Chief having at different times wedded two aunts and a cousin of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and his two brothers having each married into the same family. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is also married to a sister of the Maharao Raja.

Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh has had only one son, who died at the age of nine years in March 1899. His brother, Maharaj Raghuraj Singh, has a son, who was born in 1893. Maharaj Raghuraj Singh died in December 1905.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. The present Chief has had the honour of interviews with Lord Elgin at Ajmer in November 1896, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Calcutta in March 1901. His Excellency the Viceroy and

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs							
2 220	171,727	6 58 820	7 89,240	1,20 000		100	200		400			17
405	42 676	2 72 038	2 76 365	10 000	3 000	27	48					Nil
2 752	273 201	13,49 118	10 29 015			308	955	135	334			17

* These figures are approximate

Governor General of India visited the Bundi State in November 1902 for the first time The Chief attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in January 1903

SHAHPURA

This Chiefship was formed by the grant in jagir of the pargana of Phulia from the Crown lands of Ajmer by the Emperor Shah Jahan in 1629 to Sujan Singh, a cadet of the ruling house of Udaipur (Mewar), Sisodia Rajput by caste

In 1768 a descendant of Sujan Singh was granted the pargana of Kachhola in Mewar by the ruling Maharana, and in 1796 a later descendant was granted the title o "Rajadhiraja" by another Maharana.

In 1848 Rajadhiraja Jagat Singh received a *sanad* from the British Government fixing the amount of tribute at Rs 10,000 per annum with certain provisos and concessions The fief of Kachhola held under Mewar consists of seventy four villages for which a tribute of Rs 3,000 is paid annually to the Mewar Darbar The Rajadhiraja is required to send his usual quota of troops for three months every year to Udaipur and is himself required to attend there for one month every alternate year generally at the Dasehra festival

The present Chief, Rajadhiraja Sir Nahar Singhji, K C I E, was selected in 1870 from among the nearest of [illegible] an heir He was born on the [illegible] of his estate in 1875 He has [illegible] the 7th March 1876. His first daughter who was married to the Chief of Wankaner in Kathiawar died in October 1904 The Rajadhiraja has another daughter born on 16th November 1906 Kunwar Umed Singh has thrice been to England, in 1897, 1900 and 1909, is married to a sister of the late Raja of Khetri in Jaipur The younger son Kunwar Sardar Singh was a student at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, England, for about a year and a half in 1899-1900, but was prematurely recalled to his

home before completing his studies in consequence of the financial difficulties caused by the famine. He was married to a daughter of Raja Govardhan Singh, Talukdar of Bijwa in Oudh. She died in July 1904. He has a son about 2 years old. In November 1905 he married the daughter of Maharawal Inder Singh of Chota Udaipur.

The Chief has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy, though in return he is only visited by the Foreign Secretary.

The Chief holds a *sanad*, granted in 1862, guaranteeing to the head of his family the right of adoption.

The Chief was created a Knight Commander of the Indian Empire on the 1st January 1903.

No Viceroy has ever visited the Chiefship. The present Chief attended the Durbar of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Agra in 1876, and also the Durbars of Lord Mayo at Ajmer in 1870 and Lord Northbrook at Delhi, in 1875, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903.

He also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin, Lansdowne, and Elgin in 1881, 1885, 1890, and 1896, respectively, at Ajmer, and with Lord Curzon of Kedleston at Deoli in November 1902.

TONK.

The Tonk State has three parganas, Tonk, Aligarh, and Nimbahera, in Rajputana and three parganas, Sironj, Chhabra, and Pirawa, in Central India. It is the only State in Rajputana ruled by a Muhammadan Chief.

The State was formed about the beginning of the last century by the famous Pathan predatory leader Amir Khan, the companion in arms of Jaswant Rao Holkar, who played a most conspicuous part in all the distractions which preceded the British settlement of Malwa.

Amir Khan came into alliance with the British Government in 1817 at the commencement of the operations undertaken against the Pindaris, when the possession of all his States within the territories of Holkar was permanently guaranteed to him by Government.

Nawab Wazir Muhammad Khan, who succeeded his father Amir Khan in 1834, did good service during the Mutiny. He died in 1864.

The present Chief was placed on the *masnad* by Government in 1867 on the deposition of his father, Nawab Muhammad Ali Khan, for complicity in the attack on the uncle of his tributary, the Thakur of Lawa. In connection with this affair the estate of Lawa was made a separate Chiefship, and the deposed Nawab was kept under surveillance at Benares until his death in 1895.

The present Nawab was entrusted with the management of his State in 1870, his uncle Sahibzada Sir Obaidullah Khan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., being appointed his Minister. His Highness was made a G.C.I.E. in October 1890. He has ten sons and twelve daughters alive, the eldest son and heir-apparent being Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hafiz Khan, who was born in 1877.

Owing to the indebtedness of the State, the finances were placed under the control of the Political Agent in 1886, when the debts were ascertained to be about Rs. 15,50,000. As the State debts have not been practically liquidated, the Nawab has been granted full powers since October 1910.

The nearest railway station is Niwai 20 miles from Tonk by metalled road on the Jaipur-Sawai-Madhopur Railway.

During recent years many reforms have been introduced in the administration. In 1908 the Darbar promulgated certain rules regarding Jagirs and allowances which have now resulted in an increase in the Khalsa revenues of Rs. 73,000.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 17 guns, and is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy The present Chief attended His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Durbar at Agra in 1876, as also Lord Mayo's Durbar at Ajmer in 1870, and Lord Lytton's Durbar at Delhi in 1877, and the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1903

His Excellency Lord Minto, the Viceroy and Governor General of India, visited the capital of the State in October 1909 His Highness the Nawab also had the honour of interviews with Lords Ripon, Dufferin Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon and Minto in 1881, 1885 1890, 1896, 1902 and 1909 respectively

Area of State in square miles	Population of State according to the Census of 1901	Average annual revenue * for the past 5 years	Average annual expenditure * for the past 5 years	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		Rs	Rs	Rs								
15 579	2 333,268	66 00,000	71,00 000	4,00 000		457	4 111				843†	21‡
858	90 970	6 79 210	7,03 465	-		71	131					15
19	2 671	24130	23,065	225								*Nil*

re approx mate
Transport Corps
guns persona
In 1905 hered ta y title Thakur

He enjoys a salute of twenty-one guns, of which four are personal Of the latter number two were granted on the occasion of the Jubilee in 1887 and two in connection with the services of the Jaipur Transport Corps on the Chitral Expedition

His Highness the Maharaja was one of the Indian Chiefs who were selected to attend, H s Majesty the late King-Emperor's Coronation in England

The State maintains an Imperial Service Transport Corps, consisting of 1,200 ponies 550 carts, and 843 officers and men, including followers.

The State possesses 40 guns classed as serviceable, not including guns mounted on forts

The Imperial Service Corps has been twice on active service, *viz*, during the Chitral and Tirah Campaigns

Of late years Jaipur has been visited by each successive Viceroy, by two Commanders in Chief, by the Governors of Madras and Bombay, and by nearly every distinguished traveller who has toured through India Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited Jaipur in February 1903 for the third time Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited Jaipur in November 1905

The general administration has been favourably reported upon for many years, and in population wealth, prosperity, trade, manufactures and general advancement, Jaipur s unquestionably the leading State in Rajputana The Public Works and M ments of the State are noted for their excellence and efficiency

KOTAH AND JHALAWAR AGENCY

JHALAWAR | KOTAH

Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
2	3	4	5	6	7
Jhalawar . .	His Highness Raj-Rana *Sir* Bhawani Singh Bahadur, *K.C.S.I.*, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*).	4th September 1874.	6th February 1899.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
Kotah . .	*Major* His Highness Maharao *Sir* Umed Singh Bahadur, *G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.S.I.*, Hara Rajput (*Hindu*).	15th September 1873.	11th June 1889	Ditto .	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary—Kharita bag: Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori): Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

JHALAWAR.

The Jhalawar State was created in 1838 from a part of the territories belonging to Kotah.

To the Treaty of 1817 between the British Government and the Kotah State the famous Regent of Kotah, Zalim Singh, succeeded in getting a supplementary article added, by which the administration of the State was vested in perpetuity in him, his heirs, and successors. Madan Singh, the grandson of Zalim Singh, who had succeeded in due course to the Regency, was very unpopular with all classes and became involved in constant disputes with the Maharao Ram Singh. There was a danger of a popular rising to expel the Minister, and it was, therefore, resolved in 1838 with the consent of the Kotah Chief to repeal the supplementary article of the Treaty of 1817, and to create out of 17 parganas of Kotah, yielding a revenue of 12 lakhs of rupees, the principality of Jhalawar, as a separate provision for the descendants of Zalim Singh. After the deposition of the Maharaj-Rana Zalim Singh of Jhalawar in 1896, the Government of India restored to the Kotah State the greater portion of the ceded tracts, and from the remainder constituted a new State which was bestowed on a descendant of an ancestor of the Regent Zalim Singh. On the 1st January 1899 the actual transfer of territory was effected, from which date the new State of Jhalawar came into existence, and the title of the Chief was at the same time changed from "Maharaj-Rana" to "Raj-Rana" and the salute reduced from 15 to 11 guns.

The new Jhalawar State consists of the area known as the Chaumehla, which comprises the four parganas of Pachpahar, Awar, Dag, and Gangdhar, the Patan pargana, in which are situated the town of Jhalrapatan and the Chaoni, and a portion of the Suket pargana. There is also a small detached area Kirpapur, situated between Mewar and the Gwalior district of Neemuch which belongs to the State. The State pays Rs. 30,000 tribute to the British Government.

The present Chief of the State is His Highness Raj-Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is descended from an ancestor of Raj-Rana Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, and was chosen as ruler of the new State as being the most suitable person among the family of the Jhalawar Sardars. His Highness was born on 4th September 1874 and was educated at the Mayo College at Ajmer. He was installed with powers on

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
810	90,175	4 83 706	4,91 849	30 000		41	452		..			11
5,684	544,879	30 74 034	31 28 078	4 34 720†	14 398	301	1,194	309	2 467			17

* These figures are approximate

† Includes contribution to Local Corps

the 6th February 1899, and carries on the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan His Highness has a son, Maharaj Kunwar Rajendra Singh Bahadur, who was born on the 15th July 1900 The latest reforms introduced into the State are the British postal system and British currency The State maintains 5 dispensaries and 28 schools, 2 of which are girls' schools

The Nagda Muttra Railway runs through or near to the State from south to north and there are three railway stations actually located in the State

Besides the military forces shown in the statistical tables the State possesses 45 guns classed as serviceable. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy No Governor-General has yet paid a visit to the Chief at his capital

KOTAH

Kotah and Bundi together constitute the tract called Haraoti, the country of the Haras, to which race the Ruling Chiefs of the two States belong Kotah is an off-shoot from Bundi Its growth from the parent stem dates back to 1579, when Madho Singh, second son of Rao Rattan, of Bundi, acquired Kotah by a direct and independent grant from the Emperor Jehangir The limits of the State were subsequently gradually extended to the east and south The Haras form the most important of the twenty four branches of the Chohan clan of Rajputs, one of the thirty six royal races of India, and their Chiefs who trace descent from Manika Rai, King of Ajmer (A D 685), rank among the first in Rajputana.

There are thirty-six principal estates subordinate to Kotah Of these, eight are Kotris or fiefs, *viz*, Indargarh, Balwan, Khatoli, Gainta, Karwar, Pipalda, Phusod, and Antarda After being successively subject to Bundi and Jaipur, the allegiance of these Kotris was in 1823 transferred to Kotah, through whom their tribute is now paid to Jaipur. Their position is, therefore, peculiar

The history of Kotah is inseparably bound up with the name of its great Minister and Regent, Zalim Singh. Having twice rendered signal services to the Chief of Kotah, he became so much in favour that Maharao Guman Singh on his death-bed entrusted his young son, Umaid Singh, to his care. Zalim Singh promptly assumed the title of Regent, and for more than fifty years in a period of great warfare and dissension wielded the destinies of the country. His foreign policy, except with Mewar, was most successful, and he was able to bring Kotah to a position of unbounded prosperity. It was in 1804 that Zalim Singh first had dealings with the British, and the Kotah troops afterwards rendered memorable services to Colonel Monson in his disastrous retreat through Kotah territory, when hard pressed by Jeswant Rao Holkar. The Minister also co-operated with General Malcolm in his operations against the Pindaris.

The present Chief, Major His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1873, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and received full powers in December 1896. The administration of his State prospered in his hands up to the time of the late famine which led to temporary financial embarrassment. His Highness, however, by careful management has repaid the Government famine loan and the finances are now in good order. The latest reforms he has introduced into the State are Imperial postal unity and the Imperial currency. The land revenue settlement also has been revised and the police force re-organised.

His Highness received the honorary rank of Major in the 42nd Deoli Regiment in January 1903.

A son, Maharaj Kunwar Bhim Singh Bahadur, was born to His Highness on the 14th September 1909.

The chief event of Umed Singh's rule has been the restoration to Kotah of a portion of the territory which in 1838 was separated to form the principality of Jhalawar. Zalim Singh's heirs and successors having failed on the deposition of the late Chief, all the detached territory was restored, except a portion which was retained to form a new State for the descendants of the family from which the Regent Zalim Singh had originally sprung. The State maintains 20 hospitals and dispensaries and 48 schools, some of which are for girls.

The Nagda-Muttra and the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railways traverse the State from south to north and east to west, respectively. There are 7 stations of the Nagda-Muttra and 9 stations of the Bina-Baran-Kotah Railway located in the State.

Kotah abounds in places of interest. The city, containing a population of 33,657 persons, is situated on a very picturesque stretch of the river Chambal and is enclosed on three sides by a high crenellated wall pierced by three large gates, with bastions at frequent intervals. The Chambal forms the boundary on the fourth side from south-west to north-east. At three places along the river boundary there are strong fortified bastions.

Besides the military forces entered in the statistical tables the State possesses 131 guns classed as serviceable. There are no Imperial Service Troops provided by the State, but a sum of two lakhs of rupees is contributed annually towards the maintenance of the 42nd Deoli Regiment formed after the old auxiliary force, known as the Kotah Contingent which mutinied, was disbanded.

In addition to this contribution the State pays an annual tribute of Rs 2 34 720 to the British Government

Lord Curzon paid a visit to the present Chief at his capital in November 1902

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Udaipur (Mewar).	His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Maharana *Sir* Fateh Singh Bahadur, *G.C.S.I.*, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	16th December 1849. G.C.I.E.	24th December 1884.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag: Zarbaft (gold brocade). String (Dori): Purzar (all gold thread).

UDAIPUR (MEWAR).

The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Chiefs of India. The ruling Chief is considered by Hindus to be the representative of Rama, the ancient King of Ajodhya, by one of whose descendants, Kanak Sen, the present family was founded about A.D. 144.

No State in India made a more courageous or prolonged resistance to the Muhammadans than Udaipur. It is the boast of the family that they never gave a daughter in marriage to any of the Muhammadan Emperors. They belong to the Sisodia sect of the great Gehlot clan. The foundation of the Gehlot dynasty in Rajputana was effected by Bapa Rawal (the ancestor of the present Maharana), who, on being driven out of Idar by the Bhils and having wandered for some years over the wild country to the north of Udaipur, eventually established himself in Chitor and Mewar in A.D. 734. Since that time Mewar has, with brief interruptions arising from the fortunes of war, continued in the possession of the present house.

Chitor was besieged and captured with great slaughter by the Muhammadans on no less than three occasions, *viz.*, the first time by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1303, the second time by Bahadur Shah of Guzerat in 1534, and the third time by Akbar in 1567, but the Udaipur house succeeded in regaining possession of Chitor each time it was wrested from it. During the rule of Rana Udai Singh, when Chitor was sacked for the third time, the Chief retired to the valley of the Girwa in the Aravali hills, where he founded the City of Udaipur, the present capital of Mewar. Udai Singh survived the loss of Chitor only four years and was succeeded in 1572 by his famous son, Partab, who disdained submission to the conqueror. After sustaining repeated defeats Partab was about to fly into the deserts towards Sind when fortune suddenly turned in his favour, and by the help of some money supplied by his Minister he was enabled to collect his adherents, surprised and cut to pieces the Imperial forces at Dewair, and he followed up his success with such energy that in a short campaign he recovered nearly all Mewar, of which he retained undisturbed possession until his death. The country continued to enjoy tranquillity for some years afterwards, but in 1806 Udaipur again sustained severe reverses and was laid waste by the armies of Sindhia, Holkar, and Amir Khan, and by many hordes of Pindari plunderers. To such distress was the Maharana reduced that he was dependent for his maintenance on the bounty of Zalim Singh, the Regent of Kotah, who gave him an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month. In this state of degradation Maharana Bhim Singh was found in 1818, when the British Government extended its protection to the State.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., was, on the death on the 23rd December 1884 of the late Chief without issue, unanimously selected for the *gadi* by the Maharanis and Sardars. This selection having been accepted and confirmed by the Supreme Government, His Highness was installed on

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12 691	1,018,805	26 40,000	26 36 000	2 66 000†		560	1,986	466	3 000	150‡		21§

* These figures are approximate
† Includes contribution to Local Corps
‡ Under organisation
§ Including two guns personal

the 4th March 1885 He was invested with full powers of administration on the 22nd August 1885, and created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in February 1887

The administration of the State is carried on under the personal supervision of His Highness the Maharana by two ministerial officers

The people are contented, and the State is thoroughly solvent

His Highness is taking a great interest in the Irrigation Department of the State, and has sanctioned the expenditure, as a normal grant of one lakh a year on protection works, and is considering one or two large projects which will be of the greatest benefit to the State

A proportion of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the 44th Merwara Regiment and the Mewar Bhil Corps is debited to the Mewar Darbar

There are 56 guns classed as serviceable

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth	Date of succession	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Banswara	His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th October 1868.	30th April 1905.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori) Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
2	Dungarpur	His Highness Raj-i-Rayan Maharawal Sri Bijya Singh Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	17th July 1887. K.C.I.E.	13th February 1898.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori) Nimzar (gold and silk thread).
3	Kushalgarh (Chiefship)	Rao Udai Singh, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*)	1860	1891	The Agent to the Governor-General.	Not addressed in English
4	Partabgarh K.C.I.E.	His Highness Maharawat Sir Raghunath Singh Bahadur, Sisodia Rajput (*Hindu*).	1859	18th February 1890.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kharita bag Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori) Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

BANSWARA.

The communications of the State are by unmetalled roads only, the nearest railway station being Namli on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, distant 45 miles from Banswara.

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and belonged to the Dungarpur family, from which they separated in 1528 on the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur, whose elder son succeeded to the State of Dungarpur and the younger to Banswara. Towards the close of the eighteenth century the State fell under the sway of the Marathas, who levied heavy exactions from the Chiefs, while the country was subjected to plunder. By a treaty concluded in 1818, the State came under the protection of the British Government, to whom all arrears of tribute due to Dhar were made payable in addition to a tribute of $\frac{3}{8}$ths of the revenue. Subsequently, however, the tribute payable was fixed at Rs. 35,000 Salim Shahi.

The present Chief, His Highness Ray Rayan Maharawal Sri Shambhu Singh, was born in 1868 and succeeded in 1905, as the eldest son of the late Maharawal Lachman Singh. He has eight sons, the eldest of whom was born in 1888. His Highness was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief in January 1906, but in 1908 abdicated his powers of administration in the State in favour of his eldest son, Maharaj Kunwar Pirthi Singh. The administration of Banswara is being carried on under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, on which a summary assessment has been imposed

The State maintains a police force of 160 footmen and 15 mounted men, exclusive of the palace guards of His Highness the Maharawal, and of the feudal quotas of the Jagirdars.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

DUNGARPUR.

The distance by fair-weather road from Udaipur is 67 miles, and from Ahmedabad, 75 miles

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1,606	149 128	2 21 190	2 04 005	17,500								15
1 44	100 103	2 40 080	2 38 205	17 500					93		-	15
340	16 222	50,250	48 018									*Nil*
886	52 025	2 64 258	2 66 942	36 350				19	61			15

* These figures are approximate

The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs and are an elder branch of the house of Udaipur from which they are said to have separated in the twelfth century Some time previous to the fifteenth century one of the descendants of the elder brother of the Mewar Chief who had been supplanted by the younger brother at Chitor, emigrated from Mewar and posses ed himself of Galiakot now a prosperous and rising town situated on the river Mahi in the south-east corner of the State, and gradually driving back the Bhil Chiefs, became master of the province, called Bagar which included Banswara as well as Dungarpur Whether this is true or not, it is certain that the first Chiefs of Dungarpur resided at Galiakot as their ruined castle still stands there in a commanding position on the banks of the Mahi river After the death of the Maharawal Udai Singh, who was killed fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A D his territory was split up, one division of Dungarpur going to the elder son, and the other (now forming the State of Banswara) to the younger son

On the fall of the Moghal Empire the Dungarpur State paid a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 35 000 to the Marathas By the treaty of 1818 the State came under the protection of the British Government to whom the tribute was transferred The prese t Chief, His Highness Rai i Rayan Maharawal Sri Bijaya Singh succeeded his grandfather, Maharawal Udai Singh in February 1898 He was born on the 17th July 1887 After being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer where he obtained the College diploma, His Highness entered the Imperial Cadet Corps for a very brief period and then returned to the Mayo College to join the post diploma course He left the College in 1907 and was invested with the powers of a Ruling Chief on the 27th February 1909 He married on the 19th January 1907 the daughter of H s Highness the Raja of Sailana in Central India, and a son and heir was born on the 7th March 1908 A second son was born the day after the Maharawal s investiture with ruling powers Opportunity was taken of the recent minority to gradually introduce improvements and to bring the Bhils under proper control by treating them with justice and firmness A land revenue settlement on modern lines has

been carried out in all except Bhil villages on which a summary assessment has been imposed.

In common with other parts of Rajputana the rainfall in the State in 1899 was deficient, and the State was ravaged by famine and sickness during the year 1900. In 1901-1902 and 1904-1905, the harvests were very poor.

The State maintains a police force of 15 mounted and 137 foot men.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness the Maharawal was present at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi on January 1, 1903.

KUSHALGARH.

The Chiefship of Kushalgarh is a feudatory of Banswara and not an independent State.

In 1868, in consequence of certain malpractices of the Banswara Darbar in connection with a dispute with the Chief relative to an alleged attack by the latter on a Banswara police station, the Government of India decided that the Banswara Darbar should refrain from all interference in the Kushalgarh Estate, and that the Rao, though continuing to render certain specified acts of allegiance and to pay annual tribute to the Banswara Darbar, should correspond direct with the Political Agent.

The Kushalgarh family belongs to the Rathor clan of Rajputs. It is closely connected with the ruling family of Jhabua in Central India, and is descended from Rao Jodha of Marwar, whose great-grandson, Askarn, obtained a grant of Kushalgarh from the Emperor Aurangzeb.

The present Chief, Rao Udai Singh, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the Estate on the death of his father, Zorawar Singh, in 1891.

The Chief is not entitled to any salute. The Estate has not been visited by any Viceroy.

PARTABGARH.

The Maharawat of Partabgarh is descended from Khim Singh, second son of Maharana Mokul, and younger brother of Rana Kumbhu, who held the *gadi* of Mewar from 1419 to 1474. Khim Singh's second son, Suraj Mal, possessed himself of the Sadri and Dariawad districts.

Bikaji, the great-grandson of Suraj Mal, is said to have left Mewar in 1553 with a few Rajput followers and defeating the local Bhil proprietors carved out for himself an independent State on the border of Sadri with his capital at Deolia. The town of Partabgarh was founded by Maharawat Partab Singh at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From the time of the establishment of the Maratha power in Malwa the Chief of Partabgarh paid tribute to Holkar. In 1818 Partabgarh was taken under the protection of the British Government. Under the Treaty of Mandsaur, the British Government acquired a right to the tribute levied by Holkar in Partabgarh. In consideration, however, of the political influence lost by Holkar under that treaty, it was resolved to account to him annually for the amount of the tribute, which is, therefore, paid to him from the British treasury.

On Sawant Singh's death in 1844 he was succeeded by his grandson, Dalpat Singh. The latter had previously succeeded to the State of Dungarpur on the deposition of Jaswant Singh, by whom he had been adopted. On his succession to Partabgarh he relinquished Dungarpur.

The present Chief, His Highness Maharawat Raghunath Singh, was born in 1859, and being the nearest relative of the late Chief, Udai Singh, who died without issue in 1890, was selected as his successor, and the choice was confirmed by the British Government. He was invested with full powers on the 10th January 1891.

The State is heavily involved in debt owing, to the extravagance of the late Chief, the depreciation of the local coinage (now no longer recognised in State transactions), and the severity of the 1900 famine.

The Chief's eldest son, Man Singh has been educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and takes an active part in the administration of the State

Partabgarh possesses a good modern dispensary, and is connected with the railway at Mandsaur in Gwalior territory, a distance of 20 miles, by a telegraph line and a metalled road

A land revenue settlement on regular lines has been carried out in all except Bhil villages, in which a summary assessment has been imposed

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by His Excellency the Viceroy

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of let English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Jaisalmer . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Salivahan Bahadur, Jadon Bhati Rajput (*Hindu*).	12th June 1887.	12th April 1891.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	My esteemed remain, with m sideration, Your H sincere friend. Crest: gold. Kha Kamkhwab (gold brocade). String Nimzar (gold thread).
2	Jodhpur (Marwar). .	His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Sumer Singh Bahadur, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	15th January 1898.	20th March 1911.	Ditto .	My honoured an friend.—I desire to the high considerat I entertain for You ness and to subscri Your Highness's friend. Crest: gold. Khar Zarbaft (gold String (Dori): Pu gold thread). For letters from the Secretary: Kharita bag: Ka (gold and silk String (Dori): (gold and silk threa
3	Sirohi . .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao *Sir* Kesri Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., *K.C.S.I.*, Deora Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	20th July 1857.	16th September 1875.	Ditto .	My friend.—I rema Highness's sincere f Crest: gold. Kharit Kamkhwab (gold brocade). String Nimzar (gold an thread).

JAISALMER.

The ruling family are Jadon Bhati Rajputs, and claim descent from the Yadon or Jadon Kings, whose power was paramount in India 3,000 years ago. The real founder of the Jaisalmer family is held to be Deoraj, who was the first Rawal and was born about the middle of the tenth century. Jaisalmer, the present capital, was built in 1156 by Rawal Jaisal.

The first Chief with whom the British Government entered into political relations was Maharawal Mulraj, and a treaty was concluded in 1818. The late Chief, Maharawal Bairi Sal, died on the 10th March 1891, and his widows, with the consent of the Government of India, adopted Sham Singh, who was born in 1887. Sham Singh, on succeeding to the *gadi*, took the family name of Salivahan. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained about eleven-and-a-half years. He was married in February 1907 to the second daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi, and he was invested with ruling powers on the 14th December 1908. During the minority the administration was carried on by a Diwan and Council, under the superintendence of the Resident, Western Rajputana States. For about six months after succeeding to power His Highness conducted affairs with the help of a Diwan (Mr. Laxmi Das Raoji Sapat, Barrister-at-Law, who had been first appointed to that post in March 1903, and been honoured with the title of "Rao Sahib" in June 1907), but the latter retired on the 12th June 1909, when a change was introduced, and under it the Maharawal now governs his State with the help of a couple of

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Ann[illegible]	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of [illegible]
						[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Imperial [illegible]		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
16 062	72 370	1 83 451	24 732					112	237			15
34,963	1 935 565	61 43,000	46,19 000	2 13 000†		167	1 724	1 410	127	847		17
1 964	154 544	4,64,050	4 12 745	6,881			120	86	636			15

* These figures are the approximate annual average for the past five years
† Includes contribution to Local Corps.

Secretaries in the 'Mahkma Khas One of the Secretaries (for the Political and Foreign Department) is His Highness's brother Thakur Dan Singh who was educated at the Mayo College and the other (for the Home Department) is Purohit Rawat Mal

The country is almost entirely desert and the nearest railway station is Barmer in Marwar territory some 90 miles from the capital Jaisalmer No Viceroy has yet visited this State

The financial condition of the State is thanks to sound and economical management and recent favourable seasons at last satisfactory For the first time for many years Jaisalmer is free from debt, and its assets are estimated at approximately Rs 1 20 000

The military force referred to in the table above is one of police rather than anything else

MARWAR (JODHPUR)

Jodhpur is one of the three chief States of Rajputana and the Maharajadhiraja is the head of the Rathor clan of Rajputs Off shoots from Jodhpur are the States of Bikaner and Kishangarh in Rajputana Idar in the Bombay Presidency and Ratlam, Jhabua and Sitamau in Central India

The Marwar State may be said to have been founded in 1459 when the seat of government was transferred to the present capital (Jodhpur) but a first footing was acquired in the thirteenth century when Siahji, a relation of the last King of Kanauj visited the country

A treaty with the British Government was concluded in 1818 in the time of Maharaja Man Singh. The latter was succeeded by Maharaja Takht Singh of Ahmadnagar, who did good service during the Mutiny. On his death in 1873, his eldest son, Jaswant Singh, became Maharaja. During the rule of this Chief the State prospered. Three hundred and twenty miles of railway were constructed, the finances were put on a sound basis, a Forest Department was constituted, and many measures of reform were introduced. Two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry were raised and placed at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial defence. The civil jurisdiction of the district of Mallani was restored to the Darbar in 1891, and Maharajadhiraja Jaswant Singh was given a personal salute of 21 guns.

The present Maharajadhiraja, Sumer Singh, was born on the 15th January 1898, and succeeded to the *gadi* on his father's death on the 20th March 1911. His Highness being a minor has not been invested with ruling powers.

During the minority of the present Chief the administration of the State is conducted by an Executive Council working under the general control of the Resident in the Western Rajputana States. The Council consists of a President, six Members and a Secretary. In addition three members representing the great body of Thakurs in Marwar have been appointed: the duties of these Members are simply advisory and they do not attend all meetings but only those to which they are summoned.

Major General Maharajadhiraja Sir Partab Singh, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., A.D.C., late of Idar has been appointed Regent of the Jodhpur State. His Highness has abdicated the the Idar *gadi*. While Regent, Sir Partab Singh retains the title of Highness and Maharaja Bahadur and enjoys a personal salute of 17 guns. He is the President of the State Council and exercises general control over the administration of the State, subject to certain conditions. The Members of the Council are Maharaj Zalim Singh, Maharaj Fateh Singh, Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran, Rao Bahadur Munshi Harnam Dass, Pundit Syam Behari Misra and a European officer to be appointed to the charge of the Finance and Customs portfolio: Rao Sahib Lachmi Das Sapat is the Secretary. The present Chief's Tutor and Guardian is Captain Strong under whose supervision he will be educated in England for two years. He accompanied Sir Partab Singh to England in 1911 for His Majesty's Coronation.

The State is not only entirely free from debt, but has a credit balance of more than seventy-five lakhs of rupees, besides owning a railway, the market value of which is about 3 crores of rupees.

The Imperial Service Cavalry consists of the 1st Regiment of four incomplete squadrons fit for active service; and of the 2rd Regiment, composed of two complete squadrons. The Darbar are arranging to bring up the strength of the 1st Regiment to four full squadrons. One whole squadron, complete, was transferred to the 3rd Madras Lancers (now the 28th Light Cavalry) in October 1902.

The 1st Regiment served with distinction on the China Expedition (1900-1901) and in the Tirah Campaign (1897-1898), the same Regiment was kept in reserve at Rawal Pindi.

The late Maharaja presented some horses to Government for use in South Africa (1899-1900).

Lords Northbrook, Dufferin, Lansdowne, Elgin, Curzon, and Minto have all visited Jodhpur.

The total length of the Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway, now open for passenger traffic, is as follows:—

	Miles.
Kuchawan Road to Merta Road Junction	73
Merta Road to Merta City	9
Merta Road Junction to Bhatinda	308
" " " Luni Junction	84
Luni Junction to Hyderabad	309
" " Marwar Junction	44
Balotra to Pachhbadra (salt branch)	10
Degana to Churu	118
TOTAL	955

Of this length, 526 miles run through the Marwar State.

SIROHI

The ruling family are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the Chauhan clan, and are said to be descended from Prithwi Raj, the Chauhan King of Delhi The founder of the Sirohi house was one Deoraj, the first of the Deora clan of Rajputs, who lived in the thirteenth century, but the Chauhans are said to have appeared in this part of the country (*i e*, at Jalor in Jodhpur to the north west) about 1152 The present capital Sirohi, was built in 1425 About this time the Rana of Chitor is said to have taken refuge at Mount Abu from the army of Kutb ud din of Gujarat and, when that force retired, he refused to leave having learnt how strong the place was He was, however, driven out by a force under the Sirohi Chief's son and no other Chief was allowed on the hill till 1836, when the prohibition was withdrawn A treaty was concluded with the Rao of Sirohi in 1823, and in 1845 the Rao made over to the British Government, under certain conditions, certain lands on Mount Abu for the establishment of a sanitarium

The present Chief of Sirohi is Kesri Singh He was born in 1857 and succeeded his father in 1875 He has one son, Maharaj Kunwar Sarup Singh (who was born on the 27th September 1888) and two daughters The Maharaj Kunwar was married in November 1907 to the daughter of His Highness the Rao of Cutch On the 1st January 1889 the title of "Maharao" was conferred on the Chief of Sirohi as a hereditary distinction, six years later he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India, while on the 9th November 1901 His Highness was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire

The State is ordinarily administered by a Diwan under the orders of the Chief Under the Diwan are three principal officers, *viz*, the Judicial Officer the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of the Customs Department. At the present time His Highness is carrying on affairs with the help of his son and the three officers just mentioned, but a Diwan will shortly be appointed The Rajputana Malwa Railway passes through the State, the length in Sirohi territory being about 40 miles. The Darbar have offered to place 100 infantry at the disposal of the Government of India for Imperial service

No Viceroy has ever visited the capital, but His Highness had the honour in the beginning of 1890 of an interview at Abu Road with His Royal Highness the late Duke of Clarence

Lord Lansdowne in 1890 and Lord Curzon in 1902 visited Mount Abu, which is the most notable place in Sirohi some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea The highest peak is known as Guru Sikhar (the Saint's pinnacle) 5 650 feet high Abu is the headquarters of the Governor-General's Agent and is famous for its Jain temples at Delwara, about 2 miles from the station.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	The highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sikkim . .	His Highness Maharaja Thotub Namgye, Tibetan by descent (*Buddhist*).	1860 .	April 1874 .	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.

SIKKIM.

1. In ancient times the country was inhabited by the Lepchas under the rule of Chiefs. The present ruling dynasty claims to be of Tibetan origin and connected with the ruling dynasty of China through its ancestor Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi settled and died at Chumbi. His third son, Mipon Rab, Leader of Men, married a Tibetan lady and settled at Gangtok. He had four sons, from whom the four chief families in Sikkim trace their descent. His fourth son was Guru Tashi, whose great-grandson, Pinchu Nam-gye, said to have been born in 1604 A.D., became the first Raja of Sikkim and his accession to the *gadi* is said to have occurred in 1641. The present Maharaja of Sikkim, Thotub Nam-gye, was born in 1860, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1874. The Sikkim State suffered various encroachments from Bhutan, Tibet, and Nepal. The Chumbi Valley, which originally belonged to Sikkim, was annexed to Tibet after the war between Tibet *cum* China and Nepal. Our relations with Sikkim commenced at the time of the outbreak of the war with Nepal in 1814-15, and at the conclusion of the war we restored to Sikkim the country which had been wrested from it by successive Gurkha invasions dating from 1780.

2. In 1834-35 a further inroad into the Sikkim Terai by the Lepcha refugees in Nepal in which the British Government intervened, led to negotiations by which the British Government acquired the unconditional cession by the Maharaja of Sikkim of the Darjeeling tract. A compensation of Rs. 3,000 per annum was at first granted for this cession which was raised in 1846 to Rs. 6,000.

3. The settlement in Darjeeling advanced rapidly from a population of 100 in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal. This increased importance of Darjeeling was viewed with jealousy by the then Government of Sikkim, which took to kidnapping British subjects to be sold into slavery, and endeavoured to induce Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, to induce the British Government to allow of a mutual exchange of slaves between Darjeeling and Sikkim. Matters culminated in 1849 by the seizure and imprisonment of Doctors Hooker and Campbell, who were travelling in Sikkim with the permission of Government and the Maharaja. The object of the Sikkim Government was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminals and to agree to the exchange of slaves.

4. This led to the expedition of 1850, and the annexation of the Sikkim Terai and a certain portion of the Sikkim Hills to the Darjeeling District, and to the stoppage of the annual grant of Rs. 6,000. The occurrence of further cases of kidnapping led to another small expedition into Sikkim in 1860 and to the conclusion of the Treaty of 1861, No. 56, which considerably strengthened our control over the internal and external administration of the country. By the 22nd Article the Maharaja agreed to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim, and to reside there for nine months in the year, and a Vakil was accredited by the Sikkim Government to reside at Darjeeling. The annual allowance of Rs. 6,000 forfeited in 1850 was restored in 1862, and raised to Rs. 9,000 in 1868, to Rs. 12,000 in 1873 and to Rs. 18,000 in 1906.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute		Military forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2 818	59 014	2 86 525	2 22 056	..								15

5 *After the abandonment of the proposed Mission of 1886 the Tibetans advanced* into Sikkim and built a fort at Lingtu Intrigues followed In 1888 the Sikkim expeditionary force was sent against Lingtu and in September the campaign ended with the complete expulsion of the Tibetans across the Jelap

6 In December 1888 negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim Tibetan dispute were unsuccessfully opened with the Chinese Resident, who came to Gnatong for the purpose These negotiations were re opened in 1889 through Mr James H Hart of the Chinese Imperial Customs Service, and resulted in the Sikkim Tibet Convention, No 57 signed in Calcutta on the 17th March 1890 The boundary between Sikkim and Tibet was agreed upon The British protectorate over Sikkim and its exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of the State was recognised and the questions of increased facilities for trade, of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier and of the arrangements for official communications between the British Government and Tibet were reserved for discussion

7 In December 1893 the regulations regarding trade communication and pasturage to be appended to the above mentioned Convention of 1890 were drawn up They included the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier The import and export of certain goods were prohibited or permitted subject to such restrictions as either Government might impose and other goods were to be exempt from duty for a period of five years, after which period a tariff might be mutually agreed upon During this period of five years trade in Indian tea was not to be engaged in Up to the present date no further agreement on the question of a tariff on the importation of Indian tea has been arrived at The mart in Yatung was opened in 1894 In May 1895 a Boundary Commission was appointed, but with no satisfactory results The Tibetans and the Chinese authorities both refused to recognise the line of demarcation fixed by the Convention of 1890 and the matter rested for the time

8 The Maharaja has the following children —

(1) Tchoda Namgye (still in Tibet) } By first wife Rani Pending
(2) Sidkyong Tulku (Chotal) }

One son and two daughters by the second wife, Yishi Dumo

9 Owing to the constant residence of the eldest son, Tchoda Namgye, in Tibet and his refusal to leave it in spite of the intimation that if he did not return to Sikkim he would forfeit all right to succeed to the *gadi* the Government of India in March 1899 finally recognised the second son, Sidkyong Tulku, as the heir

10 In 1900 Sidkyong Tulku came for six months to St Paul's School at Darjeeling to improve his education in English, and resided as a private boarder in the house of the Rector In the cold weather of 1900 01 he was sent on a tour with the Political Officer and visited Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, and other places of interest in India

11 In May 1902 the Government of India decided to assert our Treaty rights in respect of the boundary by expelling any Tibetan posts and officials found at Giaogong, or elsewhere

on the Sikkim side of the frontier described in Article I of the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. Mr. White, the then Political Officer, was accordingly directed to proceed to Giaogong. He left Gangtok for the frontier on the 15th June 1902, accompanied by a military escort and expelled the Tibetan outposts and officials stationed at Giaogong, and destroyed the Tibetan walls and block-houses on the British side of the frontier without any opposition. The party returned in August 1902, after having traversed and surveyed the whole of the boundary line north of Giaogong and the Don-kya La and Lho-nak, and having taken a complete and careful survey of the country on both sides of the frontier. The Tibetan graziers and traders were permitted to remain, but were informed that they had no rights within that area.

12. In June 1903 the Government of India deputed a Mission to Tibet under Colonel (now Sir Francis) Younghusband, K.C.I.E., to meet Chinese and Tibetan representatives in order to settle long-pending questions relating to the Sikkim-Tibet boundary and trade facilities. The Mission, of which Mr. White was a member, stayed for some months at Khamba Jong. As it was impossible to induce the Tibetans to negotiate there, the Mission was forced to proceed to Chumbi, and eventually towards the close of March 1904, to Gyantse. During the year the Tibet Mission, owing to the obstructive attitude of the Tibetans, was compelled to proceed to Lhassa and after successfully concluding a treaty with the Tibetan authorities returned to India without hindrance.

13. The Tibet Mission bulked very large in the history of the State during the year 1903 and 1904, and has in many ways exercised a very considerable influence on the State. In December 1903 a cooly corps was raised in which the Maharaj Kumar of Sikkim took a keen interest, and which did very good work for the Tibet Mission. The corps was disbanded in October 1904. The State helped largely with labour for the maintenance of the new road and improvement of the existing ones.

14. In October 1905 the Tashi Lama stayed a few days at Gangtok on his way to India as the guest of the Maharaja. This visit created great interest throughout the country and the Buddhists flocked into Gangtok in large numbers to receive the Pontiff's blessing. On his return from India the Tashi Lama again stayed at Gangtok, this time as the guest of the Maharaj Kumar, who had accompanied him throughout his journeys in India.

15. The Maharaja and Maharani were invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Calcutta during their visit to India, and arrived there on the 25th December 1905. During their stay at Calcutta they remained at Hastings House as the guests of the Government of India. Their Highnesses and the Maharaj Kumar attended nearly all the public ceremonials and functions that were held in honour of the Royal visitors and were presented to their Royal Highnesses and His Excellency the Viceroy; the Maharani was presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales at a special interview at Government House. Before returning to Sikkim the Maharaja and Maharani visited Benares and Budh Gaya.

16. In September 1906 the Maharaj Kumar, with two young kazis and accompanied by the then Political Officer, proceeded to England to complete his education in English. In January 1907 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, while his companions returned to Sikkim after an absence of one year. In July 1908 the Maharaj Kumar left England on a tour round the world, accompanied by Major W. F. O'Connor, C.I.E., visiting America, Japan, Korea and China and arriving in Gangtok on 6th February 1909. While at Pekin the Maharaj Kumar had two interviews with the Dalai Lama.

17. In November 1906 the Maharaja's daughter named Ani-au was married to Ngawang Lhan-trup Gyal-tsan, brother and heir to the present Grand Lama of Sakya. In January 1909 the Maharaja's younger son, Kumar Tra-shi Wang-gye, was admitted into the Mayo College at Ajmer.

18. The Maharaj Kumar has, on his return from abroad, been appointed Vice-President of the State Council and placed in charge of the departments of Education and Forests in addition to being given the religious control of the Monasteries.

19. With the sanction of the Government of India Kumar Tchoda Namgye was allowed to enter Sikkim on a visit for five months during the cold weather of 1909-10.

The Dalai Lama passed through Sikkim on his flight from Lhassa in February 1910 An extradition arrangement was concluded (1910) between Sikkim and Bhutan through the medium of the Political Officer and it is now possible to prevent bad characters from one country from taking refuge in the other

20 The State is administered by the Maharaja with the help of a Council and the Political Officer, Mr. C A Bell The Maharaja is entitled to a salute of 15 guns and resides at Gangtok

21 There are no regular troops in Sikkim, but a small force of armed police consisting of 31 men A detachment from a native regiment is kept at Gangtok

22 The highest British authority by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed is the Viceroy and Governor General The form of commencement and conclusion of letter is as follows — " My friend,—I remain, Your Highness s sincere friend "

The crest used is gold

Bengal—Bhagalpur Division—*Cooch Behar.*

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Cooch Behar	*Colonel* His Highness Maharaja *Sir* Nripendra Naraian Bhup Bahadur, *G.C.I.E., C.B.*, Honorary A.-D.-C. to the King.	4th October 1862.	August 1863	Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—Your Highness's sincere friend.

COOCH BEHAR.

The present Chief, Nripendra Naraian, succeeded his father as Raja in 1863. During his minority the State was managed by the Commissioner of Rajshahi and Cooch Behar. The young Raja was made a Maharaja Bahadur in February 1880, and came of age in 1883, when he was installed as Ruling Chief. In 1884 His Excellency the Viceroy granted a *sanad* declaring the title of Maharaja Bahadur conferred in 1880 to be hereditary, and the assumption of the distinctive titles of "His Highness" and "Bhup Bahadur" was also sanctioned, the latter title to be considered a family distinction

In 1878 the Maharaja married the eldest daughter of Babu Keshub Chandra Sen of Calcutta, and shortly afterwards visited England. A son and heir was born in 1882; a daughter in 1885; a second son in 1886; a third son in 1888; a fourth son in 1890; and two daughters in 1891 and 1894.

In 1887 His Highness again visited England with the Maharani, and was received by the late Queen Empress, and the decoration of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire was conferred on him In the same year the Maharani was also appointed a member of the Order of the Crown of India.

The Maharaja is Honorary Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and is an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor.

His Highness served in the Tirah Expedition of 1897-98, for which he volunteered his services, on the personal staff of General Yeatman-Biggs, and was present at the action of Dargai and Samana. In recognition of his services, he was created a Companion of the Bath. His Highness also volunteered for service in South Africa, but Government were unable to avail themselves of the offer

In April 1902 the Maharaja went to England as A.-D.-C. to His Majesty the King-Emperor to attend His Majesty's Coronation, and returned to India on the 29th November 1902. His Highness was invited to the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903, which he attended with Her Highness the Maharani and two of his sons.

A land revenue settlement was concluded during the minority of the present Maharaja terminable in 1883-84 and extended by him to 1888-89, when a resettlement was made for a period of 30 years, by which an increase of more than 24 lakhs was obtained.

The Victoria College was opened in 1887 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress. In 1894 a narrow-gauge railway was constructed connecting Cooch Behar with the Eastern Bengal Railway System at Mogalhat. It was afterwards extended to the boundaries of the State, and since then by Government to the foot of the Bhutan Hills on the Western Duars in the Jalpaiguri District. Its conversion into metre-gauge is in progress.

In February 1892 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India visited Cooch Behar.

The State is managed by the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council, of which he is the President. The Superintendent of the State is Vice-President, and the Dewan and the Civil Judge are members. Of these officers the Superintendent of the State is a member of the Indian Civil Service whose services have been lent to the State, the Dewan

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 307	566 974	Rs 24,58 110	Rs 24 45 635	Rs A 67 700 15				13	181			13

* These figures are approximate

is a retired Government officer, and the Civil and Sessions Judge is a member of the Cooch Behar Graded Service Under orders passed by His Highness in March 1909 the State Council has been relieved of all legislative work which is now done by the newly created Legislative Council consisting of all the members of the State Council and five non official members representing different classes of the community The Commissioner of Bhagalpur is *ex officio* Political Agent for the State in respect of extradition cases

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Kharsawan .	Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, Rajput (*Hindu*).	5th July 1892	6th February 1902.	...	...
2	Seraikela .	Raja* Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur,* Rajput (*Hindu*).	16th January 1849.	25th November 1883.	...	...

* Personal title

CHOTA NAGPUR POLITICAL STATES.

[The two Chota Nagpur States of Kharsawan and Seraikela were declared to be outside of British India in 1891. They pay no tribute to the British Government, but are liable to pay *nazarana* on succession. They lie within the boundary of the Singhbhum district of the Chota Nagpur Division, and are under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner of that district, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. The Chiefs hold *sanads* issued in 1899 defining their relations with the British Government.]

KHARSAWAN.

The present Chief's predecessor, Thakur Mohendra Narayan Singh Deo, died in 1902. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, a minor. During his minority the State has been placed under Government management. Babu Himangshu Nath Chakrabatti, M.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, is the present Manager. The minor Chief joined the Raj Kumar College at Raipur in July 1903 and is making good progress.

2. The late Chief endeavoured to effect a raiyatwari resettlement of his State a few years ago, but it was of a very unfair character, and would, in all probability, have led to a rebellion amongst the Kol raiyats. It was consequently disallowed and a resettlement was ordered to be made at the expense of the State by Government agency. This was completed in 1908.

SERAIKELA.

The present Chief, Raja Udit Narain Singh Deo Bahadur, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1883, on the death of his father, Raja Chakradhar Singh Deo Bahadur. The latter received the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction in 1856. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Chief in 1884 as a personal distinction.

2. The administration of the State is generally satisfactory. But the Chief's attempts to make a resettlement of the Kuchang Pir gave rise to serious discontent amongst the tenantry. It was therefore decided that the work of resettlement should be carried out by Government agency. The settlement commenced in 1904 under the supervision of the Director of Land Records, and was completed in 1908.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure †	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
153	36 540	Rs 40 981	Rs 39 596									*Nil*
449	104 539	97 621	1 05 266									*Nil*

† These figures are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Athgarh . .	Raja Srikaran Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik Bahadur,* Kayasth (*Hindu*).	12th Aug. 1851.	25th January 1896.	Commissioner of Orissa.	My esteemed friend.—Your sincere friend.
2	Athmallik .	Raja Bibhudendra Deo Samant, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	25th May 1874.	2nd November 1901.		
3	Bamra . .	Raja Tribhuwan Deo Chandrabansi, Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd May 1872.	19th November 1903.		
4	Baramba .	Raja Biswambhar Beerbur Mungraj Mahapatra, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	12th Apl. 1880.	15th July 1881.		
5	Boad . .	Raja Jogendro Deo, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	21st May 1857.	5th October 1879.		
6	Bonai . .	Raja Indra Deo, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	6th Jan. 1884.	19th Feb. 1902.		
7	Daspalla .	Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	8th Aug. 1860.	19th April 1897.		
8	Dhenkanal .	Raja Sura Protap Mohendra Bahadur, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	13th Feb. 1885.	28th August 1885.		
9	Gangpur . .	Raja Raghunath Shikhar Deo, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	1851 .	December 1865		
10	Hindol . .	Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb Kshatriya (*Hindu*.	14th June 1891.	10th Feb. 1906.		
11	Karond (Kalahandi)	Raja Brijmohan Deo, Nagabansi. Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	14th May 1896.	20th October 1897.		
12	Keonjhar .	*Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo, Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd Feb. 1883.	27th October 1905.		
13	Khandpara .	Raja Ram Chandra Samanta Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy, Rajput (*Hindu*).	19th June 1867.	3rd Sept. 1905.		
14	Moharbhanj .	Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	17th Dec. 1871.	29th May 1882.		
15	Narsingpur .	Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, Rajput (*Hindu*).	24th Jan. 1883.	4th December 1884.		
16	Nayagarh .	Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, Rajput (*Hindu*).	About 1878	4th Sept. 1897.		
17	Nilgiri . .	Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	6th Jan. 1877.	11th May 1893		
18	Pal Lahera .	Raja Ganeswar Pal, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	20th June 1884	30th August 1888.		
19	Patna . .	Maharaja Prithiraj Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	1882 .	4th Feb. 1910.		
20	Ranpur . .	Raja Birabar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	About 1877	12th July 1899.		
21	Rehra Khol .	Raja Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo, Jenamani Kadambansi Rajput (*Hindu*).	1894 .	3rd July 1906.		
22	Sonpur . .	Maharaja Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	28th June 1874.	8th August 1902.		
23	Talcher . .	Raja Kishor Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, Rajput (*Hindu*).	9th June 1880.	18th December 1891.		
24	Tigiria . .	Raja Bonomali Kshatriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahapatra, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	19th Mar. 1857.	8th April 1886		

* Resigned in April 1907.

Bengal—Orissa Feudatory States

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure †	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		19	
168	43 784	Rs 50 787	Rs 50,451	Rs 2 800								N
730	40 753	63 012	52 911	480								N
1 988	123 378	1 76 057	1 59 643	7 500								N
134	38 260	41 40	47,379	1,398								Nil
1 264	88 250	71 212	62 222	800								Nil
1 296	38 277	89 887	89 572	500								V l
568	51 987	75 485	1 01 951	661								Nil
1 463	273 662	2 25 933	2 39 760	5 099								N l
2 492	238 896	2 83 768	79 670	1 250								N l
312	47 180	66,458	66 015	551								N
3,745	330 529	2 11 906	2 01 240	16 000								9
3,096	285 758	3 05 070	3 07 833	1 710								Nil.
244	69,450	39 088	47 490	4 212			11	118				N l
4 243	610 383	10,51 288	9 94 319	1 068								Nil
199	39 613	57 873	59 151	1 456								Nil
588	140 779	1 32 738	1 18 769	5 525								Nil
278	66 460	1 45 261	1 31 265	2 900				2				Nil
452	22 351	32 227	31 396	267								Nil
2 399	277 748	2 06,216	2 11 280	13 000								Nil
203	46 075	52 219	53 210	1,401								Nil
833	26 888	65 170	58 837	2 000								N l
906	169 877	1,39 492	1 27 994	12,000								Nil
399	60,432	84,894	84 230	1 040								Nil.
46	22 625	10 634	10,118	882				..				[illegible]

† These figures are approximate

T

ORISSA FEUDATORY STATES.

[The 24 Orissa Feudatory States are divided into three groups as shown below. The five States in group I were transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905; the two States in group II were transferred from the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur to that of the Commissioner of Orissa in 1905; while the 17 States in group III were previously known as "the Tributary Mahals of Orissa." The States in the three groups were declared to be outside of British India in 1865-66, 1891 and 1888 respectively and are all liable to pay tributes. The Chiefs hold *sanads*, issued in 1905, 1905 and 1908, respectively defining their relations with the British Government. The States are all under the control of the Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, and under the supervision of the Commissioner of Orissa.]

GROUP I.

1. Bamra.	3. Patna.
2. Kalahandi.	4. Rehrakhol.

5. Sonpur.

GROUP II.

1. Bonai.	2. Gangpur.

GROUP III.

1. Athgarh.	7. Hindol.	13. Nilgiri.
2. Athmallik.	8. Keonjhar.	14. Pal Lahera.
3. Baramba.	9. Khandpara.	15. Ranpur.
4. Boad.	10. Moharbhanj.	16. Talcher.
5. Daspalla.	11. Narsingpur.	17. Tigiria.
6. Dhenkanal.	12. Nayagarh.	

ATHGARH.

The present Chief, Srikaran Bishwanath Bebertá Patnáik, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896 on the death of his elder brother after an interregnum of a few months during the pregnancy of the widow, who, however, gave birth to a daughter. The present Chief also having had no son adopted a boy about 3 years old, who was a distant relative of the Tigiria Raj family and who died in October 1906. A son was born to the Chief by his second wife on 28th January 1909.

The title of Raja is hereditary under the *sanad* of 1874. The title of "Raja Bahadur" was conferred on the present Chief as a personal distinction in 1908.

ATHMALLIK.

The Chief of this State was formerly styled as the Zamindar of Athmallik, and was addressed as Samant. In 1874, however, he was officially recognized as Raja, which title was also made hereditary, and in 1890, the late Chief, Raja Mohendra Deo Samant, was given the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction on account of his able administration of the State, especially during the famine of 1889.

The tribute of the State was liable to revision after every 20 years, but was made permanent by the *sanad* of 1894, according to the terms of which the State is also liable to pay *nazarana*.

The State was well managed by the late Chief, who died on the 2nd November 1901. He was succeeded by his son, Bibhudendra Deo. For several years he practically managed the State under the supervision of his father. He lost his wife on the 10th November 1904, but remarried in 1906.

BAMRA.

Tribhuvan Singh, Chief of Bamra, died in May 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, Raja Sir Sudhal Deo. Raja Sir Sudhal Deo, K.C.I.E., died on the 19th November 1903, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikait Satchidanand Deo under the style and title of Raja Tribhuvan Deo. Tikait Dibya Shankar Deo, aged 18 years, son of the present Chief, is the heir-apparent.

The administration of the State is generally maintained on efficient lines, and much has been done towards opening out the State by the construction of good surface roads. The forests are the most valuable property possessed by the State.

BARAMBA

The present Chief, Raja Biswambhur Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra is the twenty-first in descent. The Raja having lost his first wife, married again on the 20th January 1904 a sister of the zamindar of Khalikote in the Ganjam district in Madras. The family title was originally Ráut. Some of the Chiefs assumed the title of "Mungraj" and a few generations ago the family assumed the title of Beerbur Mungraj Mahápátra. The State was under Government management on account of the minority of the present Chief, which expired in April 1901. The State, however, continued to be under the direct control of Government till January 1908. It has now been released under certain conditions.

BOAD

Till 1837, this State formed part of the then South Western Frontier Agency. It was liable to a readjustment of its tribute after every 20 years the last of which was made in 1875 but the *sanad* of 1894 fixed it permanently.

The title of Raja was made hereditary by the *sanad* of 1874. The present Chief Raja Jogendra Deo is forty fifth in descent. A son and heir was born on the 14th March 1904. The State is fairly well administered. The Chief has no distinct family title but the surname of Deo is generally used.

BONAI

The present Chief's predecessor Raja Chandra Deo died in February 1902 leaving his eldest son Tikait Dharani Dhur Deo now aged about 24 who has been recognized by Government under the name and title of Raja Indra Deo and the State is under Government management and Babu Basudeb Misra, a Sub-Deputy Collector is the present Superintendent. The Chief is being educated at Ranchi under the guardianship of a special tutor guardian appointed with the sanction of Government.

The State contains extensive forests which have become valuable owing to the facilities afforded by the Bengal Nagpur Railway. Most of these forests have been leased out to respectable timber merchants with the approval of Government.

There is one peculiarity in this State—that the Ruling Chief always takes his grandfather's name at the time of succession.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession.

DASPALLA

At the time of the death of the late Chief in 1897, the State was being managed by an officer of Government under the designation of Agent. The late Chief was succeeded by his younger brother, the present Chief Raja Narayan Deo Bhunj. He is sixteenth in descent and has no male heir. A son and heir with a twin sister was born on the 5th June 1904. The mother, however, died on 6th June and the heir on the 22nd July 1904. The Chief has recently married again. The Chiefs have kept the original family title of Bhunj but add Deo to it as a prefix. The administration of the State is in the hands of a Dewan, to whom the Chief has delegated full powers.

DHENKANAL

The present Chief's grandfather Bhagirathi Mohendra Bahadur, was a good and enlightened ruler, and was made a Maharaja in 1869. He made liberal donations for the benefit of the Uriyas and founded several scholarships. He was heirless, and adopted the youngest brother of the present Chief of Boad, and thereby raised the family to the status of high caste Kshatriyas. He died in 1877, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Dinabandhu Mohendra Bahadur who died a minor in 1885. His son, the present Raja Sura Protap Mohendra Bahadur, is the twentieth in descent. He married the grand-daughter of the Chief of the Seraikela State in the Chota Nagpur Division on the 24th February 1902 a

son and heir was born on the 15th November 1904. The State, which had been under Government management continuously since 1877, was released on the 13th February 1906, when the Chief attained the age of 21 years. A resettlement of the State was made and approved by Government. Rules were also framed for the management of the forests in the State. The Chief has recently been vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad* and also been permitted to delegate those powers to his Dewan.

GANGPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Raghunath Sikhar Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* in December 1865, when he was a minor. Lal Gajraj Sikhar Deo, his uncle, was appointed Sarbarahkar during his minority, and held his office till January 1871, when the present Chief took over charge of the State.

There was a serious disturbance eight years ago among certain Gaontias and Naiks. The discontent had been smouldering for some years until in February 1897 it took the shape of open revolt by the malcontents which culminated in a series of more or less serious dacoities and a general blackmailing of the villages in the disturbed tracts. It was at length found necessary to depute the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum with an armed body of British police to assist the Chief in restoring order and in arresting the insurgent leaders. Mr. J. A. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is the Dewan of the State. There is also an Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Whiffin, Manager, Bengal Timber Trading Company, who holds his court at Raghunathpali, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Reforms in the Police and Excise administration have been introduced, and the Local Government sanctioned the levy of a modified form of stamp duties in aid of the cost of administration. These are being levied from October 1903.

The State is rich in forests and minerals, and large timber and mining concessions have been or are now being made with some of the principal European firms in Calcutta and other leading business men in India and England. There has also, as might have been expected, been a large influx of Bengali and Marwari traders at the several stations along the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line, with a corresponding need of a proper Police and Judicial administration. The Chief has recently been given extended criminal powers and also permitted to delegate those powers to his Dewan Mr. Craven.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession, and its subordinate zamindaris are of a feudal nature.

HINDOL.

The family title for some generations was Deb Jenamoni or Deb Mahapatra, but is now Murdraj Jagadeb. The late Chief, Raja Jonardan Murdraj Jagadeb, who was the 22nd in succession died on the 10th February 1906, and has been succeeded by the eldest son Raja Naba Kishore Chandra Murdraj Jagadeb, a minor. Owing to the minority of the Chief the State has been placed under the management of Government. The revised *sanad* granted for the Chief of this State will be delivered to him after his installation on his attaining majority.

KAROND OR KALAHANDI.

Udit Pratab Deo, Chief of Kalahandi, died in 1881, and the succession of Raghu Keshar Deo, the adopted son of the Raja, was recognized by the Government of India. A dispute arose as to the succession, and the Khonds rose in open rebellion and committed many excesses attended with bloodshed. The disturbances were suppressed, and a British officer was, in 1882, appointed as Political Agent with head-quarters at Bhawani Patna to manage the State. In 1887 this officer was appointed Political Agent for the Chhattishgarh Feudatories. Raja Raghu Keshar Deo was murdered when he was about 22 years of age by one of his servants in consequence of private enmity.

The present Chief, Raja Brijmohan Deo, son of Raja Raghu Keshar Deo, is a minor and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 20th October 1897, on the death of his father.

The State is under Government management Babu Jugal Kishore Tripati, M A, is the present Superintendent The Police force has been fully reorganized with an Inspector from the British Police in charge The financial position of the State is sound

KEONJHAR

The Raja of Keonjhar had formerly full authority over Pal Lahera, which still pays its tribute through Keonjhar The tribute of the State was originally fixed at Rs 2,976-11-11, but in recognition of the services of the present Chief s grandfather during the Mutiny of 1857, it was reduced by Rs 1,000 it includes the amount payable by Pal Lahera Besides the reduction of the tribute the Chief was made a Maharaja, and his Dewan, the late Babu Chandra Shikhar Mahapatra, was made a Rai Bahadur, with a life pension of Rs 200 a month

The present Chief s father, Maharaja Dhanurjai Narayan Bhunj Deo, who was the thirty-sixth in succession from the founder of the family succeeded to the *gadi* in 1861 His predecessor died childless, and he a son of a Phulbai (concubine) succeeded him according to the custom of the family His rule was not a peaceful one He was a capable man but there were more than one disturbance during his time He commenced his career in bloodshed because the widow of his predecessor would not accept his succession to the *gadi* The Bhuiyans took the Dowager Rani's side and rebelled This is known as the Bhuiyan rebellion of 1867-68 The last Bhuiyan rebellion broke out in 1891 A proposal for the resettlement of the Juang Pirs in the State for a period of 15 years was approved by Government during his administration He was created a Maharaja in 1877 and had three sons

He died on the 27th October 1905 and was succeeded by his eldest son, Raja Gopinath Narayan Bhunj Deo A son and heir was born to the young Chief on the 26th December 1905 The Chief was given for some time a capable Dewan, Babu Sudam Charan Naik, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector In April 1907, however, the Raja resigned the Chiefship, and his resignation was accepted by Government The State is now under Government management and administered by a European Superintendent (Mr D A Macmillan) who has recently been given extended criminal powers The *sanad* of this State has been revised in the same way as those of the other States but it cannot be delivered until a new Chief is installed

KHANDPARA

The Chief, Raja Notober Murdraj Bhromorbur Roy died on the 3rd September 1905 and has been succeeded by his adopted son Raja Ram Chandra Samanta The young Chief has some knowledge of Uriya classical literature and can compose Uriya verse He is the twelfth in descent The family title is "Bhromorbur Roy"

MOHARBHANJ

The present Chief s father, Maharaja Krishna Chandra Bhunj Deo, who was an able and enlightened ruler, was created a Maharaja in 1877 for his efficient administration of the State and for his public liberality, the most prominent instance of which was his donation of Rs 27,000 towards raising the Cuttack High School to the status of a college

After his death in 1882, the State came under Government management owing to the minority of his son the present Chief, Sriram Chandra Bhunj Deo who was placed in charge of the State in 1890 He has received a liberal education, and is the most enlightened of the Garjat Chiefs He has recently proceeded to England *via* Japan and America The administration of his State is carried on on British lines under his personal supervision, and has merited the commendation of successive Superintendents He has been vested with extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*

The present Chief was a guest of the Government at the Imperial Durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903 The title of Maharaja was on the same occasion conferred on him as a personal distinction This title was made hereditary in June 1910

A light railway has been constructed connecting Baripada, the head-quarters of the State, with the Baripada Road station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and is worked for the present by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

The police is under the supervision of a European officer, Mr. H. B. Kiddell, who was the Chief's tutor during his minority.

The Chief has two sons.

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession in accordance with the general rules on the subject.

NARSINGPUR.

The present Chief, Raja Sadhu Charan Man Singh Hari Chandan Mahapatra, is the 24th in descent. He was married in February 1901, but having lost his wife married again on the 25th February 1904 a daughter of the Chief of the Gangpur State. The Chief attained his majority in January 1904, but the State under special orders was administered for some time by a Dewan appointed by Government. The installation of the Chief under certain conditions was sanctioned in January 1908. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 16th May 1906.

NAYAGARH.

Raja Balbhadra Singh Mandhata, the twenty-third Chief, ruled for 12 months, and was succeeded by Raja Raghunath Singh, a blood relation, who, dying without heir in 1897, on his death-bed authorized his younger Rani to adopt. The present Chief, Raja Narayan Singh Mandhata, was accordingly adopted almost immediately after from a family related by marriage. He had received no education, and was too old to learn at the time of his sudden and unexpected elevation.

The State is now administered by a Government Agent. The Raja was married in May 1903 to the daughter of the Raja of Hindol. A son and heir was born on the 17th October 1904, but died on the 22nd idem. A most serious rumour was current two years ago about alleged offering of human sacrifices in the State. The matter was enquired into and it was found that some people had met their death under suspicious circumstances, but there was no proof that they had been offered as sacrifices. Babu Gour Syam Mahanti, a Sub-Deputy Collector, is Superintendent of the State. He has recently been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *sanad*. The State is a fine property and capable of great development, but on account of past mismanagement it is heavily encumbered. The debts are being cleared off.

NILGIRI.

The late Raja Krishna Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan adopted the present Chief, Raja Shyam Chandra Murdraj Hari Chandan, who is a brother of the Moharbhanj Chief, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanj. The late Chief died in 1893, and the present Chief succeeded to the *gadi* as a minor. The State was released from Government management in 1899. The young Chief has received a fair English education and was married in February 1902. A son and heir was born on the 2nd February 1904. The Raja now administers his State under certain conditions.

PAL LAHERA.

This State pays its tribute to the Keonjhar Chief through the office of the Commissioner. In 1880, the Chief of Keonjhar made an attempt to increase the tribute, but his request was rejected by Government.

Chakradhar Pal, afterwards known as Muni Pal, the father of the present Chief, was made a Raja Bahadur in 1867-68 for services rendered by him during the first Keonjhar rebellion. The titles of the family "Ganeswar Pal" and "Muni Pal" are assumed alternately by the Rajas when succeeding to the *gadi*.

By the *sanad* of 1874, the title of Raja has been made hereditary The present Chief, Duti Krishna Pal, succeeded as a minor in 1888, and assumed, according to family custom, the designation of Ganeswar Pal He was married in February 1901 The Chief has, subject to certain conditions, been placed in charge of his State which was under Government management during his long minority The State was heavily involved in debt which has all been paid off

The State is liable to pay *nazarana* on succession

PATNA

The present Chief, Maharaja Prithiraj Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Dalganjan Singh Deo on the 4th February 1910

The State is managed by its own Chief, assisted by a Dewan approved by the Political Agent The administration of Maharaja Dalganjan Singh was not satisfactory, and it was necessary to place the control of the police, the disposal of judicial business, and the management of finance almost entirely in the hands of the Dewan The same arrangement has been continued for the present The State suffered severely in the famine of 1900, and want of control led to an outbreak of dacoity which extended to the neighbouring British district of Sambalpur A force of Government police had to be deputed to Patna for the suppression of the outbreak

RANPUR

The present Chief, Raja Birbar Krishna Chandra Singh Bajradhar Narindra Mahapatra, is 98th in descent During the time of the late Chief who was an imbecile, the State was badly administered, necessitating the interference of Government more than once, and a Government officer selected by the Superintendent was lent as Dewan The present Chief succeeded in July 1899 and the State is now fairly well managed. The family title is "Bajrandhar Narindra Mahapatra"

REHRA KHOL

The late Chief Raja Gauro Chandra Deo, was born in 1871 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 10th June 1900 He died on the 3rd July 1906 Before his death he adopted as his heir a brother of the Chief of the Bonai State The adoption and succession of the adopted son under the title of Bir Chandra Jadumani Deo Jenamani has been recognised by the Government of India The Minor Chief has been sent to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, for education, and the State is under Government management

SONPUR

The late Chief, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, was born in 1853 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Niladhar Singh Deo on the 11th September 1891 The excellent manner in which the administration was conducted by him was recognized by Government in the bestowal upon him in 1898 of the title of Raja Bahadur

The present Chief, Bir Mitrodaya Singh Deo, succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Raja Bahadur Pratab Rudra Singh Deo, on the 8th August 1902 He was installed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Sambalpur in November 1902, was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 The title of Maharaja was conferred upon him in 1908 as a personal distinction His son Somabhushan Singh Deo aged 14 years, is the heir apparent

The administration of justice, both criminal and civil, is very efficient The financial position of the State is generally satisfactory.

TALCHER.

The present Chief, Raja Kishor Chandra Beerbur Hurree Chandan, is the 22nd in the line, and succeeded to the *gadi* by adoption in 1891. He was the son of the late Raja's first cousin. His minority having expired on the 9th June 1901, he was allowed to take charge of his State. A son and heir was born to him on the 28th February 1902. The State is well administered, and the young Chief promises well. He has recently been given extended criminal powers under the terms of his *Sanad*. The family title is "Beerbur Hurree Chandan."

Coal has been found in the State, but it has been declared to be inferior in quality to Raniganj coal. Explorations were made once in 1841, again in 1855, and lastly in 1875 with the same unfavourable result. The coal-bearing area covers about thirty miles.

TIGIRIA.

This is the smallest of all the tributary States of Orissa. The present Chief, Raja Bonomali, bears the family title "Kshatriya Beerbur Chumtee Singh Mahápátra." He has adopted a boy from a relation of the Boad Raja. The State is fairly well administered.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India to whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Daphlapur	Rambhai Saheb Daphle, Deshmukh of Daphlapur, Maratha Hindu.	4th November 18[illegible]	[illegible] December 188[illegible]	The Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My Friend. Yours sincerely.
2	Jath	Ramrao Amritrao alias Aba Saheb Daphle, Chief of Jath, Maratha Hindu.	[illegible] June 1886.	[illegible] January 1893	Ditto	Ditto

* These figures a[illegible]

JATH (INCLUDING DAPHLAPUR).

Jath is one of the Satara jagirs and is of no great antiquity. The ruling family is descended from Satvaji Rao Chavan Patil of Daphlapur, to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adil Shah, King of Bijapur, in 16[illegible]. The same person acquired jagirs of two Mahals, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in A. D. [illegible].

The late Chief, Amritrao Saheb Daphle, died without male issue on [illegible] January 1892. The present Chief, Ramrao Abasaheb Daphle, succeeded to the jagir on 13th January 1893, and was adopted by the senior widow of the late Chief, Lakshmibai Saheb Daphle. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His natural brother Balasaheb Daphle having completed a three years' course in the Imperial Cadet Corps is now a 2nd-Lieutenant in the Native Indian Land Forces.

The administration of the State is conducted by the Chief with the assistance of the Karbhari appointed by him with the approval of the Bombay Government. The State has been under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Bijapur, from the 6th September 190[illegible], before which it was under the Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country. Owing to successive famines the State is in debt to the extent of about Rs. [illegible].

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Bombay—Bijapur Agency—*Daphlapur*—*Jath.*

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
97	8,343	20,700	30 800					..				Ni
884	61 868	2,41 840	2,33 274	11,247	958			.				Nil.

estimate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cutch . .	His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Sawai *Sir* Khengarji Bahadur, *G.C.I.E.*, Rao of, Jadeja, Rájput (*Hindu*).	23rd Aug. 1866.	1st January 1876.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.	My esteemed friend. I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used

* These figures are

† Exclusive of the

CUTCH.

Cutch is an important Native State in the Bombay Presidency with an extensive sea-board. The ruling family are the descendants of Lakha, the son of Jara, whose ancestors reigned at Tatta in Sind. Lakha is supposed to have entered Cutch about A. D. 1465 and is looked upon as the founder of the Jadeja tribe, though actually he in no way differed as regards caste nor tribe from any of his progenitors who were Samas. The present Chief, His Highness Maharav Shri Mirza Raja Sawai Sir Khengarji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born in 1866. He succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father in 1876, and was invested with full powers in 1885. In the same year he received the title of "Sawai Bahadur." He was gazetted G.C.I.E. in 1887 after taking part in London in the ceremonies in connection with the Jubilee of Her late Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria.

The administration of the State was described by the Government of Bombay in the resolution on the annual report for 1899-1900 as having been "satisfactory," and His Excellency the Governor in Council, at the same time, congratulated His Highness the Rao on the results of the measures taken with unstinted liberality for famine relief.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay—Cutch Agency—*Cutch*

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salute of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
†7 616	488 022	23 45 162	22 57 524	1 86 949 14 (subsidy)								17

s gold

…proximate
…on of Cutch

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sávanur	Abdul Majid Khan Diler Jang Bahadur, Nawab of, Afghan (*Muhammadan*).	7th October 1890.	30th January 1893.	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department	My friend. Yours sincerely.

NOTE—The excess expenditure over income is due to extraordinary non-recurring.

SAVANUR.

Sávanur is a small State consisting of 25 villages scattered through the Dhárwár sub-divisions of Bankápur and Karajgi. The ruling family is said to belong to the Miyana tribe of Pathans. On the death of his father in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy two years old, was placed under guardianship and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Dewan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent at Dhárwár. On 1st August 1900 the young Nawab was sent to the Rájkumár College at Rájkot. The Nawab left Rájkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Kumaon, Bareilly, and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Aligarh. He is at present undergoing training at the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun which he joined in April 1909.

The State having been under British management almost continuously since 1868, with the exception of two brief periods, the administration has been conducted on lines practically similar to those on which administration is conducted in the adjoining British territory.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
70	18 446	1 15 072	1 18 039									*Nil*

...Charges The financial condition of the State is sound

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cambay . .	His Highness Nawab Jafar Ali Khan Hussein Yawar Khan Saheb Bahadur, Mogal (*Shiah Muhammedan*)	26th August 1848	25th April 1880	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness. I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.

These figures ar

CAMBAY.

Cambay is a first class State under the political supervision of the Collector of the Kaira District. The Nawab of Cambay is a Shiah Mogal of the Najumisani family of Persia and is called His Highness Jafar Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mull. Momin Khan Bahadur Dilavar Jang, was born in August 1848, and succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on the 25th April 1880, on the death of his father, His Highness Husain Yavarali Khan Saheb Bahadur.

The administration has been reported on favourably by all Political Officers, since the appointment of the present Divan in *1894*.

The Nawab Saheb is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay—Kaira Agency—*Cambay*

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
350	75 225	5 43 618	4 09 631	21 924				25	211			11

…oximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Akadia . .	Four share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	..	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant.
2	Alampar (Devani).	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
3	Amrapur . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Muhammadan*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto . . . .
4	Anandpur .	Six share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
5	Ankevalia .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
6	Babra . .	Six share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	.	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
7	Bagasra . .	Five share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*)	...		Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
8	Bajana . .	Malek Jivankhan Nasibkhan (*Muhammadan*)	13th November 1847.	1st June 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
9	Bamanbor .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	9th December 1869.	2nd August 1906.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
10	Bantwa { Manavadar.	Babi Fatehdinkhan, Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	22nd June 1885.	28th March 1888.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
	Bantwa { Sardargadh. Two other divisions.	Husain Yawar Khan, Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	14th July 1880.	6th March 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
11	Bhadli . .	Five share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
12	Bhadwa . .	Jadeja Balsinhji Partapsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	23rd November 1893.	12th March 1901.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
13	Bhadvana .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
14	Bhalala . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
15	Bhalgam Bhaldoi	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	.	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
	Bhalgamda .	Three share-holders, (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
	Bhandaria .	Four share-holders, Ahir (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
	Bharejda . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
19	Bhathan . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
20	Bhavnagar .	His Highness† Maharaja *Sir* Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, *K.C.S.I.*, Maharaja of Bhavnagar, Gohil Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th April 1875.	10th February 1896.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
21	Bhimora . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
22	Bhoika . .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .

*These figures

† Personal title. Hereditary title is Thakur Sahib.

A ea of State n square m les	Population of State	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute: To Gove nment	Tribute: To other States.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Art lery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs n Guns.
8	9	10	11	2	3	14	15	6	7	18	9	20
2	102	2 000	1 600	129	2							Ni
1	497	3 000	3 000		1 397							Nil
8	1 240	8 000	7 900	511								Nil
130	5 061	30,882	30 259	920	205							Nil
17	1,437	22,500	21,000	1 300	226							Nil
10	7 414	75 000	60 000									Nil
56	12 369	1,33 628	97,466		4,098							Nil
183 12	10 279	1 05 276	61,817	8 037				7	31			Nil
12	847	3 914	2 00	76								Nil
	14 478	2 68 242	2,57 404	14 821	2 346			11	37			
221 8	8 487	78 150	77,340	7,410								Nil.
	15 887	1 12,591	97 596	7,410								
15	2 485	25 000	20,000	1 101	256							Nil
7	1,051	13 927	12 030	1 394	548							Nil
15	453	5 900	1,379	998	83							Nil.
6	265	992	992	174								Nil
1	617	7 400	6 140	204	58							Nil
19	1 583	10 000	8 000	1,400	105							Nil
3	449	3 000	2 500		322							Nil
2	421	2 500	2,000	94	31 12							Nil
4	405	2 200	2 200	641	60							Nil
2 860	412 664	42 95,133	37 85 692	1 28 060	26,430	51	285			300		11
36	1 204	6 787	8 192	308	63							Nil.
37	3,013	34 000	27,000	1 759	373							Nil.

are approximate

X 2

No.	Name of State	[illegible]	Date of birth	Date of succession	[illegible]	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Bhojawadar .	[illegible] share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)		...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir,—I have, etc.
24	B[illegible] .	. Bar[illegible], Se[illegible] . . .	..		Ditto .	Ditto . . .
25	B[illegible] .	One share-holder, Ahir (*Hindu*)		..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
26	Cha[illegible] .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*)	.		Ditto .	Ditto . . .
27	Cha[illegible] (Va[illegible])	Twenty [illegible] share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)		..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
28	Chak[illegible] .	[illegible] share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*)		..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
29	Ch[illegible] .	[illegible] share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)		...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
30	Ch[illegible] .	Desai [illegible], Rajput (*Hindu*).		...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
31	Ch[illegible] (Deva[illegible])	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*)			Ditto .	Ditto . . .
32	C[illegible] .	[illegible] share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*)	..		Ditto .	Ditto . . .
33	C[illegible] .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)		.	Ditto .	Ditto .
34	C[illegible] .	[illegible] share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*)	.		Ditto .	Ditto . . .
35	C[illegible] .	[illegible] Mo[illegible] Rajput (*Hindu*)	[illegible] April 1856	22nd February 190[illegible].	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
36	D[illegible] .	Six share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*)	.		Ditto .	Ditto . . .
37	Dared .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)	..	..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
38	D[illegible] .	Six share-holders, Malik (*Musalman*)	...		Ditto .	Ditto . .
39	Datha .	Two [illegible] share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)	..	..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
40	Delan .	Four share-holders, Kotila (*Hindu*)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
41	Delarda .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)	...	..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
42	Dedi Janbai .	Three share-holders, Charan (*Hindu*)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
43	Devla .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
44	Dhola (Devani)	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*)	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
45	Dholarva .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
46	Dhrafa .	Nine share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	..	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

* These figu[illegible]

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3	764	7 500	7 500		550							Nil
3	388	6 000	5 000									Nil
88	136	900	700		112							Nil
6	459	2 500	2 500	318								Nil
7	2 168	13 563	13 563		858							Nil
10	1 519	17 000	17 340		541							Nil
5	557	2 000	700	971	151							Nil
72	247	1 500	1 220		135							Nil
2	246	2 125	2 125		529							Nil
13	280	2 509	2 514	154	45							Nil
4	1 121	5 100	4,000		417							Nil
108	5 955	32 851	28 647	652	246							Nil
78 2	12 005	93 606	83 215	6 324	820			9	29			Nil
2	925	8,400	8 000									Nil
4	131	700	700	366	50							Nil
129	10 941	154 291	143 502	12 958	23 4							Nil
68 9	9 453	28 000	32 017		5 398							Nil
49 5	4,394	†37 681	39 258		4 157							Nil
2	783	3,400	3 000		103							Nil
2	492	7 000	6,000									Nil
11	494	7 000	6 000	467	56							Nil
1	261	130	950		384							Nil
4	460	5 500	5 700		126							Nil
44	8,456	40 371	58 918	3,706	1 165							Nil

* are approximate †Average of five years

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement[1] and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Dhrangadhra .	His Highness Gham Shyam—Sinhji, Raj Saheb, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*).	1889	February 1911	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
48	Dhrol . .	Thakor Saheb Harisinhji Jaisinhji, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	24th June 1845.	26th October 1886.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
49	Dhudhraj .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	..	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . .
50	Gadhali . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
51	Gadhia . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
52	Gadhka . .	Jadeja Sivsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th November 1868.	26th November 1870.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
53	Gadhula . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
54	Gandhol . .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
55	Garmali Moti .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
56	Garmali Nani .	Ditto ditto	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
57	Gavridad .	Jadeja Pratapsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	19th January 1838.	26th November 1855.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
58	Gedi . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
59	Gigasaran .	Four share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*), one share-holder (*Muhammadan*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
60	Gondal . .	His Highness Thakor Sahib *Sir* Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji, *G.C.I.E.*, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	24th October 1865.	14th December 1869.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
61	Gundiala .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
62	Halaria . .	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
63	Iavej . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
64	Itaria . .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
65	Jafrabad . .	Belongs to the Nawab of Janjira.	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
66	Jakhan . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
67	Jalia-Devani .	Jadeja Sursinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd July 1866.	1st August 1898.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
68	Jalia Kayaji .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
69	Jalia Manaji .	Ditto ditto	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
70	Jasdan . .	Khachar Odha Ala, Kathi (*Hindu*).	6th August 1852.	29th January 1904.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .

[1] These figures

Bombay— Kathiawar Agency

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salute of Chief in Guns
				To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 156 5	70 880	6 00 000	6 00 000	44,677		75	287					11
282 7	21 906	1,49,630	1,36 225	*	10 231			11			*	9
12	2 026	13,452	13 452	1 102	97							Nil
5	1,537	9 000	9 000		2 000							Nil
11	442	3 000	3 000		295							Nil
23'1	1 636	13,726	13 861	643	202							Nil
1	366	3 000	3 000		196							Nil
53	137	1 500	1,000		111							Nil
2	385	2 800	2 800		220							Nil.
2	341	1 400	1,400		194							Nil
27 4	1 916	15 029	11,365	1 011	610							Nil
11	574	4,000	4,500	1 200	139							Nil
6	582	3 780	3 900									Nil
23'74	161,882	14 06 000	11 76,000	49 096	61 625							11
15	1,465	16 000	16,000	445	114							Nil
6	1 268	9 600	9 720		179							Nil
	947	4 000	3,000		290							Nil
	506	15 000	12 000	252	83							Nil
	12 097	60 918	40 000									Nil
	441	1 100	900	242	46				12			Nil
	2 444	17 961	11 819	1,551	12 1							Nil
	444	2 000	1 500		130							Nil
	236	1 700	1 200		31							Nil
25 727	2 27 410	2 78 228		8 87	3 043							Nil

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71	Jetpur . .	Fifteen share-holders, Vala Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
72	Jhamar . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
73	Jhamka (Velani)	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
74	Jhampodad .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
75	Jhinjhuvada .	Nine share-holders, Koli (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
76	Junagadh (Junagarh)	His Highness Mohabat Khan, Babi Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	1900.	3rd May 1911	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
77	Junapadar .	One share-holder, Koli (*Animist*).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . .
78	Kamadhia .	Mir Zulfikar Ali (*Muhammadan*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
79	Kamalpur .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
80	Kaner . .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
81	Kanjharda .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
82	Kankasiali .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
83	Kanpur-Ishwaria	Four share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
84	Kantharia .	Five main share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
85	Kariana . .	Five share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
86	Karmad . .	Gagubha Jasvatsinh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1894	1894	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
87	Karol . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
88	Kathodia (Vachhani).	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
89	Kathrota . .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
90	Kesaria . .	Two main share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
91	Khambhala .	Three share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
92	Khambhlav .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
93	Khanlia . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
94	Kherali . .	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .
95	Khijadia-Najani (Lakhapadar Thana).	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . .

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
733 8	107 049	10 04 110	8,99,079	50 262	8 960			34	289	–		Nil
4	289	2 590	2 590	464								Nil
7	601	4 081	4 136		183							Nil
4	451	2 698	2 698	138								Nil
164 6	11 732	1 02 123	76 268	11 073	653							Nil
3 283 7	393,428	28,43 096* (gross)	25,02 852	28,394	37 210			206	1,599†	102		11
31	177	700	500		0							Nil
4	496	6 500	5 500	377								Nil
4	670	10 000	7 000	776								Nil
2	261	2 000	2 000		195							Nil
98	313	1 200	900		128							Nil
76	224	1 920	1 960	84	27							Nil
3	1,365	13 980	11 850	230	117							Nil
14	1,573	12 000	11 000	1,491	297 1-9							Nil
10	2,348	15,010	11 700	510	184							Nil
3	465	5 709	5 230	140	91 6 7							Nil
11	981	12 000	8 000	703	93							Nil
1	347	3 541	3,541		221							Nil
1	138	1,050	796		52							Nil
3	146	1,125	1 125	278								Nil
6	1 250	6 500	5 550	406	118							Nil
10	852	1 000	9 000	730	139						–	Nil
5	627	5 000	4 000	806	94					–		[illegible]
11	1 638	16,560	16 560	678						–		[illegible]
1	156	2 300	2 300		52			–	–			[illegible]

* These fi[illegible]

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96	Khijadia (Babra Thana).	One share-holder (*Saiyid Muhammadan.*)	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
97	Khijadia (Dosaji) (Songadh Thana).	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...		Ditto	Ditto
98	Khirrasra	Jadeja Balsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	27th March 1871.	20th February 1905.	Ditto	Ditto
99	Kotda Nayani	Four share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
100	Kotda Pitha	Five share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
101	Kotda-Sangani	Thakor Mulvaji Togaji, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	5th November 1872.	23rd November 1878.	Ditto	Ditto
102	Kotharia	Jadeja Pratapsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	15th August 1876.	23rd January 1908.	Ditto	Ditto
103	Kuba	Three share-holders, Nagar Brahman (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
104	Lakhapadar	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
105	Lakhtar (Than Lakhtar).	Thakor Karansinhji Vajerajji, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th January 1846.	15th June 1846.	Ditto	Ditto
106	Laliad	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).			Ditto	Ditto
107	Lathi	Thakor Pratapsinhji Sursinhji, Gohil Rajput (*Hindu*).	21st April 1891.	10th June 1900	Ditto	Ditto
108	Limbda	Three Talukdars, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
109	Limbdi (Limri)	Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji, Jhala, Rajput (*Hindu*).	11th July 1868.	14th April 1908.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely
110	Lodhika	Two Talukdars, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...		Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc
111	Malia	Thakor Raisinhji Modji Jadeja, Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th February 1868.	20th October 1907.	Ditto	Ditto
112	Manavav	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
113	Matra Timba	Khachar Devea Pitha, Kathi (*Hindu*). Khachar Bokra Pitha, Kathi (*Hindu*).	17th February 1859. 9th September 1864.	30th August 1900.	Ditto	Ditto
114	Mengni	Jadeja Raghavsinhji Narsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	23rd August 1888.	...	Ditto	Ditto
115	Mevasa	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
116	Monvel	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	0		2	3	4	15	16	7	18	9	20
2	240	4,000	3 500									*Nil*
1	361	2,40			427							*Ni*
13	3,117	24 019	19 721	2 366	350							*Nil*
3	1 000	9 000	8 785		687							*Nil*
25	6 923	8 000	6 000	4 850	728							*Nil*
90	8 835	96 030	96 854	10 189	1,427			7				*Nil*
27	2 156	22 116	15 738	948	298							*Nil*
25	396	3,343	2 610									*Nil*
5	4	2 100	2 120		178							*Nil*
247 43	15 114	85 000	80 000	6 763	588			16	25			*Nil*
4	755	5 634	634	362								*Nil*
41 8	8 816	98 000	80 000	4 850	2 007			8	25			*Nil*
7	2 194	28 500	28 500		1 212							*Nil*
343 96	31 287	2 50 000	2 60 000	44 128	1 300			40	70			9
15	4 554	17 529 17 298	13,816 19 443	643 643	202 202							*Nil*
103	9 075	91 629	77 047		1,36			12				*Nil*
5	400	2 600	2 610		172							*Nil*
6	352	1 550	1 00	290	72							*Nil*
34 5	3 354	23,177	21,518	3,412	457							*Nil*
24	619	4,564	5 981	445	114					...	...	*Nil*
31	2 731	21 800	22 500		313			..				*Nil*

*These figures are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
117	Morchopna	One share-holder, Ahir (*Hindu*).	...	...	...	...
118	Morvi	His Highness Thakor Saheb *Sir* Waghji Ravaji, *G.C.I.E.*, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*)	17th February 1858.	17th February 1870.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
119	Mowa (Mahuva).	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
120	Muli	Thakor Harischandrasinhji, Parmar Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th July 1899.	3rd December 1905.	Ditto	Ditto
121	Mulila—Dêri	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
122	Munjpur	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).		.	Ditto	Ditto
123	Navanagar (Nawanagar).	His Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	6th September 1872	11th March 1907.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
124	Nilvala	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).		...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
125	Noghanvadar	Two share-holders, Kathi Deria (*Hindu*).	.	...	Ditto	Ditto
126	Pachhegam (Devani).	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*)	..	...	Ditto	Ditto
127	Pah	Ditto		...	Ditto	Ditto
128	Pal	Jadeja Ladhubha Ratansinh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	6th September 1868	28th November 1892.	Ditto	Ditto
129	Palali	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).		...	Ditto	Ditto
130	Paliad	Seven share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto	Ditto
131	Palitana	Thakor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji, Gohil Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th April 1900.	29th August 1905.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely
132	Panchavda (Vachhani).	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	..	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
133	Patdi	Desai Surajmalji Zorawarsinhji, Kanbi (*Hindu*).	30th January 1848.	10th July 1884	Ditto	Ditto
134	Porbandar	His Highness Rana Shri Natvarsinhji Bhavsinhji, Jethva Rajput (*Hindu*).	30th June 1901.	10th December 1908.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
135	Rai Sankli	One share holder, Kanbi (*Hindu*).	..	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
136	Rajkot	Thakor Saheb Lakhaji Raj Bavaji, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	17th December 1885	16th April 1890.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely
137	Rajpara (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Gohel Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc.
138	Rajpur	Two share-holders, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*)	..	...	Ditto	Ditto
139	Rajpura (Halar)	Jadeja Lakhaji Ashaji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	9th August 1868.	20th December 1903.	Ditto	Ditto
140	Ramparda	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).		...	Ditto	Ditto

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces.						Salutes of Chiefs in Guns.
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
88	375	1 200	800		163							Nil
821 68	87 496	11 68 000	10 11 297	9 263	52 296			15				11
76	247	2 306	2 095	120	38							Nil
133 2	15 136	68 954	61 935	7 501	1 853			6	29			Nil
15	2,350	15 612	18 000	1,279	483							Nil
3	436	2 365	2,365	603								Nil
3 791 3	336 779	22 62 695	21 53 168	50,312	69 781	31	1 099†	92	659	149		11
2	467	3 000	2 500	511	154							Nil
1	3 3	3,000										Nil
10	3 635	23 600	23 600		2 802							Nil
1	273	2 000	1 800		319							Nil
21 2	1 359	15 700	15 400	1 253	394							Nil
4	320	1 271	1 232	357	46							Nil
185	6 917	40 000	35,000	907	3 6							Nil
288 8	52 856	5,14 86[illegible]	4 51,876		10,364			3	2			[illegible]
78	287	1 500	1 500		241							Nil
39 4	2 190	23,001	26 333	7 916‡	3,000							Nil
642 25	82 090	8 33 000	8 08 000	6 202	12 302			40	372			11
6	427	4 556	3 997	556								Nil
282 14	49 795	3 69 291	3 21 521	18 991	2,330			17				9
1	552	1 500	1 250		274						..	Nil
22 8	1 718	30 875	26 944	2 412	186			2	7		.	Nil
15	1 862	19 223	15 074	2 922	541				..			Nil
5	299	523	509	75	..			..		..		Nil

*These figures are approximate ‡ Includes Rs 1 681 paid in Viramgam Treasury for certain Desai Girāsias. †Includes 904 Police.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
141	Randhia	Ghulam Haidar (*Muhammadan*).	..	..	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir,—I have, etc.
142	Ranigam	Two share-holders, Rajput and Kathi (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto	Ditto
143	Ranparda (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).		...	Ditto	Ditto
144	Ratanpur Dhamanka.	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
145	Rohisala	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto	Ditto
146	Sahuka	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
147	Samadhiala (Chok Thana).	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
148	Samadhiala (Chamardi Thana).	Two share-holders, Charan (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
149	Samadhiala Chhabhadia.	Five share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
150	Samla	Four share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
151	Sanala	Two share-holders, Sarvaiya Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
152	Sanosra	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
153	Sata-no-ness	One share-holder, Ahir (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
154	Satudad-Vavdi	Four share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
155	Sayla	Thakor Saheb* Vakhatsinhji Kesrisinhji, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th July 1845	5th October 1881.	Ditto	Ditto
156	Sejakpur	Three share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
157	Sevdivadar	One share-holder, Koli (*Animist*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
158	Shapur	Jadeja Prabhatsinhji Bhupatsinh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	29th June 1894.	8th November 1907.	Ditto	Ditto
159	Silana	Two share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
160	Sisang-Chandli	Five share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
161	Songadh (Vachhani).	Three share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	..	Ditto	Ditto
162	Sudamda Dhandhalpur.	Four share-holders, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
163	Talsana	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
164	Tavi	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
165	Toda (Vachhani).	Ditto	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
166	Untdi	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
167	Vadal Bhandaria	Two share-holders, Ahir (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto

* Personal title.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6		18	19	20
3	692	7 000	5 600									*Nil*
3	798	7 000	5 000		714							*Nil*
5	459	523	559									*Nil*
3	651	4 000	4 000		903							*Nil*
1	411	2 000	1 800		111							*Nil*
6	801	12 000	6 000	519	65							*Nil*
1	617	4 000	2 000		518							*Nil.*
6	195	1,000	1 000									*Nil*
62	1 273	7 000	7 000		2 280							*Nil*
13	916	13 000	10 000	959	104							*Nil*
51	416	2 500	1 200		322							*Nil*
13	667	3 220	3 613	186	51							*Nil*
67	240	900	700		109							*Nil*
13	2 790	11 140	17 042	1 466	461							*Nil*
222 1	11 661	84 000	74,000	15 001	510			8	8			*Nil*
29	864	5 400	5,000	316-8	116						..	*Nil*
1	143	850	700		60							*Nil*
10	1 156	14 000	13 000	464	146							*Nil*
4	774	3 900	39 0		10							*Nil*
1	1 756	7 605	9 465	722	298							*Nil*
1	2 031	3 000	3 000		572							*Nil*
135	5,359	39,300	35 000	2,381	743	..						*Nil*
43	1 691	9 450	9 450	913	139							*Nil*
12	509	4 720	4 720	310	25							*Nil*
1	380	4 600	4 600		176					..		*Nil*
0	240	2 000	1 500	493	46							*Nil*
2	320	2 000	1,600		154					..	..	*Nil*

* These figures are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
168	Vadali . .	Jadeja Bavji Virabhai, Rajput (*Hindu*).	25th November 1874.	4th December 1900.	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
169	Vadod (Jhalawar).	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
170	Vadod (Devani)	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
171	Vaghavadi (Vaghvori).	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
172	Vala . .	Thakor Vakhtsinghji Meghrajji, Gohil Rajput (*Hindu*).	19th October 1864.	20th August 1875.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
173	Vana . .	Six share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
174	Vanala . .	Two share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
175	Vangadhra .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
176	Vankaner (Wankaner).	Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*).	4th January 1879.	12th June 1881	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
177	Vanod . .	Hussain Muhammad Khan Kamaluddin Khan, Jath Malik (*Muhammadan*).	7th December 1885.	1st May 1905	Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.	Sir.—I have, etc. . . .
178	Vasavad . .	Eight share-holders, Brahman (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
179	Vavdi-Dharvala .	Five share-holders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
180	Vavdi (Vachhani).	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
181	Vekaria . .	One share-holder, Kathi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
182	Veja-no-nes .	One share-holder, Koli (*Animist*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
183	Vicchavad	Two share-holders, Nagar Brahmans (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
184	Virpur . .	Thakor Suraji Surtanji, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	12th July 1846	30th November 1851.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
185	Virva . .	One share-holder, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	18th March 1903.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
186	Vithalgadh * .	One share-holder, Kayasth Prabhu (*Hindu*).	1st September 1874.	11th September 1900.	Ditto .	Ditto . . . . .
187	Wadhwan (Vadwan).	Thakor Saheb Shri Jasvatsinhji, Jhala Rajput (*Hindu*).	1875.	26th September 1910.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.

* Includes villages in Halar and Gohilwad.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	409	2 781	1 899	2,46	78						^	*Nil*
14	1 264	16 200	16 200	1 2,2	278							*Nil*
2	814	1 900	1 900		1 102							*Nil*
3	109	800	800	154								*Nil*
109 3	13,28,	1 50 000	1 50 000	3 307	9 202							*Nil*
24	2 749	21 110	21 110	3 715	278							*Nil*
3	311	2 500	2 000	396								*Nil*
62	582	2 800	2 800		104							*Nil*
415	27,383	2 95 000	2 65 000	17 422	1 457			11				9
57 37	3 911	36 000	25 127	1 953	773			3	10			*Nil*
10 85	5 137	18 000	18 000	766								*Nil*
4	2,007	11 000	11 000		1 530							*Nil*
8	490	3 000	3 000		[illegible]51							*Nil*
8	595	3 800	3 800		55							*Nil*
29	183	550	400		31						..	*Nil*
3 7	414	2,500	2 500									*Nil*
66 9	6 152	50 000	35 000	3,418	696			7				*Nil*
76	193	1 400	1 380	149	44							*Nil*
51	3 782	51 871	46 972					...	14	–	..	*Nil*
236 16	31 851	4 75 846	3 40 173	38 145	..			41	118		•	9

* These figures are approximate

Z

KATHIAWAR.

Káthiáwár is a Peninsula lying between Cutch and Gujarát containing the A
Mahals and Okámandal, belonging to the Gáekwár of Baroda, the British districts of
and Dhandhuka and the territories of the Native Chiefs under the Political Agency.
area of the last is 20,882 square miles with a population of 2,329,196. The norther
of the Province is flat, but the south is diversified by hills among which the p
peak of Girnár above Junágadh is 3,666 feet high. The north half of the Province pro
a fine sandstone and the south half the excellent limestone known commonly as Porb
stone. Káthiáwár is well watered by rivers running to the four quarters from the c
plateau. The east side of the Province is formed by the alluvium of the rivers whic
into the Gulf of Cambay, and here and in the upper valley of Bhádar cotton is gro
large quantities. Káthiáwár has also long been famous for its horses. These have
off of late both in quality and quantity owing to the reduced demand caused by the co
tion of foreign markets.

The Chiefs are mostly Rajputs of the *Jádeja, Jhála, Gohil, Jethwa* and *Vála*
Junágadh is the only important Mahomedan power. There are also several esta
Káthis from whom the province takes its modern name. Káthiáwár is divided into
Prants or administrative divisions, *Jhálávád, Sorath, Hálár* and *Gohilvád*. Gohilvá
abolished, but has been reconstituted as a separate Pránt from 7th December 1904.
are 187 Tálukas or distinct Estates, but only 82 Tálukdárs actually exercise jurisd
of whom there are in some cases several in one Táluka. The smaller Estates are gr
under thánas, and their jurisdiction having been surrendered or resumed, is exercis
Thánadárs, who are Magistrates subordinate to the Political Agent.

BAJANA—7TH CLASS.

Malek Jivankhánji, the present Chief, ascended the *gadi* on 1st June
His estate, which lies between the Runn of Cutch and the Ahmedábád Collect
is populated by the predatory class of Mahomedans called Jats. The Ch
descended from Malek Hedoji, on whom the Táluka was bestowed by the Sult
Ahmedábád.

The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bo
collectively with the 4th class Chiefs.

BHAVNAGAR—1ST CLASS.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhávsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bháv
is a Gohil Rajput. He received his education in the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, and
Mr. Fraser, I.C.S. He takes a personal interest in the administration of his State.

The State possesses an extended seaboard on which are the ports of Bháv
Mahuva and Port Albert Victor, Talaja, Pipavad and a few subordinate ports. Bhá
is an important centre of trade, as the greater part of the import and e
trade of the Province passes through the port. The ports of Bhávnagar have been g
by Government the privileges of British ports. There are many cotton press
several gins.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Rájkot in November 1900 and al
Delhi Coronation Durbár on 1st January 1903.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Go
of Bombay. He received the Insignia of K.C.S.I. on 4th March 1905, and the pe
title of Maharaja on 1st January 1909. He also possesses a sanad of adoption.

The Gohil tribe is said to have entered Káthiáwár about A.D. 1200 under
Chief Sejakji, whose descendant Bhávsinhji founded Bhávnagar in A.D. 1723. Th
of Sejakji were the founders of Bhávnagar, Pálitána and Láthi States.

CHUDA—3RD CLASS.

Thakor Joravarsinhji is a Jhala Rajput. His grandfather Thakor Becharsinhji d
the 13th January 1908, and he was installed on the *gadi* on the 22nd February 1908.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay

The founder of this State was Abhesinhji brother of Arjunsinh Thákor of Wadhwán This Táluka was acquired by him in 1706 07 A D

DHRANGADHRA—1ST CLASS

His Highness Gham Shyam Sinhji, the present Raj Sáheb of Dhrangadhra, is the principal Chief in Jhálavád, the northern district of Káthiáwár and is the head of the Jhála clan of Rajputs He succeeded the late Sir Ajitsingji K C S I, who died on the 8th February 1911 The late Chief succeeded his grandfather His Highness Sir Mansinghji in November 1900 He received the title of K C S I on January 1st 1909

The Jhála family is of great antiquity and is said to have entered Káthiawar in about A D 1100 from the north and to have established itself first about Pátdi, whence it moved to Halwad and then to Dhrángadhra

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay He possesses a *sanad* of adoption

The Chiefs of Limbdi, Wadhwán Chuda Sáyla and Than Lakhtar are offshoots from Dhrángadhra

DHROL—2ND CLASS

The Thákor Saheb Harisinhji is a Jadeja Rájput This is a small inland State regarding which there is nothing special to note The founder of this State was Jádeja Hardholji brother of Jám Rával, who founded Navánagar

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay The Chief also possesses a *sanad* of adoption

He attended the Viceroy s Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900

Communications to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department

GONDAL—1ST CLASS

His Highness Thakor Saheb Sir Shri Bhagvatsinhji, G C I E Jadeja Rajput received his education in the Rajkumar College and studied at the University of Edinburgh where he took the degrees of M D and LL D He is also F R C P and F R S (Edinburgh), D C L (Oxford) and a fellow of the Bombay University Himself a scholar and author he takes a great interest in education and has built a large college, on the boarding school system, for the education of the sons of Grasias or land holders He has established the only Girls' High School in the province of Kathiawar and was the first to start a Travelling Dispensary and an Asylum for the maintenance of the poor who are unable to earn their own living

The State was on account of its importance and advanced administration, raised from the 2nd to the 1st class in 1887 The Chief who holds a *sanad* of adoption, was appointed K C I E in the same year and G C I E in 1897

The State is singular in being practically free from taxation, customs and octroi duties and some 40 taxes having been abolished during the régime of the present Chief

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbar at Rajkot in November 1900, as also the Delhi Coronation Darbar on 1st January 1903 He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay

JAFRABAD—1ST CLASS

This small property consisting of 12 villages on the south coast of Kathiawár and the port of Jafrábád, belongs to the Sidi Chief of Janjira.

The founder was Sidi Hilol of the Janjira house He conquered Jáfrabád from the Mahomedan Thánadar in about the middle of the 18th century

JASDAN—3RD CLASS.

Kháchar Ála Chela of Jasdan died on 29th January 1904, and his eldest son, Khácnar Odha has been recognized by the Government of India as his successor He was

installed on 20th *June 1904*. This recognition is the first instance in which Government have enforced the principle of *primogeniture*, the Káthi custom hitherto having been that of equal division.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. Viko Kháchar, the ancestor of the Chief, conquered Jasdan in about A.D. 1665.

JETPUR.

The Jetpur Taluka is owned by 15 jurisdictional shareholders belonging to the Vála tribe of Káthis who all have shares in the joint town of Jetpur besides exclusive villages and rights in other joint villages. The following shareholders are sufficiently important to be placed in the 3rd and 4th classes:—

			Rs.
	Vála Lákshman Merám, 3rd Class, of Thána-Devli	Income	1,19,045
		Tribute	6,118
	Vála Bháya Jiva, 3rd Class, of Vadia	Income	1,30,000
		Tribute	7,867
	Vála Mela Sura, 4th Class	Income	85,000
		Tribute . . .	7,070
[illegible]	Vála Karsand Naja, 4th Class, of Bilkha	Income	1,70,862
		Tribute	8,218

These four Chiefs attended the Viceroy's Durbar in November 1900. The Chiefs of Thána-Devli and Vadia are entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay, while the remaining two are entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor collectively with other Chiefs of the 4th Class. Vála Láshman Merám of Thaná-Devli has been granted permission by the Government of India to adopt an heir as a special case. The rule of primogeniture has been applied to his Estate and to those of Vadia, and of the deceased Vála Khoda Jasa.

JUNAGADH—1st Class.

His Highness Mohabat Khan, Nawab of Junagadh, belongs to a Bábi family. He succeeded his father, the late Nawab His Highness Rasulkhanji, G. C. S. I., who died on the 22nd January 1911. During the minority of the present Chief, the management of the State has been entrusted to a Civil Servant, who is styled "Administrator of the Junagadh State." He exercises, in the name of the young Chief, the unrestricted civil and criminal powers of the late Nawab, with the reservation that death sentences shall be confirmed by the Governor in Council and that for administrative purposes he shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Junágadh was a Rájput State under a Chudásamá dynasty until A.D. 1472-3 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomad Begda of Ahmedábád. Under Emperor Akbar, it became a dependency of the Court of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Subáh of Ahmedábád. About 1735, when the Mahomedan Government had fallen into confusion Sherkhan Bábi, a soldier of fortune and officer under the Subáh, expelled the Mogal Deputy Governor and established his rule in Junágadh. The present Nawáb is a descendant of Bábi Sherkhán.

The Nawáb of Junágadh receives from a large number of the Chiefs of Káthiáwár a tribute termed "Zortalbi" which is collected like the Gáekwár tribute by the Agency. This levy is a remnant of the Mahomedan revenue from Káthiáwár and gives the Nawab a certain superiority over the other Chiefs of Káthiáwár.

The late Nawab received the distinction of being made Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1900, and was advanced to the rank of Grand Commander of that Order on 1st January 1909. He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903.

This State contains the Gir forest, the only part of India where the lion is still to be found.

Lord Curzon paid a visit to his capital on 3rd November 1900.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

KOTDA SANGANI—4TH CLASS

Thákor Mulváji belongs to the Jádeja clan and was educated at the Rajkumár College, Rájkot He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rajkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th Class Chiefs This State is an offshoot of Gondal The ruling family has been in possession of this State since A D 1750

LAKHTAR—3RD CLASS

Thákor Karansinhji of Lakhtar is a Jhala Rajput He is an intelligent man and a good ruler of the old school The town of Lakhtar is close to the station, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, north of Wadhwan

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Darbár at Rájkot in November 1900

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay The Chief is descended from the Dhrangadhra house Jhála Abhesinhji son of Raj Saheb Chandrasinhji of Halvad, received Lakhtar in appanage

LATHI—4TH CLASS

The proprietor of this small estate is descended from Sejakji the ancestor of the Bhávnagar and Palitána Chiefs Thákor Sursinhji died in June 1900 at the age of 25, leaving two minor sons and the management of the State was then assumed by Government The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs

LIMBDI OR LIMRI—2ND CLASS

Thákor Saheb Sir Jasvatsinhji K C I E aged 48 died on the 15th April 1907 and was succeeded by Thákor Saheb Dolatsinghji formerly known as Jhala Dadbha Mulji

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government Political Department The Chief also holds a *sanad* of adoption

MALIA—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Raisinhji of Mália is a Jádeja Rajput and descended from Káyáji of Wagad and Machu Kántha He succeeded his father Thakor Modji on the 19th October 1907

The State was taken under Agency management in A D 1892 on account of indebtedness and maladministration

The late Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively along with other 4th class Chiefs

The Political Agent Hálar Print manages the State in addition to his other duties

The Miánás a predatory tribe from Cutch who settled many years ago in Mália have been a constant source of trouble to this State

MANÁVADAR (BANTWA)—3RD CLASS

Bábi Fatehdinkhán, the Chief of this State, was installed on the 25th November 1907 The Chief belongs to the same Bábi family as the Nawab of Junágadh Fatehdinkhan was educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot He joined the Cadet Corps in the year 1904 and left it in 1906 He attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903 with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal Rájkumár College Kamaluddinkhan his brother, having been educated at the Rájkumár College has now joined the Cadet Corps in September 1908

The ruling family has been in possession of the Táluka since about 1733 A D When the Chorasi Parganah (which included Mánávadar, Bantwa, Gidad, now called Sardargadh, and other Talukas) was granted by Sherkhan Bábi to his brothers Dilerkhan and Sher

Zumankhan after their expulsion from Gogha, the grant was held by the two brothers jointly as long as they had to fight for their existence, but when they finally became established they divided it. The elder brother, Dilerkhan, took Mánávadar. The younger, Sher Zumankhan, took Bantwa and Gidad ; and to equalise the shares Dilerkhan got also a share in Bantwa, which his descendants enjoy to this day.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay

MORVI—1st Class.

The Chief is His Highness Thákor Saheb Sir Wághji, G.C.I.E., a Jádeja Rajput. He was educated at the Rájkumár College and is an active ruler.

Morvi claims to be descended direct from the Cutch line and not through Navánagar and it possesses the small Táluka of Adhoi in Cutch. Jádeja Káyáji of Cutch was the founder of Morvi house. He obtained the Zemindári of Morvi about 1720 A. D.

Morvi is in the district called Machhukántha from the river Machhu, which flows through it, and possesses a coast line high up the Gulf of Cutch, with a creek at Wavánia. A British officer was appointed to report upon the best means of effecting a separation of interests between this State and Cutch to put an end to the numerous and long standing disputes between them. Upon this report the Secretary of State has passed final orders restricting Cutch interests to the north side of the Runn of Cutch, Morvi retaining only the Adhoi Mahál on the north side.

This State was raised from 2nd to 1st Class in 1887.

In the same year the present Chief was appointed K.C.I.E. and G.C.I.E. in 1897.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903. He is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

MULI—4th Class.

Thákor Himatsinhji ascended the *gadi* on 22nd August 1902 and died on the 3rd December 1905 at the age of 23, leaving only one son named Harischandrasinhji, aged 9. The State is now under Government management. This is the only Parmár Estate in Kathiawar. The ruling family has been in possession of this State since about A. D. 1470-75. The Chief is entitled to be received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay collectively with other 4th Class Chiefs.

NAVANAGAR (NAWANAGAR)—1st Class.

Jám Shri Jasáji, who ascended the *gadi* on 19th March 1903, died on 14th August 1906. His Highness Ranjitsinhji succeeded him and was installed on the *gadi* on the 11th March 1907.

The Jádeja family of Navánagar entered Káthiáwár from Cutch and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwás (Porbandar) then established at Ghumli. It is said that Navánagar was founded in A. D. 1540 by Jám Rával, the founder of the State. The present Jàm is a descendant of Jám Rával.

The State has an extended sea coast and the harbours of Jodia and Navánagar, while the natural advantages of Saláya point to its becoming some day the best port in Kathiawar.

There are pearl fisheries on the Navánagar coast.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

PÁLITÁNA—2nd Class.

The Thákor Saheb Sir Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., died in August 1905 and was succeeded by his son Bahadursinhji, now nearly 11 years old. The State is now under the administration of a British officer. The Chief is a Gohil Rajput and a descendant of Sháhji, son of Sejakji.

The late Chief and his father before him took a great interest in horse breeding and handsome specimens of the pure bred Káthi and the cross between the indigenous breed and English and Arab are to be seen in his stables

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and received and visited by the Governor of Bombay He holds a *sanad* of adoption

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government Political Department

PATDI—4TH CLASS

The Chief Desai Shri Surajmalji, is a Kadva Patidar by caste His ancestors came originally from Champaner in the 15th century and settled themselves at Viramgam, which they raised to wealth and importance In 741 then Desai Bhavsinhji was obliged to come to terms with the Moghuls and the Maharathas under which he had to surrender Viramgam and retained Patdi and its dependent villages Since then Patdi has been the seat of his family The greater part of this estate was comprised in the Ahmedabad Zillah at the formation of that Zillah in A. D 1818

The Chief attended the Viceroy s Darbar at Rájkot in November 1900

PORBANDAR—1ST CLASS

The State was taken under Government management in A D 1886 on account of the maladministration of the late Chief Rána Shri Vikmátji who died on the 21st April 1900 His heir and grandson Bhavsinhji was placed on the *gadi* on the 15th September 1900 with the powers attaching to the State and died on the 10th December 1908 He was succeeded by his son Natwarsinhji aged 8, on account of whose minority the State is under administration The Chief belongs to the tribe of Jethwa Rájputs They claim descent from Makardhawaj son of Hanuman the Monkey God, and of a female alligator They probably came from the north and first established themselves (A D 900) near Morvi The *Jethwás are one of the most ancient of all the ruling races in the peninsula*

Porbandar is an open roadstead It has a sheltered creek where native craft can lie up securely during the rains, but the creek can only be entered at certain states of the tide Loading facilities have been afforded during the administration by the construction of quays

The well known Porbandar limestone underlies this State and is largely quarried in the Barla hills within it and exported to different parts of India.

The late Chief attended the Viceroy s Durbar held at Rájkot on 6th November 1900, and also the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903 The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy as well as the Governor of Bombay He holds a *sanad* of adoption

RAJKOT—2ND CLASS

The Thákor Saheb Lákhaji Ráj is a Jádeja Rajput and was educated at the Rájkumár College Rájkot He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in June 1905 and after going through a training of a two years' course left it in March 1907 He was installed on the *gadi* on 21st October 1907

The head quarters of the British Agency is established on a plot of land close to the town of Rájkot which is leased from the State Rajkot is an offshoot of the Navanagar house The Thakor Saheb attended the Delhi Coronation Durbar on 1st January 1903, with other Kumars of the Province under the supervision of the Principal, Rájkumár College

The Ruling Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay He also holds a *sanad* of adoption

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government Political Department

SAYLA—3RD CLASS.

Thákor Sáheb Vakhatsinhji is a Jhála Rajput Sesábhái the second son of Raj Ráisinhji of Dhrángadhra, conquered *Sáyla in 1751 from the Karapda Káthis* and made it his capital

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

VALA—3RD CLASS.

Thákor Vakhatsinhji of Vala is a Gohil Rajput. His capital stands on the site of the ancient Valabhi, the seat of an ancient dynasty. Copper plates, coins, rings, etc., are frequently dug up in its vicinity.

The Chief attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900 and is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The founder of the State was Gohil Viroji, the son of Bhávsinh, the founder of Bhávnagar.

VANKANER—2ND CLASS.

The present Ráj Saheb Amarsinhji was educated at the Rájkumár College, and, after a tour in India and England, was invested with the powers of the State on the 18th March 1899. He is proving himself a good ruler. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He also holds a *sanad* of adoption.

The Chief belongs to the tribe of Jhála Rájputs. The State was founded in about 1605 A. D. by Sartanji, son of Prathiráјji, the eldest son of Ráj Chandrasinhji of Halvad.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

VIRPUR—4TH CLASS.

Thákor Suráji of Virpur is a Jádeja Rájput. He attended the Viceroy's Durbar at Rájkot in November 1900, and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay with other 4th Class Chiefs collectively. This State is an offshoot from Navánagar. The founder of this house was Bhánji, son of Jám Vibhiji, who received this Táluka in appanage in 16·5 A. D.

WADHWÁN—2ND CLASS.

The Thákor Saheb Shri Jasvatsinhji is a Jhála Rájput. Wadhwan is an inland State. Near to it is the civil station where the headquarters of the Political Agent in charge of the Jhálávád Prant are located.

The late Thakor Saheb Balsinhji died on the 25th May 1910 and Jasvatsinhji was acknowledged as his successor by the orders of the Government of India on the 26th September 1910.

Wadhwán civil station is a centre of the cotton trade.

The Viramgam-Wadhwan section (metre gauge) of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway,
The Bhávnágar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar Railway (metre gauge),
The Dhrángadhra Railway (metre gauge), and
The Morvi Railway (metre gauge),

converge here.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He holds a *sanad* of adoption.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

STATES BELOW THE 4TH CLASS.

There are 19 5th class, 29 6th class, 6 7th class Tálukdárs.

These Tálukdárs are mostly Bhayáts or Cadets of Jádeja and Jhála houses, or either Khâchar or Vála Káthis. The non-jurisdictional Tálukdárs, *i.e.*, those whose jurisdiction has been surrendered to, or assumed by, the Agency are grouped under the Thánás according to situation.

NOTE.—A list of Jurisdictional Chiefs from Classes I to VII, as also a list of Tálukás under Thána Circles, are appended.

As the Tálukas below Class IV are very insignificant they do not require any special mention here.

Bombay—Kathiawar Agency

List of Chiefs of Kathiáwár from Class I to IV

No	Name	Title	Residence	Remarks
	CLASS I			
1	His Highness Mohabatkhan	Nawab of Junágadh	Junágadh	
2	His Highness Jám Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji	Jám Saheb of Navánagar	Navánagar	* Personal title Hereditary title is Thakur Saheb
3	His Highness Maharaja* Sir Bhávsinhji Takhtsinhji K C S I	Maharaja of Bhávnagar	Bhavnagar	
4	His Highness Rána Shri Natvarsinhji Bhávsinhji (minor)	Rána Saheb of Porbandar	Porbandar	"
5	His Highness Ghanshyamsinhji	Ráj Saheb of Dhrángadhra	Dhrángadhra	
6	His Highness Sir Wághji Rava G C I E	Thákor Saheb of Morvi	Morvi	
7	His Highness Sir Bhagvatsinhji Sagramji G C I E	Thákor Saheb of Gondal	Gondal	
8	His Highness Sidi Sir Ahmedkhán Sidi Ibrahim Khan G C I E	Nawab of Janjira and Jáfarábád	Janjira	
	CLASS II			
9	Raj Saheb Amarsinhji Banesinhji	Ráj Saheb of Vánkáner	Vánkáner	
10	Thákor Saheb Bahadursinhji Mansinhji (minor)	Thákor Saheb of Pálitána	Pálitána	
11	Thákor Saheb Harisinhji Jasinhji	Thákor Saheb of Dhrol	Dhrol	
12	Thákor Saheb Dolatsinhji Jasvatsinhji	Thákor Saheb of Limbdi	Limbdi	
13	Thákor Saheb Lákhájiraj Bawaji	Thákor Saheb of Rájkot	Rájkot	"
14	Thákor Saheb Shri Jasvatsinhji	Thákor Saheb of Wadhwán	Wadhwán	
	CLASS III			
15	Thákor Karansinhji Vajesinhji	Thákor of Lakhtar	Lakhtar	
16	Thákor Saheb Vakhatsinhji Kesrisinhji	Thákor Saheb of Sáyla	Sáyla	
17	Thákor Joravarsinhji Madhavsinhji	Thákor of Chuda	Chuda	
18	Rával Vakhatsinhji Meghraj	Thákor of Vala	Vala	
19	Kháchar Shri Odha Ala Chela	Chief of Jasdan	Jasdan	
20	Babi Fatehdinkhan Gajafarkhanji	Chief of Mánávadar	Mánávadar	
21	Vála Lakshman Merám	Chief of Thána Devli	Thána Devli	
22	Vála Báva Jivna	Chief of Vadia	Vadia	
	CLASS IV			
23	Thákor Pratapsinhji Sursinhji (minor)	Thakor of Láth	Láth	
24	Thákor Harischandrasinhji Himatsinhji (minor)	Chief of Mul	Mul	
25	Malek Jiankhan Nathekhan	Chief of Bajána	Bajána	
26	Thákor Surájmal Sartan	Thákor of Virpur	Virpur	
27	Thákor Ransinhji Mod	Thákor of Mália	Mália	
28	Thákor Mulvá Togaji	Thákor of Kotdá Sangáni	Kotdá Sángáni	
29	Vála Mulu Surag	Shareholder of Jetpur	Jetpur	"
30	Vála Kanthad Naja	Do Jetpur Bilkha	Bilkha	
31	Desái Suramal Joravarsinh	Chief of Pátdi	Pátdi	

List of States and Tálukás from Class I to VII.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
	Jurisdictional States and Tálukás. 1st Class.				
1	Junágadh	3,283·7	818	395,428	
2	Navánagar	3,791·3	669	336,779	
3	Bhávnagar	2,860	666	412,664	
4	Porbandar	642·25	97	82,090	
5	Dhrángadhra	1,156·5	134	70,880	
6	Morvi	821·68	141	87,496	
7	Gondal	1,023·74	174	161,882	
8	Jáfrábád	42·3	12	12,097	
	2nd Class.				
9	Vánkáner	415	102*	27,383	*Besides this the State has got a village named Khusta in the Ahmedabad District under Talukdari Tenure, the area of which is 8 square miles.
10	Pálitána	288·8	96	52,856	
11	Dhrol	282·7	68	21,906	
12	Limbdi	343·96	49	31,287	
13	Rájkot	282·14	61†	49,795	†Includes two desolate villages.
14	Wadhwán	236·16	32	34,851	
	3rd Class.				
15	Thán-Lakhtar	247·43	51	15,114	
16	Sáyla	222·1	39	11,661	
17	Chuda	78·2	14	12,005	
18	Vala	109·3	46	13,285	
19	Jasdan	283	59‡	25,727	‡57 and Patis in Sarrvas under Paliad and Nilvala under Babra and Vadis in Nagadha.
20	Mánávadar	§	23	14,478	§Included in Bántva Táluká.
21	Jetpur (Thana Deoli,) Vála Lakshman Meram.	‖	21	11,568	‖ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
22	Jetpur (Vadia) Vála Bára Jivna.	‖	17	10,330	
	4th Class.				
23	Láthi	41·8	10¶	8,816	¶ The State owns 4 villages and a share in 2 villages under Gogha.
24	Muli	133·2	20	15,136	
25	Bajána	183·12	27	10,279	
26	Virpur	66·9	13	6,152	
27	Mália	103	14	9,075	
28	Kotda-Sángáni	90	21	8,835	
29	Jetpur Vála Mulu Surag		16	6,728	
30	„ „ Kanthad Nája		20	10,366	
31	Pátdi	39·4	7**	2,190	** Besides these seven villages this State has 15 villages more in zilla limits with area of 125·6 square miles and population of 12,731 souls.
	5th Class.				
32	Jália-Deváni	35·9	10	2,444	
33	Kothária	††	6	2,156	†† Included in Lodhika Thána.
34	Gavridad	27·4	6	1,916	

List of States and Talukás from I to VII

No	Name of State or Táluká	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each	Population.	Remarks.
35	Pál	21 2	5	1 359	
36	Gadhka	23 1	5	1 636	
37	Mengni	34 5	8	3 354	
38	Jetpur Vála Godad Punja	¶	6	3 952	¶ Included in Jetpur Táluká.
39	„ Ala Bhima	¶	9	6 831	
40	„ „ Bhima and G ga Desa.	¶	11	4 592	¶¶ The area of the whole Jetpur Taluka is shown
	„ Táluká Court	¶¶ 733 8	18	38,490	
41	Vanod	57 37	13	3 911	
42	Vasávad	16 8	4	5 137	
43	Sardárgadh	†	13	8,487	† Included in Bántva Táluká
44	Bántva Bábı Sherbuland Khánjı	†	12	5,477	
	„ Court presided over by Nyáyádhısh	§§221 8	8	10,410	§§ Whole Táluká of Bántva
45	Bagasra Vála Vajsur Válera	¶	4	1 905	¶ Included in Bagasra Majmu Bagasra Majmu was formerly under a Thana which has been abolished Besides these both Talukdars have two joint villages the population of which is 1 867
	Bagasra Majmu Nyayadhish Court.	88 5	8	12 369	
46	Lodhika Jádeja Harısinhji Abhesinhji	‡	5	1 111	
47	Lodhika Jádeja Ratansinh Pathábhái.	‡	5	1,576	
48	Jetpur Vala Punja Loma	¶	11	3 956	¶ Included in Jetpur Taluka
49	Vithalgadh	49 7	9	3 453	
	6th Class				
50	Dasada Malek Zamkhan Zorawarkhan	**	4	1 239	** Included in the Dasáda Thana. Recently invested with 5th class powers
51	Dedán	49 5	12	4 394	‡ Included in Lodhika Thána
52	Shápur	‡	4	1 156	‖ Included in Bhoika Thána
53	Bhoika	‖	3	3 013	§ Included in Wadhwán District Thána.
54	Vadod	§	3	1 264	
55	Rájpur	§	3	1 718	
56	Bhádwa	‡	4	1,051	
57	Rájpura	‡	9	1,862	
58	Jetpur Vála Jasa Rukhad	*	5	3 795	* Included in Jetpur Táluká
59	Jetpur Vála Unad, Válera, and Giga Rána.	*	3	675	
60	„ „ Bhima Válera	*	3	1 735	
61	„ „ Ámra Kála	*	2	1 293	
62	„ „ Mánasrá and Desa Ná.		4	1 138	
63	Bagasra Vála Rám Harsur	¶	6	3,065	
64	Kotdá Pitha Vála Loma Matra	25	12	4 760	
65	„ Dewa Rukhad				
	„ Bhoj Desa				
67	„ Lakhman Amra				
68	„ Harsur Surag				

List of States and Tálukás from I to VII—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
69	Chotila Kháchar Suraj Sádul.	**	5	680	** Included in Chotila Thána.
70	Sanosra „ Amra Sánga	**	3	657	
71	Ánandpur „ Jiva Memr .	**	5	556	
72	„ „ Desa Bhoj .	**	9	1,847	
73	Bhadli „ Chámpraj Mansur, Sukvala.	‡‡	3	243	‡‡ Included in the Babra Thána.
74	Rái-Sánkli . . .	‖	2	427	‖ Included in Bhoika Thána.
75	Vachhávad . .	3·7	1	414	
76	Kuba	2·5	1	396	
77	Itaria Khá-char Rám Deváit	‡‡	5	721	‡‡ Included in Bábra Thána.
78	Khambhála „ Ghela Ru-Had (Vánkia).	‡‡	3	772	Ditto.
79	Bogasra Vala Ram Mulu .	§	2††		§ Included in Bogasra Majmu. †† Two Swaig villages and palis in 3 villages.
	7TH CLASS				
80	Kharavra . . .	‡	13	3,117	‡ Included in Lodhika Thána.
81	Vadáli	‡	1	401	
82	Jetpur, Vála Giga Hipa .	*	1	1,600	* Included in Jetpur Táluká.
83	Karián Kháchar Luna Deváit (Sitapur).	‡‡	1	235	‡‡ Included in the Babra Thána.
84	„ „ Mulu Bhoj (Tálvadar).	‡‡	2	254	Ditto.
85	Jetpur Vála Bhaya Nathu .	§§	2	(a)	§§ Included in Jetpur Taluka. (a) Included in Jetpur vala Giga Hipa.

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
1	Rajkot Civil Station .	1·59	1	8,992	
2	Wadhwán Civil Station .	6	1	11,255	
3	Jetalsar Civil Station .	·86	...	463	
4	Songadh Civil Station .	*	...	...	* Area included in the Songadh Thána.
5	Wadhwán District Thána .	196·475	...	...	
	1 Kesaria . . .	...	1	146	
	2 Vana . . .	...	3	2,749	
	3 Dhudhrej . .	...	2	2,026	
	4 Kheráli . . .	...	2	1,638	
	5 Munjpur . .	...	1	436	
	6 Gundiála . .	...	2	1,465	
	7 Devalia . . .	...	2	494	
	8 Bhalála . . .	...	1	265	
	9 Talsána . . .	...	7	1,691	

Bombay—Kathiawar Agency.

List of Civil Stations and Non Jurisdictional Talukas under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thana—contd

No	Name of State or Táluká	Area in square miles	Number of villages under each	Population	Remarks
	Wadhwán District Thána—contd		2	320	
	10 Paláli		1	405	
	11 Bhathán		1	509	
	12 Távi		2	453	
	13 Bhadvána		1	289	
	14 Jhamar		1	451	
	15 Jhámpodad		1	755	
	16 Lálád		.	.	
6	Chotila Thána	367 9	27	5 955	
	1 Chotila		11	1 204	
	2 Bhimora		3	280	
	3 Chobári		20	2 658	
	4 Anandpur		4	847	
	5 Bámanbor		6	619	
	6 Mevása		1	299	
	7 Rámparda			.	
7	Dasáda Thána	119 76	18	9 702	
	1 Dasáda				
8	Bhoika Thána	178 388	2	916	
	1 Samla		3	1 497	
	2 Ankevália	...	3	1 588	
	3 Bhalgámda		1	240	
	4 Untdi		1	441	
	5 Jákhan		2	852	
	6 Khambhláv		2	574	
	7 Gedi		2	981	
	8 Károl		1	801	
	9 Sáhuka		2	1,573	
	10 Kanthária		1	131	
	11 Darod		1	6,0	
	12 Kamálpar		1	627	
	13 Khánda		1	459	
	14 Chachána		1	557	
	15 Chhalála		1	465	
	16 Karmad	..	1	311	
	17 Vanála	..			

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks
9	Páliád Thána . . .	227·3	...	...	
	1 Páliád . . .	...	17	6,917	
	2 Mátrá-Timba . .	...	1	352	
	3 Bhárejda . .	...	1	421	
	4 Sudamdá-Dhándhalpur.	...	27	5,359	
	5 Sejakpur . .	...	4	864	
10	Jhinjhuváda Thána . .	164·6	...	...	
	1 Jhinjhuváda . .	...	18	11,732	
11	Lákhápádar Thána . .	137·2	...	...	
	1 Kaner . . .	...	1	261	
	2 Káthrota . .	...	1	138	
	3 Khijadia-Nájáni .	...	1	156	
	4 Garmali-Moti . .	...	1	385	
	5 Garmali-Náni . .	...	1	340	
	6 Gadhia . . .	...	2	528	
	7 Charkha . .	...	2	1,519	
	8 Dholarva . .	...	1	460	
	9 Mánáváv . .	...	1	400	
	10 Lákhápádar . .	...	1	532	
	11 Monvel . . .	...	3	1,967	
	12 Vekária . . .	...	1	595	
	13 Vaghvadi . .	...	1	109	
	14 Hálaria . . .	...	4	1,268	
	15 Silána . . .	...	1	774	
	16 Dahida . . .	...	3	915	
	17 Gigásáran . .	...	1	582	
	18 Dhasa . . .	...	1	1,473	
	19 Sháhpur . . .	...	1	763	
	20 Jhamka (Velani) .	...	1	601	
12	Dhráfa Thána . . .	207·7	...	...	
	1 Dhráfa . . .	...	23	8,456	
	2 Sátudad-Vávdi .	...	4	2,790	
	3 Mulilá-Deri . .	...	7	2,350	
	4 Amrápur . .	...	2	1,240	
13	Lodhika Thána . .	265·2	...	...	
	1 Sisáng-Chandli .	...	2	1,756	
	2 Virva . . .	...	1	293	

List of Civil Stations and Non Jurisdictional Talukas under Thána Circles and th villages under each Thána—contd

No	Name of State or Taluka	Area in square miles	Number of villages under each	Population	Remarks
	Lodh ka Thána *contd*		1	224	
	3 Kánkas ál		1	247	
	4 Mahuva (Nána)		1	1,000	
	5 Kotdá—Nayáni		2	1 365	
	6 Kánpur—Ishwaria		1	617	
	7 Bhalgam Baldhoi				
14	Bábra Thána	298 7	6	7,414	
	1 Bábra		1	492	
	2 Jánbá n Derd		1	632	
	3 Rándhia		1	102	
	4 Akad a		1	467	
	5 N lvala		1	140	
	6 Kh jadia		1	388	
	7 B ld		1	495	
	8 Kamadhia		1	2 63	
	9 Kotdá P thá	...	13	2 242	
	10 Bhadli		6	1 839	
	11 Kariána		1	113	
	12 Noghanvadar				
15	Songadh Thána	82	..	2 194	Amalgamated under the new Thána Reorganisation Scheme into Songadh Thána
	1 L mbda		4	2 007	
	2 Vávd Dharvála		4	764	
	3 Bhojávadar		1	1 373	
	4 Samadhiála Chhabháda		2	582	
	5 Vángadhra		1	36	
	6 Kh ad a (Dosáj)		1	366	
	7 Gadhula		1	347	
	8 Kátod a (Váchhán)		1	2 031	
	9 Songadh (Do)	..	1	287	
	10 Pánchavda (Do)	..	1	380	
	11 Toda (Do)		2	490	
	12 Vávd (Do)	...	3		
16	Chamárd Thána	72	1	2 168	
	1 Chamárd (Váchhán)		3	3 650	
	2 Pachhegam (Deván)				

List of Civil Stations and Non-Jurisdictional Tálukás under Thána Circles and the villages under each Thána—contd.

No.	Name of State or Táluká.	Area in square miles.	Number of villages under each.	Population.	Remarks.
	Chamardi Thána—*concld.*				
	3 Chitrávav (Deváni)	...	1	246	Amalgamated under the new Thána Re-organisation Scheme with Songadh Thana.
	4 Rámanka (Do.)	...	1	470	
	5 Vadod (Do.)	...	1	814	
	6 Alampar (Do.)	...	1	497	
	7 Dhola (Do.)	...	1	261	
	8 Gadhála	...	3	1,537	
	9 Samadhiála	...	1	195	
	10 Ratanpur Dhámanka	...	2	651	
17	Dátha Thána	68·9	...	...	Amalgamated under the new Thána Re-organisation Scheme into Datha Thana.
	1 Dátha	...	24	9,452	
18	Chok Thána	103·0	...	...	
	1 Ayávej	..	2	947	
	2 Ránigám	...	1	798	
	3 Chok	...	2	1,121	
	4 Morchopna	...	1	375	
	5 Gandhol	...	1	137	
	6 Jália (Amráji)	.	1	444	
	7 Rehisála	..	1	411	
	8 Páh	.	1	273	
	9 Bodá-no-ness	.	1	136	
	10 Sevdivadar	...	1	143	
	11 Sanála	...	1	416	
	12 Samadhiála	..	1	617	
	13 Rájpara	..	1	552	
	14 Chiroda	...	1	247	
	15 Vejá-no-ness	...	1	183	
	16 Vadál Bhandária	.	1	320	
	17 Dedarda		1	783	
	18 Jália (Mánáji)	...	1	236	
	19 Kanjharda	..	1	313	
	20 Bhandária	..	1	449	
	21 Satá-no-ness	...	1	240	
	22 Junápádar	..	1	143	
	23 Ránparda	...	1	459	
	24 Háthasni	...	1	939	

WEST KHANDESH AGENCY.

MEWAS ESTATES (UNSURVEYED)

	Revenue Rs	Population
1 Chhali	30 223	Total 14 639
2 Kathi	55 385	
3 Raisingpur	25 587	
4 Singpur	14 913	
5 Nála	7 810	
6 Návalpur	1 917	

These small estates are in the west of Taloda Táluká of West Khándesh District The country is hilly and the population consists chiefly of Bhils and Pawras The Chieftains' names are given below in the order of their estates above —

1 *Gumansing Sonji Wasawa, Musalman*
2 Surajsing Ratu Padvi Rájput
Surupsing Khatia Valvi, Musalman
4 Virsing Bapu Padvi Rájput
5 Surupsing Lashkari Padvi, Rájput
6 Fulsing Lashkari Padvi Rájput

Estates Nos 2, 4 and 6 are managed with fair efficiency No 3 has been suffering from melancholia and the administration of his estate has been taken over by Government under the Court of Wards Act No 5 was put in charge of his estate on the 23rd October 1909 The estate No 1 has considerably improved since 1901 and no fault with the management has been found since the last report

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Janjira	His Highness Sidi *Sir* Ahmad Khan, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, *G.C.I.E.*, Nawab of. Abyssinian (*Muhammadan*).	31st Aug. 1862	11th June 1879.	The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.	My esteemed friend.—Your sincere friend.

JANJIRA.

There are various accounts of the origin of this Sidi State. It rose into power in the seventeenth century. The present Nawab of Janjira, Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Sidi Ibrahim Khan, in 1879. He was invested with full powers on 11th October 1883. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1895 and was promoted to be a Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on 1st January 1906.

The administration of the State has been reported on favourably by successive Political Agents.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy (and the present Nawab, as a personal distinction, to receive a return visit), and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salute of Chiefs in Guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
377	97 511	[illegible] 54,214	5,34 790				*Nil*	*Nil*	229		† 26	11

* These figures are approximate † Infantry [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	6	7
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sincerely.
2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend,—I subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend.
3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sincerely.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
7 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] April	Ditto	Ditto
[illegible]	[illegible] Patwardhan, [illegible] Brahman [illegible]	[illegible]	June [illegible]	Ditto	Ditto

JAMKHANDI

The present Chief, Parashramrav Bhausaheb, is now in his 27th year. He was adopted by the late Ramchandrarav Appasaheb a short time before his death, which occurred in January 1897. He completed his studies at Kolhapur under a European Tutor and Guardian and was invested with the full powers of State in the month of June 1903. He is a First Class Sardar.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salute of Chiefs in guns.
8	9	10	11	12	13	4	15	16	7	8	9	10
524	105 357	8,05 350	4 56 462	20,515								*Nil*
3 165	910 011	48 97 906	48 77 908			156	534		His Highness's old militia about 600 and 55 guns of which only 10 are mounted			21†
185	42 474	1 59 131	1 66 826	9 618								*Nil*
114	34 003	1,69 300	1 74 930									*Nil*
339	81,467	2 92 770	3,47 639	12,558								*Nil*
210	35 806	2 57 760	1 89 680	7 389	-							*Nil*
368	63 001	3 14 922	3 89 566	2 672						•		9‡
169	37 848	1 61 810	1,83,493									*Nil*
1 112	2 6,128	11,58 051	10,33,595	1,35 000 (in land)								*Nil.*

* These figures are approximate
† Two guns personal
‡ Personal salute

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government Political Department

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KOLHÁPUR

Kolhápur claims the first rank among Native States in the Bombay Presidency and the ruler, descended from the younger branch of Shivaji the Great the founder of the Maratha

Empire, bears the distinctive and honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj." The founder of the Kolhápur dynasty was Shivaji, son of Rajaram I, by his heroic wife Tarabai. On the demise, without an heir, of His Highness the late Shivaji IV, His Highness the present Maharaja, the eldest son of the late Jagirdar of Kágal, and Regent of Kolhápur, Jaysingrav Ghatge *alias* Abasaheb, was adopted on the 17th March 1884 by Her Highness Anandibai Ranisaheb Maharaj as heir and successor to the *gadi* of Kolhápur and is named Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj. As he was only then 10 years old the affairs of the State continued to be managed by the Council of Regency appointed in the year 1882, owing to the mental aberration from which his adoptive father suffered. His Highness has one daughter, who is married to His Highness the Raje Saheb of Dewas (Senior Branch) and has lately given birth to a son, and two sons, the elder of whom named Rajaram is thirteen years old. The installation of the Maharaja took place on the 2nd April 1894 at the hand of His Excellency Lord Harris. In 1895 the title of G.C.S.I. was conferred on His Highness by Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress. In 1900 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India was pleased to confer upon His Highness the title of "Maharaja" as an hereditary distinction. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by the University of Cambridge upon His Highness during his stay in England when he was there for the Coronation ceremony, while the title of G.C.V.O. was conferred upon him by His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India—and the Insignia of that title were delivered to His Highness the Maharaja by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the time of the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1903. His Highness the Maharaja has been presented also with a Delhi Durbar gold medal. The restraint in article 7 of the Treaty of 1862 requiring reference to the Bombay Government in cases involving sentences of death has been removed and the residuary jurisdiction in criminal cases arising in the dependent Jahagirs in the Kolhápur State, which was exercised by the Political Agent under the same Treaty, has been relinquished to the Kolhapur Darbar.

The Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhápur, who are nine in number, may be said to represent the members of the ministerial cabinet of the State in bygone days to whom grants of lands and villages were given for the maintenance of troops and their position and dignity.

These Jagirdars pay *nazarana* to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and their services have been commuted into money payments. They are all in some degree under the supervision of the Political Agent who acts as far as circumstances permit in co-operation with the Maharaja's Government and when minors are placed under the joint guardianship of the Darbar and the Political Agent. Any new law enacted or introduced by the parent State comes into force in these *jagirs* with the consent of the British Government. All civil cases against the Jagirdars themselves are disposed of by a combined Court consisting of the Political Agent and a representative of His Highness. All criminal cases arising within the Feudatory Estates involving death or imprisonment beyond seven years are forwarded to the Kolhápur Darbar for disposal by their Criminal Courts, but the powers of the present Jagirdars of Baroda and Kagal (Sr). have been enhanced. The Jagirdars are not allowed to alienate any portion of their estates beyond their lifetime without the sanction of His Highness. Information about the names of the estates, their present holders, area, revenue, etc., will be found in the accompanying statement.

Silver Delhi Durbar medals were awarded to the Jagirdars of Bávda, Kágal (Senior), Kágal (Junior), and the late Jaghirdar of Kápshi. The Jagirdar of Kágal (Senior) was created a C.I.E. on the 1st January 1905.

The administration of the State has been maintained in a high state of efficiency.

There are 55 guns in all, of which 10 only, which are used for salutes, are mounted.

The Maharajas of Kolhápur are entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and by the Governor of Bombay.

Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jagirdars of Kolhápur

No	Name of Feudatory Estate	Name of present holder	Title or designation	Caste	Age	Area in square miles	Population	Gross revenue
								R
1	Vishálgad	Abajirav Krishna *alias* Abasahib	Pant Pratinidhi	Brahman	41	235	35 258	1 93 249
2	Bávda	Madhavrav Moreshwar *alias* Baba sahib	Pant Amátya	Do	51	243	44 400	1 46 032
3	Kágal (Senior)	Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge C I E	Sarjerav Vajárat máâb	Maratha	33	111 8	49 233	2 14,060
4	Kapshi	Santajirav Baba Saheb Ghorpade	Senapati	Do	10	32	13 754	54 819
5	Torgal	Murárrav Sambhajirav Shinde *alias* Bhausahib	Senakhaskhel	Do	3	120	13,058	60 570
6	Ichalkaranji	Narayanrav Govind *alias* Babasaheb Ghorpade	Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji	Brahman	38	241	68 4 4	4 55 8
7	Kágal (Junior)	Dattajirav Balasaheb Ghatge	Sarjerav	Maratha	34	17	6 912	20 024
8	Himat Bahadur	Udajirav Ranojirav Chawan *alias* Abasahib	Himat Bahadur	Do	34	49	19 441	95 37
9	Sar Lashkar	Hanmantrav Gopalrav Nimbalkar *alias* Apasahib	Sar Lashkar Bahadur	Do	41	23	7 644	67 8[illegible]7

KURUNDVAD (SENIOR)

The present ruling Chief, Bhalchandrarav Chintamanrav *alias* Annasaheb Patwardhan succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908 The administration of the State is smoothly carried on The Chief has passed the B A Examination of the Allahabad University He is a First Class Sardar During the disturbances of 1857 58 the loyalty of the family was most distinguished and noteworthy

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department

KURUNDVAD (JUNIOR)

The State is being administered by its Chiefs Hariharrav Vinayak *alias* Dajisaheb and Madhavrav Ganpat *alias* Bhausaheb The civil and criminal jurisdiction is exercised by Hariharrav Dajisaheb only

The Chiefs are entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department

MIRAJ (SENIOR)

The present Chief is Sir Gangadharrav Balasaheb Patwardhan He is the grandson of the late Balasaheb, who won the thanks of Government for his attachment to the British Government in the great Indian Mutiny of 1857 The Chief is a First Class Sardar *He has two sons The title of K C I E was conferred upon him at the Corona*tion Durbar held at Delhi in 1903 and he was also presented with a Delhi Durbar gold medal

[illegible] State maintains [illegible] forces.

[illegible] Chief [illegible] entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

MIRAJ JUNIOR.

[illegible] present Chief, Ma[illegible] alias [illegible] Patwardhan, is the second [illegible] alias [illegible], late Chief of Kurundvad, [illegible]. He [illegible] the [illegible] Government for the Ch[illegible] of Miraj [illegible] State [illegible] December 1899 by [illegible], the [illegible] of the late Chief [illegible] prematurely on the 7th February 1899. He [illegible] at the [illegible] College at R[illegible]kot and is a First Class Sardar. He was [illegible] of the State on the 17th March 19[illegible].

[illegible] Chief [illegible] received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited [illegible] of B[illegible].

Co[illegible] His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknow-[illegible] Political Department.

[illegible]UDHOL.

[illegible] belongs to the Gh[illegible] family, the most ancient and [illegible] The family is generally believed to be of Rājput origin [illegible] Chief is Ma[illegible]rav Vyankatrav [illegible] completed he was invested with [illegible] State [illegible] January 19[illegible]. He is a First Cl[illegible] Sardar.

[illegible] to be received and visited by [illegible] Bombay.

Co[illegible] to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknow-[illegible] Secretary to Government, Political Department.

RAMDURG.

The Ruling Chief of the R[illegible] State belongs to the Bhave family. The family [illegible] since 1753. The young Chief Ramrav Saheb is now 15 years old. The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and is being educated at the Rajkumar College Rakot.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SANGLI.

Sangli State ranks first among the Southern Maratha Country States. The ruling family claims its descent from Harbhat, the common ancestor of all the Patwardhan Chiefs. The late Chief, Dhundirav Chintaman *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, died without male issue on the 12th December 1901, and Vinayakrav, the eldest son of the late Chintamanrav and great-grandson of Vinayakrav Bhausaheb, who was the adopted grandson of the late Chintamanrav Appasaheb, was selected by Government as successor to the late

Chief, and he was subsequently taken in adoption by the late Chief's widow in June 1903 and has been named Chintamanrav Appasaheb The Chief was invested with full powers of his State on the 2nd June 1910

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay The Chief is a First Class Sardar

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department

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All the Southern Maratha Country States, with the exception of Kurundvad (Junior), hold adoption sanads

Bombay—Mahi Kantha Agency.

Serial No.	Name of State	Name, title and religion of Chief	Date of birth	Date of succession	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Ambliyara .	Thákor Kesrisinhji Jalamsinhji, Koli (Animist).	5th Nov. 1887.	17th March 1908.	The Political Agent.	My friend.—Yours sincerely. Generally the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Chiefs are addressed by the Political Agent in the vernacular under his official designation and signature and the addresses used by him are in accordance with those sanctioned by Government in their resolution No. 604, dated the 9th February 1882. However if necessary the Political Agent writes to them in English addressing them:—My dear Rao, Ranaji Ravalji, Thakor or Mian as the case may be and concluding: Yours sincerely or truly.
2	Bhalusna .	Thákor Mulsinhji, Koli (Animist)	1852	8th January 1862.	Ditto .	
3	Bolundra .	Thákor Bhud Sinhji, Rájput (Hindu).	7th Sept. 1895	8th May 1900	Ditto .	
4	Dabha . .	Miyan Mota Miyan, Koli (Muhammadan).	25th July 1868	8th August 1893	Ditto .	
5	Dadhaliya .	Thákor Jaswantsinhji, Sesodiya Rájput (Hindu).	12th May 1860.	4th September 1881.	Ditto .	
6	Danta .	Maharana Shri Hamirsinhji Jaswatsinhji, Parmar Rájput (Hindu)	21st Dec 1869	16th June 1908	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	
7	Dedhrota .	Thákor Nathusinhji Punsinhji, Koli (Animist)	5th May 1870	28th August 1908.	The Political Agent.	
8	Deloli . .	Shareholders, Koli (Animist)	.	...	Ditto .	
9	Derol . .	Thákor Ramsinhji, Koli (Animist)	13th Feb 1853	17th January 1888.	Ditto .	
10	Gabat . .	Thákor Rupsinhji Motisinhji, Koli ([illegible]).	16th Aug 1885.	5th December 1904.	Ditto .	
11	Ghodasar .	Thákor Dadasaheb Surajmalji, Davhi Rájput (Hindu).	13th Nov 1867.	24th January 1889.	Ditto .	
12	Hadol . .	Thákor Jawansinhji, Thakarda (Hindu).	1st Oct. 1882.	22nd March 1888.	Ditto	
13	Hapa . .	Thákor Wakhatsinhji, Koli (Animist)	17th Mar 1875.	4th August 1889	Ditto .	
14	Idar .	His Highness Maharajadhiraja, Daolat Singhji, Rathor Rájput (Hindu)	May 1878	June 1911	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend.—Your sincere friend,
15	Ijpura . .	Several shareholders, Koli (Animist).	...		The Political Agent.	*Vide* for States other than Idar and Danta.
16	Ilol . .	Thákor Vajesinhji Mansinh, Koli (Animist).	About 1891	29th October 1902.	Ditto .	
17	Kadoli .	Thákor Bhawansinhji, Koli (Animist).	17th Nov. 1855	6th January 1873.	Ditto .	
18	Kasalpura .	Shareholders, Koli (Animist).	.	...	Ditto .	
19	Katosan .	Thákor Takhatsinhji Karansinhji, Koli (Animist).	9th Dec. 1870.	January 1901	Ditto .	
20	Khadal .	Miyan Ratansinhji Rajumiyanji, Koli (Muhammadan)	October 1895	11th July 1908	Ditto .	
21	Khedawada .	Thakore Bechersingji Koli (Animist).	29th June 1892	12th June 1902	Ditto .	
22	Likhi . .	Tákor Himmatsinh Jalamsinh, Koli (Animist).	14th Jan 1862.	11th March 1899	Ditto .	

Bombay—Mahi Kantha Agency

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
80	7 227	34 983	36 650		317							Nil
	959	1 777	1 753		See Satlasna							Nil
6	740	1 621	1 472		131							Nil
12	1,307	5 473	5,473		203							Nil
28	2 619	4 743	4 694		1 310							Nil
347	15 262	75 945	97 111		3 385							Nil
	725	3,039	3 029		774							Nil
	800	4 044	4,017		256							Nil
10·1	837	1,803	1 803		560							Nil
10	604	2 935	3 712		43							Nil
16	6 219	26 532	26 736		3 989							N
27	2 665	3 630	3,648		154							
	838	3 245	3 257		1 244							
1 669	168 557	6 54,631	6 22,486		30 340	52	548					
	342	3 682	3 682		2,9							
19	3 806	15 991	16 961		2 307							
	831	4 868	5 455		606							
	307	2 581	2 521		48							
10	5 310	22 504	25 853		5 565							
8	2 215	21 531	21 493		2 001							
	801	3 779	3 403		396							
	55?	5,579?	3,447		-							

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Magodi . .	Thakor Takhatsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1876 .	20th September 1899.	The Political Agent.	
24	Maguna . .	Nine shareholders, Koli (*Animist*).	...	...	Ditto	
25	Malpur . .	Ravalji Shri Dipsinhji Sheosinhji, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	4th Nov. 1862.	24th April 1882.	Ditto .	
26	Mansa . .	Ravalji Shri Takhtsinhji, Chavra Rajput (*Hindu*).	11th Sept. 1877.	18th May 1889	Ditto .	
27	Mehmadpura .	Seven shareholders, Koli (*Animist*).	...	...	Ditto .	
28	Mohanpur .	Thakor Himatsinhji Umedsinhji, Rehwar Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd Oct. 1876.	6th October 1882.	Ditto .	
29	Palaj . .	Thakor Daulatsinh, Koli (*Animist*).	2nd June 1876.	4th November 1881.	Ditto .	
30	Pethapur . .	Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambirsinhji, Waghela Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd Oct. 1895.	1896	Ditto .	
31	Pol . .	Rao Shri Bhupatsinhji, Rathor Rajput (*Hindu*).	22nd Nov. 1884.	22nd February 1906.	Ditto .	
32	Prempur . .	Thakor Gulabsinghji, Koli (*Animist*).	10th Aug. 1879.	1902	Ditto .	
33	Punadra . .	Shivsinhji Abhesinhji Makwana Koli (*Muhammadan*).	25th Aug. 1885.	4th January 1907.	Ditto .	
34	Ramas . .	Miya Udesinhji, Koli (*Muhammadan*)	18th September 1888.	4th September 1900.	Ditto .	*Vide* for States other than Idar and Danta.
35	Rampura .	Sixteen shareholders, Koli (*Hindu*).	..	...	Ditto .	
36	Ranasan . .	Kishorsinghji Jiwatsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th Sept. 1869.	17th July 1890	Ditto .	
37	Ranipura	Shareholders, Koli (*Animist*).	...	...	Ditto	
38	Rupal . .	Thakor Hamirsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	7th June 1878.	27th November 1896.	Ditto .	
39	Sathamba .	Thakor Wajesinhji Ajabsinghji, Koli (*Animist*).	26th Oct. 1862.	26th April 1890.	Ditto	
40	Satlasna . .	Thakor Takhatsinhji, Koli (*Animist*).	11th Feb. 1873.	13th February 1903.	Ditto .	
41	Sudasana .	Thakor Pratahisinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	24th Aug. 1884.	9th March 1900.	Ditto .	
42	Tajpuri .	Thakor Kalusinhji, Koli (*Animist*).	12th Dec. 1866.	9th March 1899.	Ditto .	
43	Tejpura (Katosan).	Thakor Pratapsinh, Tejaji Koli (*Aboriginal*).	30th Mar. 1873.	30th December 1905.	Ditto .	
44	Timba . .	Thakor Nathusinhji, Koli (*Animist*).	29th Nov. 1856.	16th October 1877.	Ditto .	

*These figures

Bombay—Mahi Kantha Agency

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue*	Average annual expenditure*	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
8	9	10		1	3	4	5	6	7	18	9	20
23	1 527	6 334	6 448		93							Nil
	1 572	9 187	8 381		892							Nil
97	8,065	29 925	29 773	430	676							Nil
25	15 936	5,066	75 160		11 754							Nil
	449	2,009	2 009		175							Nil
89	10 041	25 378	24 938		6 994							Nil
	750	5 874	5 998		399							Nil
11	5 753	18 479	17 150		5 910							Nil
135	3 939	20 841	21 361									Nil
	1 694	4 705	4 703		234							Nil
11	2 663	17 537	17 376		375							Nil
6	865	3 237	2 812		158							
	353	2 103	1 704		99							
30	3 183	12 312	12 259	3	1 123							
	199	2 365	2 126									
16	3 113	6 573	6 751		1,527							
18	3 022	12 179	12 873		1 089							
	2 108	4 991	5 167		3 957							
32	5 269	14 949	14,482		1 398							
	1,478	2 890	2 891		883							
	56	2 912	2 12		308							
	1,675	1,865	1,983	..	50							

Bombay – Mahi Kantha Agency—*Gadhawáda—Ghodasar Idar—I'lol*

rea of ta e square m les	Population of State.	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in Guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1 021	665	665									Nil
	1 744	5 108	5 315		1 604							Nil
21	2 749	8 209	8 777		280							Nil
11	2 656	29 875	28 449		1 583							Nil
	353	2 351	2 303		567							Nil
28	2 121	9 926	9,833									Nil
10	4,494	12 473	13 072		3 109							Nil

* are approx mate

GHODASAR

Ghodásar is a 4th Class Táluká The ruling family is said to have been originally Rájputs, who by marrying Koli women became known as Dabhi Kolis The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay

IDAR

Idar is the only 1st Class State in the Mahi Kántha Agency with full civil and criminal powers, and comprises more than half its area The ruling family belongs to the same Illustrious Rathod family as Jodhpur

His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji was recognised by the Government of India as successor to the Idar gadi on the death in November 1901 of the infant son of the late Maharaja Kesrisinhji His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji's father, Takhatsinji, was the last Raja of Ahmednagar and was adopted to the Jodhpur *gadi* after the death of Mansingh His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji enjoys the rank of Honorary Major General in the British Army He has served in the Tirah Campaign and the Mohmand Expedition and held the command of the Imperial Service Lancers in China He is a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Bath and a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India He is also Honorary LL D of the University of Cambridge He was for several years Aide de Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and has recently been promoted to the rank of Aide de Camp to His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor All these distinctions earned by him show th value of the services rendered by him to the Empire His Highness Major General S Pratapsinhji before his succession to the Idar *gadi* for a long time carried on the admin tration of Jodhpur in an admirable manner In June 1911 Sir Pratapsinghji abdicated Idar *gadi* in favour of his adopted son Kumar Daolat Singhji consequent on his appo ment as Regent of the Jodhpur State during the minority of Maharaja Sumer Sin Kumar Daolat Singhji accompanied his father to England in 1911 for His Maje Coronation and on his return was installed as Chief of Idar on the 21st July 1911

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both Their Excellencies Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay

ILOL

I'lol is a 4th Class Táluká The Thákor is a Makwana Koli, claiming descen Rájputs The Chief Vajesinhji being a minor the Táluká is under ated at the Scott College, Sádra ly with the other 4th Class Ch

KATOSAN.

Katosan is a 4th Class Táluká. The Thákor is a Makwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendant of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana, who was the son of the Vehias of the Jhála tribe which sprang from the Anhilwád dynasty. The present Thakor received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rájkot, and takes a prominent part in the administration of his Táluka as he used also to do in the lifetime of his father. As a personal distinction the present Thakor has been invested with power to try offences punishable with seven years imprisonment and fine up to Rs. 10,000 and to hear civil suits up to the value of Rs. 2,00,000.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

KATOSAN (THANA).

This Thána is situated in the west of Mahi Kantha and contains about 23 villages. A Thanadar or 2nd Class Magistrate appointed by the Agency exercises criminal as well as civil jurisdiction over the following petty non-jurisdictional Tálukás :—

1. Maguna.
2. Tejpura.
3. Virsoda.
4. Kasalpura.
5. Deloli.
6. Mehmadpura.
7. Ijpura.
8. Rámpura.
9. Ránipura.
10. Pálaj.

Of the above Tálukás Nos. 1, 5, 8 and 9 are at present under Agency management on account of debt. The Thanadar is stationed at Santhal, a village at a distance of about three miles from the railway station of Jhotana on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KHADÁL.

Khadál is a 4th Class Táluká. The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459—1513). The family claims descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halvád in Káthiáwár. The present Chief, Ratansing, being a minor, the Táluká is under Agency management. He is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MALPUR.

Málpur is a 3rd Class State, ranking first in that class. The Chiefs are called Ravals and are Rathor Rájputs, an offshoot from the house of the Raos of Idar.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MÁNSA.

Mánsa is a 3rd Class State. The Chief is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwád Pátan (746—942). The present Chief, Ravalji Takhtsinhji was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rájkot and manages his Táluká personally. As a personal distinction the present Ravalji has been invested with power to try offences punishable with seven years' imprisonment and fine up to R 10,000 and to hear civil suits up to the value of R20,000.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

MOHANPUR.

Mohanpur is a 3rd Class State. The Thákor is a Rehwar Rájput of the Indra race and is descended from the Raos of Chandrawati near Mount Abu. The present Thákor Himatsinhji was educated at the Rájkumár College at Rájkot and was entrusted with the management of the Táluká in May 1894 after an Agency management of twelve years during his minority. Owing to indebtedness and mismanagement the State was placed under Agency administration in 1905.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 3rd Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

PETHAPUR

Pethápur is a 4th Class Táluká The Thákor is a Vaghela Rájput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chiefs of Anhilwád Pátan Pethápur is a handsome town on the Sábarmati river, a few miles to the north of Ahmedabad distinguished by its manufacture of matchlocks As the Thákor is still a minor the estate is under attachment and managed by a Manager appointed by the Agency

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay

POL

Pol is a 2nd Class State in this Agency on the north east frontier of Mahi Kantha n close proximity to Mewár The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils The rulers of Pol are called Raos and are descendants of Jaychand, the last Rathor Rájput Chief of Kanouj (1193) Bhupatsinhji, who succeeded his elder brother, the late Rao Prithisinghji was educated at the Scott College Sadra

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay

PUNADRA

Punadra is a 4th Class Táluká The family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahomed Begada (1459—1513) The family claims descent from the Jhála Rájputs of Halvád in Káthiáwár

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay

RANASAN

Ranasan is a 4th Class Táluká in the Mahi Kantha Political Agency The ruling family are Rehwar Rájputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandráwati near Mount Abu

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay

SÁBARKÁNTHA (THÁNA)

This Thána is situated in the north west corner of the Province and contains about 47 villages It takes its name from the river Sábarmati It consists of the following petty jurisdictional and non jurisdictional Tálukás —

I—*Jurisdictional*

1 Rupal
2 Kádoli
3 Hapa
4 Bolundra

II—*Non jurisdictional*

1 Khedawáda
2 Dedhrota
3 Derol
4 Tájpuri
5 Likhi
6 Vaktápur
7 Prempur

A Thanadar appointed by the Agency or a 2nd Class Magistrate exercises crimin[al] and civil jurisdiction over the non jurisdictional Tálukás The Thanadar's head quarte[rs] are at Vaktápur, a village at a distance of about 4½ miles from the Idar Ahmednag[ar] Railway Station of the Ahmedabad Parántij Railway

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class the Governor of Bombay

VARSODA

Varsoda is a 4th Class Táluká The family are Chavda Rájputs of the same as the Thákors of Mánsa, and are descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwád P... (746—942)

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the other 4th Class Chiefs b...

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Surgana	Prataprav Shankarrav Deshmukh Kunbi (*Hindu*).	8th Aug. 1880.	17th June 1899	The Collector and Political Agent, Nasik.	The usual form of address is by memorandum. "The Political Agent presents compliments to the Deshmukh of Surgana" and the contents of the letter are followed merely by the Political Agent's signature and designation.

* These figures

SURGANA.

Surgana is the only State under the control of the Political Agent, Nasik. It is very hilly and difficult of access. The chief sources of income are ábkári, forest and land revenue, the latter being nearly one-fourth of the total income. The rulers are styled "Deshmukhs." The present Deshmuk Prataprav was formally installed on December 4th, 1901. He manages the affairs of the State with the assistance of his Diwan, Mr. H. V. Gole, and exercises unlimited civil jurisdiction and in criminal matters has power to dispose of petty cases.

The land revenue assessment is levied in a primitive fashion, the rate being a uniform one of Rs. 6 per plough. The villagers pay direct into the Treasury at Surgana, in some cases having to travel over a long distance. A dispensary was opened in March 1908, and much progress has been made in vaccination. The Deshmukh has also closed three liquor shops and shifted two others so that there are now no shops within three miles of British territory and he is now trying the experiment of increasing the selling price of liquor in Surgana to prevent smuggling into British territory. Better management of the forests is projected. The relative interests in the administration of the State of the two branches of the Deshmukh's family have been now clearly defined and a reserve fund has been opened for emergencies or administrative improvements. The fund at the end of 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 17,748.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay—Nasik Agency—*Surgana*

Area of State in square miles.*	Population of State.	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute: To Government.	Tribute: To other States.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery.	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry.	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry.	Salute of Chief in guns.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
360	11 532	22,916	19 338									

...are approximate.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chiefs.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7†
1	Bhabhar . .	Sixty-six share-holders, Koli (*Hindu*).	...	..	The Political Agent, Palanpur.	*Vide* Note below
2	Bhorole* . .	Pirdanji Gajsinhji, Chohan Rajput (*Hindu*).	1st June 1884.	6th September 1909.	Ditto .	
3	Deodar . .	Waghela Khanji Anandsinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*). Waghela Chamansinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*). Waghela Vajesinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*). Waghela Samatsinhji .	34 years 4th Nov. 1878. 31st July 1888. 13th Dec. 1862.	8th Sept. 1902 15th Apl. 1903. (Waghela Chamansinhji and Waghela Vajesinhji) 29th Mar. 1890	Ditto . (all four chiefs)	
4	Kalgaria . .	Two shareholders . .	...	..	Ditto .	
5	Kankrej . .	Six shareholders, Koli Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	
6	Palanpur .	His Highness Nawab *Sir* Sher Mahammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G.C.I.E., a Lohani Pathan of Afghan origin (*Muhammadan*).	2nd Jan. 1852.	19th Sept. 1877	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	
7	Radhanpur .	His Highness Shri Jalaludin Khan Babi, Nawab of Radhanpur, Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	2nd Apl. 1889.	27th Nov. 1910	Ditto .	
8	Santalpur .	Ten shareholders, Jadeja Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	The Political Agent, Palanpur.	
9	Santalpur (Gadsai).	Jadeja Rawaji Lakhaji (*Hindu*).	17th Oct. 1879	15th May 1899	Ditto .	
10	Suigam . .	Thakor Narsinhji Bhupatsinhji, Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	Sept. 1860	10th Oct. 1890	Ditto .	
11	Terwada . .	Eight share-holders, Baloch (*Muhammadan*).	...	...	Ditto .	
12	Thara . .	Waghela Madarsinhji Sardarsinhji. Waghela Godadsinhji Gajsinhji (*Hindu*).	16th Aug. 1874. 1st May 1853	9th June 1906 15th Apl. 1867	Ditto . (both chiefs)	
13	Tharad and Morwara.	Waghela Dolatsinhji Abhesinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th Sept. 1881.	2nd Sep. 1910	Ditto .	
14	Varahi . .	Malik Zorawarkhan Umarkhan, Jat (*Muhammadan*).	14th Sept. 1881.	1st July 1901	Ditto .	
15	Vav (Wao) .	Rana Chandansinh Umedsinh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	13th Dec. 1853.	19th June 1884	Ditto .	
16	Vavdi . .	Nine share-holders, Thakors (*Hindu*).	...	1st Jan. 1906	Ditto .	
17	Varahi . .	Four shareholders (*Muhammadans*).	...	...	Ditto .	

*Jurisdiction over Bhorole has been transferred to the Tharad

† These figures

Bombay—Palanpur Agency

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure †	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces — Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
72	5 966	6 670	9 180			..						*Nil*
33	3 508	10 000	5 894		305		..		..			*Nil*
	6 036	29 000‡	20 000									*Nil*
Not known	Not known	600										*Nil*
810	39 235	54 738	60 274		5 591							*Nil*
1 750	222 975	5 15 000	5 20 000		38,462		440					13§
1 150	61 548	4,49 443	4,48 751		..	..				100		11
303	12 083	10 264	10 264		182							*Nil*
Not known	250	1 200	650		19							*Nil*
220	7 140	24 393	24 393									*N*
61 78	6 153 }	36 000	32 000									
Not known	3 960 }				1 058 5 3							
Do		16 000	13 000		1 058 5							
940	49 021	80 000	70,000									
300	1 908	25 000	20 000	..								
380	8 289	25 991	13 897		566-10-8 (Fluctuates)							
Not known	Not known	2 200										
330	2 408	4 600			..							

State under the orders of the Government of Ind a
are approximate

‡The revenue of the whole Deodar Thana Circ e is R4 303.

§ Two g

NOTE—To First Class Chiefs —
Your H ghness—
I remain—Your H ghness s sincere friend
To Fourth and Fifth Class Chiefs:—
My dear Thakor or Rana
Yours sincerely
Others are addressed in the form of memos

DEODAR CIRCLE.

The Deodar Circle consists of three principal Talukas—Deodar, Terwada and Bhabhar, and many others of small dimensions.

BHABHAR.

This Taluka is held by Koli Thakardas; originally it was a part of the Terwada district. At present the Taluka has been divided into many shares and the share-holders are under the jurisdiction of the British Thánadar of Deodar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. British relations with this Taluka date from 1820, when the Chief signed an agreement in the same way as other Chiefs in the Superintendency.

DEODAR.

The Deodar Taluka is owned by the Waghela Rajputs forming the younger branch of the Tharad Waghelas The Taluka was shared by Anandsinhji Sardarsinhji and Samatsinhji, but the two former died in 1903 and have been succeeded by their sons. The Talukdars have the powers of a third class Magistrate in criminal matters and hear civil suits up to Rs. 250, the residuary jurisdiction being with the Political Agent. The Talukdars are involved in debt and the estates of Sardarsinhji and Samatsinhji are now temporarily under Government management. This Taluka entered into agreements with the British Government in 1820 and 1826. In this Thana there is a sacred shrine dedicated to a saint named Oghad Mahant, who was held in great respect. The shrine is now supervised by a Bava residing at Dev Darbar, and is supported by landed property and cash contributions from surrounding villages.

TERWADA.

This Taluka is owned by Baloch Mussalmans. The Taluka does not exercise any jurisdiction and is under that of the Deodar Thanadar. The Chiefs of the above Talukas are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

KANKREJ.

This Taluka contains 34 distinct estates held by Koli Thakardas, most of them descended from Rajputs, who intermarried with Kolis. They are Solankis, Waghelas, Chohans, and Parmars. The most important estate is Thara, which is divided into certain shares and the jurisdiction in which is exercised by a Joint Kamdar who is a third class Magistrate. The estate of one of the principal shareholders is under Government management on account of debt and the minority of the second brother of the Talukdar. The other estates are very petty and split up into several shares and many of the holders have been reduced to the position of mere cultivators. The jurisdiction over these estates is exercised by the Government Thanadar, who exercises the powers of a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500. There is one religious estate in the Kankrej district, Gangapuri-ni-Thali. This estate-holder is a Bawa and is locally held in high respect. This Bawa does not marry and on a vacancy occurring the *gadi* is given to the chela considered most worthy to hold the office.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

PALANPUR

Palánpur is a first class State consisting of 508 villages Of these, 133 are either the property of, or are shared with, Jagirdars The ruling family is of Afghan origin—Lohani Pathan by descent—and has been in possession of the State since the end of the sixteenth century The present Chief, His Highness Nawab Sir Sher Muhammad Khan Zorawar Khan, G C I E, succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers on 19th September 1877 The title of Nawab was conferred on the Chief as a hereditary distinction in January 1910 He has two sons aged 27 and 23 respectively He has a Sanad of adoption granted by Government

The State assisted the British Government by supplying transport animals during the Afghan wars of 1842 and 1879 as a mark of its loyalty

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay

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RADHANPUR

The ruling family belongs to the celebrated Babi house which since the reign of Humayun (1530—1556) has been prominent in Gujarát history The late Nawab, Muhammad Sherkhan, succeeded his father in December 1895 and was installed on the *gadi* with full powers on the 13th April 1907 He died on 25th February 1910 and has been succeeded by his brother Jalaluddin Khan who was installed on the *gadi* under orders from Government on 27th November 1910 From 1895 to 1907 the State was under British administration owing to the minority of the Nawab Owing to the ill health of His Highness the late Nawab the State was again under British administration with effect from 1st July 1909 to 27th November 1910 The State being much isolated and with no proper communications suffered severely during the famine of 1899 1900 losing practically all the cattle for which it was noted

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay

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SANTALPUR

The Sántalpur district marches with the Runn of Cutch It is divided into three parts—Chorad Charchat and Morwada Santalpur is owned by Jadeja Rajputs the chief among whom are Thakor Ravaji Lakhaji of Adesar and Jasvatsinh Govindji of Sanwa in Cutch Both have girás in Cutch in addition to their shares in Sántalpur The other share-holders are too small to deserve any mention and all are under the jurisdiction of the British Thanadar stationed at Sántalpur These estates made agreements with the British Government in 1820 Five villages were wrested from the Jadejas by Waghela Khanj of Morwada, who added them to his own domain At present Morwada belongs to th Chief of Tharád and his Bhayats in equal parts The estate of the Bhayats is under th jurisdiction of the Sántalpur Thanadar who exercises the powers of a second cla Magistrate with civil jurisdiction up to Rs 500 The Thakor of Adesar exercises t jurisdiction of a 3rd Class Magistrate and hears civil suits up to Rs 250 in the village Gadsai which solely belongs to him

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by Governor of Bombay

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THARÁD AND MORWARA

The jurisdictional powers of the Tharád State are the same as those of a fourth State in Káthiáwar, *viz* —

Criminal —Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs

Civil —To the extent of Rs 10,000.

The ruling family claims descent from Kanji, one of the supporters of the Babi family. The late Chief died on 2nd September 1910 leaving two sons. The question of the recognition of the elder as Chief of Tharad is before Government. The State is now indebted to Government. For many years the larger half of the State consisting of what are known as the Jamaiya villages, numbering 107, was under British administration. The Government of India affirmed in 1884 the principle that these villages were part of the Tharád State and that the jurisdiction belonged to the Thakor. The exercise of jurisdiction in these villages was handed back to the Thakor in September 1904, on which date the Tharad Thana was abolished. The majority of the holders of these Jamaiya villages are Chavan Rajputs who were in possession before the Mussalmans conquered them.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

VÂRÁHI.

The holders of this Taluka are known by the name of Jats, and the Taluka is called Moti Jatwad, the district of Bajána in Káthiáwár being the Náni Játwad. Váráhi has been split into several shares. The chief among them are Zorawarkhan's and Ravaji's estates. He (Zorawarkhan) having attained majority in 1901 has been placed in charge of his estate. He has studied at the Rájkumár College, Rajkot, and for his services during the late famine has been awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal (silver). He has been given the powers of a second class Magistrate and civil jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 as a personal distinction and good hopes are entertained of his future career. Ravaji is dead and has left one son, a minor, and the estate is now under management. The minor Talukdar has been associated in the administration to learn the work of his estate.

The whole Taluka, except ten villages which belong exclusively to Zorawarkhan, is under the British Thanadar stationed at Váráhi, who is a second class Magistrate and a Civil Judge with powers to hear civil suits up to Rs. 500.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their class by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁV (WAO).

Váv is a fifth class State as the term is understood in Kathiawad. The ruling Chief claims descent from Sambhar and Nandol in Márwár and also claims kindred with Prathiraj, the Chuhan King of Delhi. The present Rana Chandansing succeeded to the *gadi* in 1884 by adoption.

Owing to mismanagement and debt the State was put under management of the Agency in 1901. The Ranaji was associated in the management of the State with the Administrator in 1904 and the management was withdrawn in July 1910, when the State was handed over to the Ranaji under certain conditions.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with the fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

VÁV (THANA).

The Váv Thana District consists of small estates which are owned by Chavan Rajputs who are Bhayats of the Rana of Váv. These Bhayats are independent of the Talukdar and are under the jurisdiction of the British Thanadar whose head-quarters are at Váv. The Váv family originally came from Marwar and claim kindred with Prathiraj Chavan, King of Delhi, who was killed by Afghan Shabudin Ghori in 1193. Rana Vajaji

built the town of Váv The dates on which the Bhayats became possessed of th different holdings cannot be ascertained They are all more or less involved in de There is no river and the country is flat and sandy The people are dependent their water on tanks

2 The Taluka of Suigam is in this district The Thakors of this place have sprung from the Váv family Rajsinhji, one of the Vav Rana's descendants, founde estate, acquiring by force of arms certain villages from Ajana Chavan and the Játs estate has now been split up into several shares The Thanadar exercises the pow a second class Magistrate in criminal matters and civil jurisdiction up to Rs 500

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of their c the Governor of Bombay

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay—Poona Agency—*Bhor*

... of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salute of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
925	137 268	4,65,433	3,48 642	4,684		..		34	64			9†

* These figures are approximate

† Personal Salute

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Agar	Thakor Gambir Khan, Sardar Khan (*Molesalam*).	1866	31st Oct. 1883	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
2	Alwa	Thakur Kushal Bawa, Sardar Khan (*Molesalam*).	1855	4th Oct. 1900	Ditto	Ditto
3	Amrapur	Four shareholders, Bariyas (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
4	Anghad	Six shareholders, Gohil Rajput (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
5	Balasinor (Vadasinor).	Nawab Jamiat Khan, Manwar Khan, Babi Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	10th Nov. 1894.	11th Sept. 1899	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
6	Bariya	Maharawal Sri Ranjitsinghji Mansinghji, Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th July 1886.	7th May 1908	Ditto	Ditto
7	Bhadarwa	Rana Fateh Singh. Sardar Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	29th Oct. 1846.	26th Jan. 1888	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the the honour to be, etc.
8	Bhilodia	Two shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
9	Bihora	Thakur Hetam Khan, Sardar Khan (*Molesalam*).	1882	15th May 1891	Ditto	Ditto
10	Chhaliar	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Raisinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1863	7th Aug. 1888	Ditto	Ditto
11	Chhota Udepur (Mohan).	Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, Chauhan Rajput (*Hindu*).	23rd Oct. 1884.	12th March 1906.	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My ferind.—Yours sincerely.
12	Chorangla	Rawal Chhatrasinghji Ramsinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	9th June 1880.	5th Mar. 1881	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be etc.
13	Chudesar	Six shareholders (*Molesalam*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
14	Devalia (included in Uchad).	...	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
15	Dhamasial *alias* Vanmala.	Thakor Badhar Khan Kalu Bawa (*Molesalam*).	1866	24th Sept. 1896.	Ditto	Ditto
16	Dhari	Five shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
17	Dodka	Three Matadars, Patidar (*Hindu*). (Now under permanent attachment.)	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
18	Dudhpur	Thakor Anopsinghji Dadabawa (*Molesalam*).	1879	18th Nov. 1888	Ditto	Ditto
19	Gad Boriad	Thakor Chandrasinghji Bharatsinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1864	16th Nov. 1884	Ditto	Ditto
20	Gotardi	Four shareholders, Koli (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
21	Gothda	Four shareholders, Koli (*Hindus*). (Now under permanent attachment.)	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
22	Itwad	Four shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto

* These figures

Bombay—Rewa Kantha Agency

…of …uare …	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salute of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
17	1 399	15 167	18 100		143							Nil
5	805	5 797	6 049		52							Nil
2	252	483	483		155		..					Nil
4 25	2 269	6,916	7 159		1,347							Nil
189	32 618	1 36 350	90 723	9 766	3 078			18	99			9
813	81 579	4 23 846	3 63,001					40	183			9
27	8 782	32 134	36 690		14 674			4	29			Nil
9	1 521	14,016	14,111		1,866	--	•					Nil
1 75	159	1 780	1,457		39		..					Nil
11	1,983	9 241	9 241		2 616							Nil
873	64 621	3 16 628	2 40 748		7 806			35	50			9
16	1,404	5,452	7 587		73						...	Nil
2 50	339	1 744	1 287		239						..	Ni
		500	490		-	..					..	N
10·50	743	4,045	4 601		102						...	I
3 75	821	2 818	2 805		731							
3	911	3,395	3 419		850							
1 75	108	701	593	...	27							
128	3 018	11 738	9 990	...	365						--	
3	[illegible]28	622	623		327	..				...	...	
4	416	1 611	1 684		155				•			
6	843	1,545	1,545		462					•		

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Jesar	Four shareholders, Pagi (*Hindus*).	...	...	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
24	Jiral Kamsoli	Two shareholders (*Molesalams*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
25	Jumkha	Raising Chandrasing Bariya (*Hindu*).	1880	1st June 1904	Ditto	Ditto
26	Kadana	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, Puar Rajput (*Hindu*).	28th Jan. 1879.	12th Apl. 1889	Ditto	Ditto
27	Kanoda	Four shareholders, Bariya (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
28	Kasla Paginu Muvadu.	Four shareholders, Pagi (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
29	Lunawada	Maharana Shri *Sir* Wakhatsingji Dalelsinghji, *K.C.I.E.*, Solanki Rajput (*Hindu*).	28th Aug. 1861.	31st Oct. 1867	The Secretary to the Goverment of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
30	Mandwa	Rana Jitsinghji Khumansinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	31st Aug. 1876	13th Sept. 1890	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
31	Mevli	Four shareholders, Pagi (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
32	Moka Paginu Muvadu.	Two shareholders, Pagi (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
33	Nahara	Two shareholders, Bariya (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
34	Nalia	Two shareholders (*Molesalam*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
35	Nangam	Four shareholders (*Molesalam*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
36	Narukot	Dipsinghji Jagatsingh, Baria (*Hindu*).	1842	16th Dec. 1869	Ditto	Ditto
37	Nasvadi	Thakor Mansinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	6th Oct. 1881.	11th Jan. 1884	Ditto	Ditto
38	Palasni	Thakor Indrasinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	16th Aug. 1885.	30th May 1907	Ditto	Ditto
39	Pandu	Five shareholders, Khanjada (*Muhammadan*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
40	Pan Talavdi	Two shareholders (*Molesalam*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
41	Poicha	Six shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
42	Raika	Two shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
43	Rajpipla	His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji, Gambhirsinhji, Gohil Rajput (*Hindu*).	18th Dec. 1861.	10th Jan. 1897	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Your Highness.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
44	Rajpur	Rawal Himatsingh Sursinhji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1879	24th Apl. 1889	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
45	Rampura	Four shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
46	Regan	Two shareholders, (*Molesalam*).	...	...	Ditto	Ditto

* Three figures

Bombay—Rewa Kantha Agency

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Ca y	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artile y	Imper al Ser ice Troops: Cavalry	Imper al Ser ice Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	2	3	14	15	6	7	8	9	20
1 5	313	414	414	116								N l
5	672	4 479	4,846	256								Nil
1	145	574	574	39					7	31		N l
130	9 550	33 635	28 079									Nil
37?	892	1 555	1 555	1 232								N l
1	41	108	108	50					49	134		N l
388	63 967	2 10,518	1 95 411	5,001	9 231							9
16 50	6 986	35 208	38 836	1 704								Nil
5	900	2 410	2,410	1 155								Nil
1	96	384	384	96								N l
3	262	101	101	19								N l
1	56	444	396	28								N l
3	367	1 707	1 556	995						1	22	N l
143	5 603	29,485	16,040	32								N
19 50	2,482	10 892	12 678	1,301								N
12	855	5 281	4 145	1 639								
9	1 149	5 812	5 774	3 462								
5	499	4 631	3 541	171								
3 75	739	1 998	1 998	1 155								
3	474	3 978	4 304	443							36	283
1 517 50	117 175	9 94 280	7 98 289	50 001								
1 50	80	371	371	39								
4 50	1,457	5,155	4 286	1,094								
4	262	1 035	1 106	355								

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	Sanjeli . .	Thakor Pushpasinghji Pratapsingji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	11th Dec. 1892.	1902	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
48	Shanor . .	Rana Khusalsinghji Kashalsinghji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1835	6th Aug. 1864	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
49	Sihora . .	Thaakór Ranmat sinhji, Rajput (Hindu).	1902	21st May 1910	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
50	Sindhiapara .	Thakor Hamir Khan Jitabawa (*Molesalam*).	18th Jan. 1874.	22nd Oct. 1900	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
51	*Sunth* . .	*Maharana Shri Jorawarsinghji Pratapsinghji, Puar Rajput (Hindu).*	24th Mar. 1881.	31st Aug. 1896	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely.
52	Uchad . .	Thakur Jitabawa Badharbawa. (*Molesalam*).	1846	17th Nov. 1860	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.	Sir.—I have the honour to be, etc.
53	Umetha . .	Thakur Ganpatsinghji Raisinghji Padhiar, Rajput (*Hindu*).	9th Nov. 1891.	31st July 1897	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
54	Vajiria . .	Thakur Kesharkhan Kalubawa (*Molesalam*).	17th Oct. 1876.	3rd Apl. 1881	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
55	Vakhtapur .	Three shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
56	Varnolmal .	Two shareholders, Bariya (*Hindus*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
57	Varnoli Moti .	Ratansingh Bhagwanji, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1888	6th May 1899	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
58	Varnoli Nani .	Two shareholders, Rajput (*Hindu*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
59	Vasan Sewada .	Thakor Isabkhanji Jorawar Khanji (*Molesalam*).	10th Dec. 1901.	30th June 1903	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
60	Vasan Virpur .	Three shareholders (*Molesalam*).	...	...	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
61	Virampura .	Thakur Nathu Khan Kalubava Pathan (*Molesalam*).	1854	20th July 1873	Ditto .	Ditto . . .
62	Vora . .	Thakur Motabawa Fatebawa (*Molesalam*).	1855	2nd July 1890	Ditto .	Ditto . . .

BÁLÁSINOR (VADASINOR).

Bálásinor is the only considerable Muhammadan State in Rewa Kántha. The Chief belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Emperor in the seventeenth century. The late Chief died in 1899, leaving a minor son, Jamiatkhanji. The State is thus under administration. The Nawab was in 1890 granted a *Sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahomedan law in the event of the failure of direct heirs.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Bombay—Rewa Kantha Agency—*Bariya*

[Ar]ea of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure †	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
34	2 743	21 947	16 066					3	15		..	Nil
11 25	1 219	11 511	10 832		1 214							Nil
15 50	2 640	15 671	17,443		3,693	..						Nil
4	483	2 898	2 378		44		..					Nil
394	39,957	1,40 996	1,44 142	5,385				21	134			9
8 50	1,489	9 029	7 622		679							Nil
24	8 318	41 107	39 771		3 846				13			Nil
21	3 929	31 404	32 444		3,852					...		Nil
1 50	244	934	934		116						..	Nil
3 5	420	1 185	1 185		65							Nil
2	168	549	482		78		..		...			Nil
1	74	408	408		19			.	..		..	Nil
12 50	765	5 302	4 449		885		...				...	Ni
12 50	2 185	18 864	21 107		332						...	N
1	96	543	609		79							[illegible]
5	1,060	6,990	8 264		655					..		[illegible]

† These figures are approximate

BARIYA

The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State (*q v*) and the State thus dates from the end of the fifteenth century. The position of the State enabled it to preserve its independence and levy contributio from the surrounding country. The present Chief Maharawal Shri Ranjtsinhj succeeded on his father Maharawal Shri Mansinhji's death on 29th February 1908 an was installed on 7th May 1908. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, a for some time in a private school in Derbyshire in England.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and vis by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

CHHOTA UDEPUR (MOHAN).

Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the 2nd class States in Rewa Kántha. The ruling family are Chavan Rajputs, the first Chief being the grandson of the last Raja of Páwágádh or Chámpáner. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Fatehsinghji Motisinghji, who succeeded in 1895, was educated at the Rajkumar College, and after a period of association with the Administrator was installed on the gadi and invested with the full power of a 2nd class Chief on 12th March 1906.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

KADANÁ.

This State ranks as of the third class. It was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the Sunth State in the thirteenth century. The State was under administration from 1889 to 1901 during the minority of the present Chief Chhatrasalji. The Chief was educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwán, and was associated in the administration before his investiture. As a personal distinction he was raised from the fourth to the third class among the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha in October 1909. By virtue of his personal status as third class Chief he is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

LUNÁVÁDA.

The Chiefs of this State are Solanki Rajputs, descended from the family ruling in Anhilwád Pátan. The present Chief, Maharana Shri Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji, was permitted to be adopted by the widow of the late Chief in 1867. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. The Chief was created a K.C.I.E. in 1889, and given a *Sanad* of adoption in 1890. His administration was judicious and able, but of late years a severe attack of paralysis has reduced the share personally taken by him in the management of the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

NARUKOT.

This petty State is owned by a Chief of the Bária Koli clan, and is chiefly inhabited by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput, descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India, but is considered to be a Bária Koli. The present Chief is Dipsinghji. He succeeded to the estate in 1869, but he has never exercised any powers nor managed his estate. The extreme backwardness and excitable character of the people, combined with the want of ruling qualifications in the Chief, still renders direct control necessary.

The present Thakor's son and heir, Gambhirsinghji, has been invested by Government with third class magisterial powers on probation and is being gradually trained in administrative duties.

The British control is exercised through a Thanadar and Police under the orders of the Political Agent. Before 1894 the State was treated as a Táluká subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panch Mahále, but since then it has been transferred to the Rewa Kántha Agency.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of his class by the Governor of Bombay.

PANDU MEWÁS

As the Sankheda Mewás Estates are situated near the banks of the Narbada so the Pándu Mewas Estates border on the Mahi River They are 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's bank The Pandu Mewas Estates form four groups, the Chiefs of which are (1) Kolis (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Rajputs and (4) one family of Mahomedans The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda is very heavy and this circumstance, coupled with family subdivisions and the want of cultivating power, has reduced most of the Chiefs and the Estates to a miserable point of poverty The following is a list of the Pándu Mewas Estates arranged according to the castes of their Chiefs —

Caste	State
(7) *Kolis*—	1 Mevli (*b*)
	2 Gotardi (*b*)
	3 Kasla Pagnu Muvadu (*b*
	4 Moka Pag nu Muvadu (*b*)
	5 Gothda (*b*)
	6 Jesar (*b*)
	7 Anghad (*b*)
(7) *Bárias*—	
Padhiar	1 Umetha (*a*)
Parmar	2 Sihora (*a*)
Solanki	3 Amrápur (*b*)
Parmar	4 Kanoda (*b*)
Do	5 Varnolmal (*b*)
Do	6 Nahara (*b*)
Do	7 Jumkha (*a*)
(10) *Rajputs*—	
Waghela	1 Bhádarwa (*a*)
Solanki	2 Dhari (*b*)
Parmar and Maratha	3 Raika (*b*)
Solanki	4 Chhaliar (*a*)
Do	5 Vakhtápur (*b*)
Do	6 Rájpur (*a*)
Rathod	7 Itwad (*b*)
Do	8 Varnoli Moti (*a*)
Do	9 Varnoli Nani (*a*)
Waghela	10 Po cha (*b*)
(2) *Muhammadans*—	1 Pandu (*b*)
	2 Dodka (*a*)

NOTE —Those marked (*a*) have the custom of primogeniture while those marked (*b*) subdivide.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

RAJPIPLA.

Rájpipla ranks first among the Sṫates of the Rewa Kántha Agency. The Chiefs are Gohel Rajput, descended from the family ruling at Perim in the thirteenth century. In 1897 the present Ruler, His Highness Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji Gambhirsinghji, was installed and invested with full powers. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, and has up to the present administered his State in an exemplary manner.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

SANJELI.

This petty State is ruled by a Chief belonging to the Songada Chavan clan of Rajputs. The State was taken under administration on the death, on the 11th December 1901, of the late Chief Pratabsinghji. The Thakor's eldest son and heir, Kumar Ranjitsinghji, having been declared ineligible, the succession of Kumar Pushpasingji, the second son, a minor now aged 18 years has been sanctioned.

The Chief is entitled to be received collectively with other fourth class Chiefs by the Governor of Bombay.

SANKHEDA MEWÁS.

This is a cluster of petty Estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by Chiefs of Rajput extraction ; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Mahomedanism under Mussalman pressure. These retain many Hindu customs and are called Molesaláms. Some of the Chiefs have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Vajiria and Mandva are the largest of the States, a list of which arranged according to their sections is as follows :—

Family.	Estate.	Family.	Estate.
Chauhan(7) .	1. Mándwa (a) . . .	Chavda (2) .	1. Bhilodia (b).
	2. Shanor (a) . . .		2. Rampura (b).
	3. Agar (a) . . .	Gori (3) . .	1. Jiralkamsoli (b).
	4. Sindhiapara (a) . .		2. Chudesar (b).
	5. Dhamadia *alias* Vanmala (a)		3. Nalia (b).
	6. Alwa (a) . . .	Diama (4) .	1. Vasan Virpur (b).
	7. Gad Boriad (a) . .		2. Regan (b).
Rathod (7) .	1. Vajiria (a) . . .		3. Virampara (a).
	2. Chorangla (a) . . .		4. Uchad (a).
	3. Nangam (b) . . .	Solanki (1) .	1. Nasvādi (a).
	4. Vasan Sevada (a) . .	Parmar (1) .	1. Palasni (a).
	5. Bihora (a) . . .	Padhiar (1) .	1. Pan Talavdi (b).
	6. Dudhpur (a) . . .		
	7. Vora (a)		

NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) subdivide.

The Chiefs are entitled to be received collectively with other Chiefs of the same class by the Governor of Bombay.

SUNTH

The ruling family of this Second Class State are Povar or Parmar Rajputs of the Mahipavat Branch The present Raja Maharana Shri J rawarsinhji Pratapsinghji was invested with full powers on 10th May 1902 He was educated at the Rajkumar College and conducts the administration of the State satisfactorily

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visit d by the Governor of Bombay

The communications addressed to His Excellency are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Aundh . .	Meherban Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib Pant Pratinidhi of. Brahman (*Hindu*).	24th October 1868.	4th November 1909.	• The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely
2	Phaltan . .	Meherban Mudhojirao Janrao Naik Nimbalkar of. Maratha (*Hindu*).	5th November 1838.	26th March 1860.	Ditto	Ditto . .

• These figu

AUNDH.

The ruling family of Aundh claims descent from Shrimant Parasharam Trimbak, who was granted this Jaghir about A. D. 1700 by the Rani of Sátára (Tarabai, widow of Rajaram Bhonsle) and styled Pant Pratinidhi (Viceroy).

The late Chief Meherban Gopal Krishnarao *alias* Nana Saheb Pant, who succeeded in November 1905, was deposed by Government and his uncle Bhavanrao *alias* Bala Sahib who was selected to succeed to the gadi was installed as Chief on the 4th November 1909.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

PHALTAN.

Phaltan is a Sátára Jaghir, and the Chief of the State besides being a Jaghirdar and Deshmukh ranks as a First Class Sardar. The ruling family (Nimbalkar) claims descent from one Nimraj, who was granted the Jaghir and Inam with the title of *Naik* by Muhammad Taghalak, Emperor of Delhi, about the year A. D. 1327.

The present Chief, Meherban Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar, Jaghirdar and Deshmukh, succeeded to the Jaghir in 1860, nearly seven years after the death of his adoptive mother Jibaisaheb. The present Chief was Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1878 to 1881.

The Administration of the State has been reported on favourably by successive Political Agents of Sátára.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Bombay—Satara Agency—*Aundh—Phaltan*

rea of ta e square m	Population of State	Average annua revenue	Ave age annual expenditu e	Tr bu e		MILITARY FORCES						Sal tes of Ch efs in Guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imper al Serv e Troops		
				To Government	To o her States	Cava ry	Infan ry and Art lery	Cava ry	Infan ry and Arti ery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	o	11	12	13	14	15	6	17	18	9	20
501	63 921	2 72 770	227 729			*Nil*			*Nil*		*Nil*	*Nil*
397	45 739	2 05 791	1 71,047	9 600		*Nil*			*Nil*		*Nil*	*Nil.*

a e ap proximate

[illegible]	[illegible]	Name, title ... [illegible]	[illegible]	Date of [illegible]	Highest Official, authority in India by whom the Chief of each State is addressed	Commencement and ending of letter in English
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Savantvadi	Shriram Savant Bhonsle Rao Bahadur, Sar Desai of Maratha (*Hindu*).	10th October [illegible]	7th June [illegible]	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	My friend.—Yours sincerely

* [illegible]

SAVANTVADI.

Savantvadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is under the political control of the Government of Bombay. It is situated between the British District of Ratnagiri and the Portuguese territory of Goa, about 200 miles to the south of Bombay. The ruling family traces its descent from one Mang Savant, a feudatory under the Mahomedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 17[illegible] the title of Raje Bahadur was conferred on the Chief by the Mogul Emperor of Delhi, and this title was subsequently recognized by the British Government. In 1838 the then ruling Chief Khem Savant III, having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed its administration and has continued to administer the State to the present time. The Chief is called the Sar Desai. Sar Desai Shriram Savant Bhonsle succeeded to the *gadi* on the 7th June [illegible], the *late* Sar Desai, Raghunath Savant Bhonsle, having died in December [illegible]. The Sar Desai has not yet been entrusted with powers, and the administration is carried on by the Political Agent in the name and under the seal of the Sar Desai. But the Sar Desai was put in charge of Darbar, Paga and Dewasthan Departments in [illegible]

The Savantvadi Local Corps was amalgamated with the Police in April 1909.

The Sar Desai is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are ordinarily acknowledged by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.

Bombay—Savantvadi Agency—*Savantvadi*

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure	Tribute		Military Forces						Salute of Chief in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
925	217 732	4 72 713	4 95 339						..	..		9

a e approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Akalkot . .	Meherban Shrimant Fatehsinhrav Shahaji Raje Bhonsle, *alias* Bapusaheb, Raje Saheb. High caste Maratha (*Hindu*).	24th Aug. 1894.	8th December 1898.	The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerly.

*These figures

AKALKOT.

The Raja of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhonsle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. The ancestor of the family was Ranoji, a son of Sayaji Lokhande, Patel of Pârad in the Shivri Parganah of the Aurangabad District in His Highness the Nizam's dominions, who without being formally adopted by the *Chhatrapati* Shahu Maharaj (grandson of the great Shivaji) of Satara, was taken by him into his family and had the family surname of Bhonsle of the Rajas of Satara conferred upon him.

The present Rajesaheb Shrimant Fatehsinhrav Shahaji III Raje Bhonsle *alias* Bapusaheb being a minor, the management of the State is being carried on by an Administrator under the direct control and supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, Sholapur.

The Raje Saheb of Akalkot is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Bombay—Sholapur Agency—*Akalkot*

…a of …tate …quare …es	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		Military Forces						Salutes of Chief in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
498	82 047	4,13,148	3,41,508	14 592				..	†50		..	Ni…

…are approximate † 47 Infantry

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Imam Baksh Khan Talpur (*Muhammadan*).	December 1860	6th March 1909.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	My esteemed friend,—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.

* These figures

KHAIRPUR.

As regards its early history, Khairpur State is synonymous with Northern Sind. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced the country was in the hands of the Kalhoras, who had risen to power. They were overthrown in 1786 by a Baluch Tribe, the Talpurs, one of whom, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur State. His Highness Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind War he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki Campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the Paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels, Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. On the death of Mir Sir Ali Murad Khan in 1894 his second and only surviving son His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi*. He died on the 5th March 1909 and has been succeeded by his son Imam Baksh Khan Talpur.

The administration of the State has been very favourably reported on by successive Commissioners in Sind.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay—Sukkur Agency—*Khairpur*

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salute of Chief in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6 050	199 313	17 12 891	15,92,033				214	176		43 mounted escorts 97 camel transport men and 240 camels.		15

* are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of lette in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Amala . .	Raja Ratan Singh Hasusingh. Bhil (*Animist*).	25th January 1842.	...	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum .
2	Avchar . .	Naik Yeshwant Budhya. Bhil (*Animist*).	18th November 1875.	22nd November 1889.	Ditto .	Ditto .
3	Bansda . .	Maharawal Shri Pratapsinghji Gulabsinghji. Solanki Rajput (*Hindu*).	23rd November 1864.	29th February 1876.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sinc
4	Bilbari . .	Bhavji *walad* Mahasia Konkna Powar (*Animist*)	1891 .	27th August 1903.	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum .
5	Chinchli Gadad	Naik Gajesingh *walad* Zimna Bhavan. Bhil (*Animist*).	5th August 1874.	20th October 1899.	Ditto .	Ditto .
6	Derbhavti .	Raja Bhaurao Nathu. Bhil (*Animist*).	15th April 1870.	6th August 1881.	Ditto .	Ditto .
7	Dharampur .	Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narayandevji. Sisodiya Rajput (*Hindu*).	9th January 1863.	7th August 1891.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours since
8	Gadhi . .	Raja Samajsingh Umarsingh. Bhil (*Animist*).	25th January 1890.	30th March 1890.	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum . .
9	Jhari Gharkhadi	Naik Mahasha Mohan *walad* Chambharya. Bhil (*Animist*).	15th May 1878	25th March 1902.	Ditto .	Ditto . .
10	Kirli . .	Naik Koya Chhotu. Bhil (*Animist*).	1879 .	16th April 1904.	Ditto .	Ditto . .
11	Palasvihir .	Naik Gondu *walad* Laksha. Bhil (*Animist*).	12th October 1890.	9th February 1896.	Ditto .	Ditto . .
12	Pimpladevi .	Vithia *walad* Mahasha Pradhan. Bhil (*Animist*).	1874 .	7th Jannary 1904.	Ditto .	Ditto . .
13	Pimpri . .	Naik Keshavrao *walad* Nilu. Bhil (*Animist*).	25th September 1867.	24th July 1884	Ditto .	Ditto . .
14	Sachin . .	Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Mohamed Yakub Khan. Abyssinian (*Sunni Muhammadan*).	23rd December 1886.	1886 . .	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend,—Yours sincer
15	Shivbara . .	Naik Rangu *walad* Sukria. Bhil (*Animist*).	18th October 1884.	17th May 1897	The Political Agent, Surat.	Memorandum . .
16	Vadhyawan	Naik Gangaram Aukush. Bhil (*Animist*).	1869 .	7th April 1903	Ditto .	Ditto . .
17	Vasurna . .	Raja Pandurao Navsa. Bhil (*Animist*).	1875 .	6th May 1905	Ditto .	Ditto . .

Bombay—Surat Agency

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes: To Government	Tributes: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
172	3,222	4,717	4,717									Nil
6	268	267	267									Nil
215	40,382	3,66,275	3,20,112	154								9
2	217	89	89	...				...				Nil
16	1,291	799	799									Nil
172	3,199	4,799	4,799						...			Nil
704	1,00,430	4,52,070	45,293	9,000								9
305	4,682	6,380	6,380					...				Nil
9	168	48	48			...		...				N[illegible]
12	386	699	699	...								
8	142	140	140									...
4	132	145	145					...			...	
100	2,284	364	3,642				...	...		...	...	...
42	20,530	2,08,981	2,52,15[illegible]					...			...	
12	141	535	535	...				...	...	...	...	...
9	1[illegible]9	207	207	...			...			...		...
172	2[illegible]3	4,170	4[illegible],0	...		...						

BANSDA.

Bánsda ranks second among the States under the Surat Agency. The Bánsda Chiefs are Solanki Rajputs. The present Chief, Maharaval Shri Pratapsinhji Gulabsinhji, succeeded his father, Gulabsinhji, in 1876 at the age of 12. He was educated at the Rajkumar College in Kathiawar. In 1856, in consideration of the British Government foregoing its share of transit duties, the Chief agreed to pay a tribute of Rs. 154 on account of *chauth* and to limit his customs demands to certain rates approved by Government.

The Chief takes a prominent part in the administration of the State, which has been reported on favourably by successive Agents.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

DHARAMPUR.

Dharampur ranks first among the States under the Surat Agency. The ruling family are Sisodia Rajputs of the Solar race. The present Chief, Maharana Shri Mohandevji Narandevji, succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in August 1891 on the death of his father, His Highness Maharana Shri Narandevji Ramdevji. The late Chief was given the title of His Highness as a personal distinction when transit and other obnoxious duties were abolished by him.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Chief, and successive Agents have reported favourably upon it.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

SACHIN.

Sachin ranks third among the States under the Surat Agency. The ruling family is of African descent. The State was taken under administration by Government in 1873, owing to the death of Nawab Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan and the minority of his son, Nawab Abdul Kadar. The latter resigned his claims to the State in favour of his minor son, Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan in 1886 and died in 1896. The State remained under administration until May 4th, 1907, when Nawab Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan was installed on the *gadi* at the age of 20 years. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and the Mayo College, Ajmer, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department

DANGS

(Surveyed in 1877/1882 on 1" and 4" scales)

This tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and one a Kokana Of the Chiefs 4 are Rajas, 8 are Naiks, 1 is a Pradhan, and 1 a Powar Formerly the Chiefs, the most important of whom is the Gharvi Raja, harassed the people (their subjects) considerably, but in 1903 law and order were firmly established The revenue of the Chiefs consists of an annual subsidy of about Rs 19,000 received from the Bombay Government for their Forest and Abkari rights, land revenue at Rs 6 8 per plough, a fee of Rs 16 per 100 on all cattle that enter the Dangs for grazing and various giras allowances from the surrounding States including British territory Formerly the Chiefs were in debt, but now they are commencing to lend money The population, which according to the census of 1901 was 18 634, consists mostly of Kokanas

Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
2	3	4	5	6	7
Jawhar . .	Krishnasha, Patangsha Koli (*Hindu*).	19th November 1879.	27th January 1905.	The Secretary to Government, Bombay, Political Department.	My friend.—Yours sincerely .

* These figures

JAWHAR.

No accurate account of the rise of the Jawhar dynasty is available; but it is believed that up to the time of the Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan and even a little later the greater part of the Northern Konkan was held by Koli Chiefs or Palegars. Of these, Jayaba Mukni was the most prominent, having his head-quarters at Jawhar. His son, Nemshah, whose territory is estimated to have contained 22 forts and to have yielded a revenue of about nine lakhs of rupees, was recognized as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in or about A.D. 1343, and the present Chief is believed to be directly descended from him. The late Chief, Raja Patangsha IV, died on 27th January 1905, and his eldest son Krishnashah, the present Chief, was installed on the *gadi* on the 19th May 1905 and being of age was entrusted with full powers.

The administration of the State has been favourably reported on by the Political Agents.

The Raja of Jawhar is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Communications addressed to His Excellency the Governor are acknowledged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue.*	Average annual expenditure.*	Tribute		Military Forces						Salute of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops.		
				To Government.	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
310	47,538	1,94,409	1,73,219									Nil

* are approximate

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commen and conclusi Engl
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hkāmti Lōng (Kantigyi) or Bhor Kampti.	San Nwe No, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1855	1910 . .	Deputy Commissioner, Myitkyina.	Not on record
2	Mōng Mit (Momeik).	Maung Kin Maung, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	2nd July 1883	10th April 1906.	Deputy Commissioner, Ruby Mines, as Superintendent of the State of Mōng Mit.	The usual of used, *e. g.*, S honour, etc.

HKĀMTI LŌNG (KANTIGYI).

Hkāmti Lōng consists of a collection of seven small Shan principalities, na Lokkun, Lōnkyein, Sekun, Setai, Langtai, Langne, and Mangne, of which Lokkun i most important.

The Hkāmti valley is situated at the head-waters of the Malikha (Irrawaddy) rive or 18 marches from Myitkyina and about the same distance from Assam. It is surrou by high mountains inhabited by Kachins, against whom the Shans living in the plains to be always on guard. The staple crop of the valley is rice, which is grown in irrigated from the neighbouring streams. India-rubber is found in the hills, but o to the lawlessness of the tribes north of Myitkyina very little of it comes to Bu Money is scarce in Hkāmti and opium is the chief medium of barter. The stream auriferous.

From all that can be gathered, the several Hkāmti States are independent of other, but the Lokkun *Sawbwa* appears to be regarded by the other *Sawbwas* as seni them all.

San Nwe No, the present *Sawbwa*, is said to be between 50 and 55 years old. succeeded his father, San Nwe Cho, in the year 1910. He has no sons and only daughter, who is married to the son of one of his *amatgyis*. San Nwe No has three w who have been taken from his own people.

He was elected *Sawbwa* in preference to his elder brother San Myet, because mother was the senior wife of the late *Sawbwa*, whereas the latter's mother was a ju wife.

MŌNG MIT (MOMEIK).

The Mōng Mit State was founded in 1231 A. D. (600 B. E.) by Shwe Nan S *Sawbwa* of Kēngtūng.

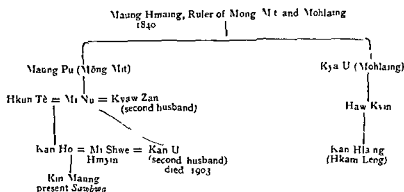
There are said to have been 289 rulers in the interval up to 1837 (1199 B. when Maung E Pu is recorded as being appointed *Sawbwa* of Mōng Mit, by Burmese King Shwebo Min. This E Pu was grandson of *Sawbwa* Maung N from whom the present *Sawbwa*, Kin Maung, is directly descended. E Pu driven out by one of his Generals, Mingala Bo, and up to 1840 the Burmese King se succession of *Wuns* to turn out the usurpers. In 1850, according to the local chr cles, Maung E Pu, with the aid of Kachins and Palaungs, returned and, expelling council of four *amats*, was recognised as *Wun*, but killed the only representative of hereditary family—Kun Pu—he could find. Kun Te (Hkun Ti), son of the murdered n obtained an order from the King to depose E Pu, advanced and destroyed Mōng Mit, was recalled and his brother Haw Kyin appointed to the place. The Kachins rebelled destroyed Mōng Mit in 1858.

Area of State in square miles.*	Population of State*	Average annual revenue*	Average annual expenditure*	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States.	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
973	11 000	Not known										Nil
3 561 14	44 708	1,27 987	1 31,378	20 000								Nil

* are approximate

Then alternately and confusedly various outsiders *e g* *Wuns* sent from Mandalay, Kyaw San *Sawbwa* of Mong Long, the Myadaung *Wun* etc , intervened in the affairs of the State, held brief sway and were ejected till out of the welter in 1236 B E (1874) Kan Ho, son of Hkun Ti emerged from a judicious retirement and ruled Mong Mit till his death in 1245 B E (1883)

The following table explains the lines of Chiefs in the twin States —



Unfortunately as Haw Kyin (of Mohlaing) died at about the same time as Kan Ho and the position was complicated by the remarriages of the widows of Hkun Ti and Kan Ho whose second husbands both acted for some time as regents the immediate succession became in abeyance, but apparently at the time of the annexation there was no recognised government of Mohlaing (pending consideration of Kan Hlaing's claim) while Mong Mit was being administered by three Burmese officials on behalf of the minor Kin Maung

In October 1886 Kan Hlaing was induced to come to Katha where for some time he remained pending the consideration of his claims Towards the end of that year he absconded and has been a bitter rebel ever since In April 1887 the Chief Commissioner himself visited Mogôk received the Mŏng Mit officials, and settled the conditions under which Mong Mit was to be administered, and fixed the boundary between that State and Mŏng Long Kan U (step father of the young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung) was appointed regent of Mŏng Mit during the minority of Kin Maung. Mŏng Mit and Mohlaing were at the

† HaTök died on the 20th January 1908

same time declared to be separate States while the boundaries of both States and of the adjoining British districts were rearranged and determined.

It was in contemplation at the time to recognize Kan Hlaing as the Chief of Mohlaing, but he persistently declined to obey orders, and made repeated raids and occupied part of Möng Mit territory. At the close of 1887 it was found necessary to drive him from Mohlaing by an expeditionary force sent from Katha, and Mohlaing State was then finally dismembered, the northern portion being attached to Bhamo District and the remainder added to Möng Mit.

Kan U and the Burmese *Amats* proved, however, unable to keep order in that part of Mohlaing which had been transferred to their charge. Kan Hlaing took up his residence in the Kachin Hills east of Möng Long and fomented disturbances in the Upper Sinkan Township, as has been noted above. Towards the end of 1888 he established relationship with Saw Yan Naing, the son of the Hmetkaya Prince, who had established himself at Manpon in a difficult position on the borders of the Tawngpeng and Loi Löng States and Möng Mit Together they endeavoured to arrange a simultaneous movement on a large scale at various points on the northern frontier.

Although the country was quieted by the breaking down of organised opposition, efforts to secure the surrender or capture of Saw Yan Naing and Kan Hlaing and of their leading adherents were unsuccessful. Saw Yan Naing slipped past Lieutenant Daly into Hsenwi and passed thence across the Chinese frontier where he has since remained at different places in the Shan Chinese States, and was afterwards joined by Kan Hlaing.

It became evident that a stronger form of government than that by the Burmese *Amats* was necessary, and in April 1887, Saw Maung, the *Sawbwa* of Yawnghwe in the Southern Shan States in Burmese times (and since re-appointed to that State) was installed as regent of Möng Mit for five years from April 1889 during the minority of Kin Maung, the hereditary Chief. Saw Maung unfortunately did not succeed in gaining the good-will of the people of Möng Mit or in maintaining proper supervision over his subordinate officials. This is perhaps hardly surprising, for he had no experience of Kachins or Palaungs who form about 80 per cent. of the population.

During 1889 the riverine portion of the Möng Mit State including Twinngè and the five villages of the Daungbon Circle were included in the Ruby Mines District, while a *Myoôk* was put in charge of that portion of Mohlaing which had been handed to Möng Mit as a township. In October 1890 Yabon, the chief village of Manpon, was attacked and the *Sawbwa's Amat* driven out by Kachins and Palaungs under the leadership of Sau Saing, Kachin Chief of the Lahkums of Yabon, while in December 1890 the Lakun *Duwa* of Katkon attacked the Mohlaing *Myoôk* at Etkyi on the Shweli killing and wounding several of his men and carrying off his property.

The Assistant Commissioner from Möng Mit went out with a strong force. The Yabon affair was settled without much difficulty and the ringleader captured; but the Katkon Kachins offered considerable resistance before their opposition was crushed.

By this time it became clear that Saw Maung was unable to manage the State and Government decided to take over the direct management. On the 2nd February 1892, Saw Maung made over charge of the State to the Assistant Commissioner, and from that date it was administered as a sub-division of the Ruby Mines District up to 31st March 1906.

During 1891-92 the boundary between the State and Bhamo District was laid down and the villages in the Kodaung were visited and brought under control.

Early in 1893 disturbances in North Hsenwi caused anxiety. Since the direct administration of the State was taken over, however, there has been no internal disturbance.

Maung Kan U, the regent, appointed in 1887 (see above), died in 1903.

The young *Sawbwa* Kin Maung left school about 1902, after which time he was kept under training as a *Myoôk*.

At the beginning of 1906-1907, Kin Maung was installed as Chief at a Darbar held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 10th April 1906, and the State is now

administered under the provisions of the Mōng Mit Administration Order 1906 The hill tracts to the west and north west of Mong Mit, known as the Kodaung are administered by means of a Civil European officer directly under the Superintendent, who is the Deputy Commissioner of the Ruby Mines District The law in force is the Kachin Hill Tribes Regulation, 1895 The young Sawbwa married in 1906 Ma Em the daughter of *Pajataga* Hmat, A T M the chief native ruby merchant of Mogōk

Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.*	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
2	3	4	5	6	7
Hsawnghsūp (Thaungthut).	Saw Tun, K.S.M. *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1860	1899	Deputy Commissioner, Upper Chindwin.	(*a*) From Deputy Commissioner to *Sawbwa*, (*b*) Signature.
Singkaling Hkāmti (Zingalein Kanti).	Saw È, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1856	10th July 1898	"	"

* These figures

HSAWNGHSŪP (THAUNGTHUT).

Thaungthut or Thaungdut is the Burmese form of the Shan name. The State is now usually called Thaungdut.

A history of the State from the time of Buddha is in the possession of the *Sawbwa*. A great deal of it is, of course, legendary, but it is possible to extract from it some facts which are probably true. Gawmonna, which is said to have been the capital of an independent Kingdom up to the time of Anawrata (about A.D. 1010 to 1052) may be the site marked in the quarter-inch map as "Thap or Old Samjok" (Samjok is the Manipuri form of Thaungdut) in latitude 24° 31′, longitude 93° 34′. Anawrata appointed a Burmese Governor with the title of Thokyibwa. In the reign of Tarokpyemin in the thirteenth century, when the Burmese Kingdom lost many of its outposts, the Manipuris conquered Thaungdut and it paid tribute to Manipur until the annexation of that State by Alaungpaya. Saw Kan Ho, the Sawbwa, at first helped the Manipuris to resist the conqueror, but he fled and afterwards surrendered himself. He is said to have accompanied Alaungpaya in his invasion of Siam in 1760, and to have died at Sagaing on his return. His son, apparently on accouut of a disputed succession, moved to the neighbourhood of Maingkaing on the Uyu, and the State was divided. The history now follows the line of the Maingkaing Sawbwas, and it is not clear who ruled Thaungdut State. But in 1782 the Maingkaing *Sawbwa* was cashiered for running away with his men in Bodawpaya's disastrous expedition against Siam, and Saw Haw Nga, son of Saw Kan Ho, was appointed with the rank of *Myothugyi*. In 1806 this man obtained permission to establish the present head-quarters on the right bank of the Chindwin, and the rank of *Sawbwa* was restored to his house. In 1813 he was killed in an invasion of Manipur, and was succeeded by his son, Saw Leik Khan, who was given the title of Maharaja, and in 1824 directed to move his headquarters to Manipur. He soon withdrew, however, and moved to a village on the east of the Chindwin, where he died in 1827. Saw Aung Pa governed the State to 1834, and was succeeded by Saw Shwe Maung. His son, Sow Ni Kan, became *Sawbwa* in 1880 and was in possession at the time of the annexation. He showed himself friendly to the British Government and received the title of K. S. M. Though related by marriage to the Wuntho *Sawbwa*, he stood firm during the Wuntho rebellion, and refused to allow Bo Lè, who was sent by the Wuntho *Sawbwa* to bring him over, to enter the State. His successors Saw Kin Mun (1893) and Saw Tun (1899) have been equally well disposed and the title of K. S. M. was conferred on the latter in 1908.

SINGKALING HKĀMTI (Zingalein Kanti).

This State is sometimes called Singaling Hkámti (in Burmese Singalein Kanti) to distinguish it from Hkámti Long or Great Kanti. Singaling is the name of a Naga tribe which occupied the site of the present Kanti before its foundation, and which survives in a few houses at the mouth of the Namaw river in 26° 6′, North, 95° 57′, East.

Area of State in square miles *	Population of State *	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To Other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
840	7,493	8 000	4,400	400								*Nil.*
2 000	3 850	4 500	2,500	100								*Nil*

are approximate

According to the present *Sawbwa* a large number of people left Great Kanti over a hundred years ago in search of a new dwelling-place They first went into Assam, whence after some years some of them reached Ninbyin in the Hukong Valley then as now occupied by Kachins Ninbyin is marked in the map of Upper Burma in latitude 26° 36, longitude 96° 30 Some of them are still at Ninbyin, while others have made their way to the Amber Mines, Kindaw, Taro and Kanti Many are still in Assam (See Mackenzie's North East Frontier of Bengal pages 57 to 60)

Saw Ni Kaung the first *Sawbwa*, was appointed by King Bodawpaya (1781-1819) After a long term of office, he was succeeded under King Tharawadi (1837-1846) by Saw Ē Saw Li became *Sawbwa* about twelve years later, just after the succession of King Mindôn in 1853

In 1868 the Chindwin as far down as the mouth of the Uyu, with the Uyu itself, or nearly the whole of the present Homalin and Maingkaing townships, was added to the State, which had before covered only its present area

In 1873 some Nagas were hired by the *Awat* Saw Ē to murder Saw Li He was wounded with a spear but escaped down the river and returned in force Saw Ē, however met and defeated him, and he was called to Mandalay by King Mindôn and told to remain there Saw Ē was imprisoned, a Myoôk was posted to Hmanbin near Homalin, and the State was included in his charge In 1876 Saw Li was reinstated as *Sawbwa* but only over the restricted area controlled by his predecessors In 1878 Kanti was surprised and burnt by the Tasan Kachins of the Taro valley a little above the Falls of the Chindwin which form the boundary of the district Saw Li again fled but sent his son to represent him Five years later Kanti was once more destroyed, this time by the hitherto friendly Marip Kachins on account of the treacherous murder of their kinsmen The State remained almost desolate till the annexation but at the invitation of the Kachin Chief, Saw Ni Daung a distant cousin of Saw Li, re-established Kanti, and in 1891 he was recognized as *Sawbwa* by the British Government

Saw Ni Daung died the next year and his son Saw Hon, aged five, was declared *Sawbwa* with Saw Ni Daung's minister Saw Ē as regent Saw Hon died in 1894, and another infant *Sawbwa* was appointed in his sister Saw Kin She also died in 1898 and the regent was then proclaimed *Sawbwa* and still holds the title Though ruling nominally a large and undefined area, in which Naga villages predominate with a Kachin settlement here and there, he has no direct control of any villages out of sight of the Chindwin except in the detached portion of his State, interlarded between two parts of Homalin township to the south Even the Kachin village of Neinpaw, which lies on the Chindwin some way before the Falls does not pay revenue to him, though in other parts some runaway slaves of the Taro Kachins, who are called Kachins themselves but are probably Nagas whose parents have adopted Kachin customs, live under his protection Some Nagas also have escaped from their Kachin masters and come to live under the *Sawbwa* In March 1909 Lasunkam, the overlord of the Taro valley, made a midnight descent on one of those settlements, the Naga village of Lasa, within sight of Kanti, and carried off about

Name of State.	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession. *	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English
2	3	4	5	6	7
sipaw . . (Thibaw).	Saw Hkè, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1872	1906	Superintendent, Northern Shan States.	Not addressed in English .
langlün . (Maingiun).	Tôn Hsang, *Sawbwa* of —, (*Buddhist*).	1831	1855	Ditto .	Ditto .
orth Hsenwi (Theinni).	Hkun Hsang Tôn Hüng, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1852	1888	Ditto .	Ditto .
outh Hsenwi (Theinni).	Sao Naw Mong, K.S.M., *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1855	1888	Ditto .	Ditto .
awngpeng (Taungbaing).	Hkun Hsang Awn, K.S.M., *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1870	1896	Ditto .	Ditto .

* These figures

a hundred people, some of whom escaped on the way. In November of the same year the Deputy Commissioner met Lasunkam at Labaingaik, the sharp bend of the river below the Falls, and induced him to promise the return of the captives. Nearly all have since been returned.

HSIPAW (THIBAW).

The State lies to the north-east of the Mandalay District, and is roughly divided into two equal parts by the Lashio branch of the Burma Railways. It consists of Hsipaw proper and the sub-States of Möng Long, Hsumhsai, and Möng Tung. Hsipaw proper is controlled directly from the capital while the administration of the sub-States is conducted through subordinate officers, over whose appointment and removal Government exercises a right of veto. *Sawbwa* Kya Htun who had enjoyed the favour of Mindôn *Min*, and under whose care the State had reached a high degree of prosperity, died in 1866 and was succeeded by his son, Hkun Saing, who had previously received the title of *Kyemmöng* or heir-apparent. For the first twelve years of Hkun Saing's administration all went well, but trouble arose after the accession of King Thebaw, which resulted in Hkun Saing being obliged to flee from the State. He went first to Siam and then to Rangoon where he traded as a jewel merchant. Later, owing to misunderstandings on Hkun Saing's part as to the powers he exercised over his followers, he was ordered to leave British erritory and made his way to Karenni where he found protection with Sawlapaw, *Myosa* of Kantarawadi. On the fall of Mandalay and the annexation of Upper Burma, Hkun Saing returned to Hsipaw. The State had suffered from great disorder since his flight, and was in a condition of anarchy. He speedily collected a following and entered the capital without opposition (1886). Early in 1887 he submitted to the British Government. The sub-States of Möng Long, Hsumhsai, and Möng Tung were incorporated in Hsipaw, and Hkun Saing was recognised as *Sawbwa*. In Möng Long there was some opposition to his authority, but it was gradually overcome. Since that time the State has enjoyed peace, and has advanced greatly in population and resources. In 1893 a British officer was lent to the State as Adviser to the *Sawbwa*. The Advisership was abolished in December 1903, when the charge of Assistant Superintendent, Hsipaw and Tawngpeng, was created. All branches of the administration have been reformed, and Hsipaw is now probably the best governed of the British Shan States. *Sawbwa* Hkun Saing was created a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire in 1895 and a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma in 1899. He died in May 1902. His eldest son, Saw Hkè, who had been educated partly in England, and for the last five years of his father's life had taken a large share in the administration of the State was appointed acting *Sawbwa*.

Area of State in square miles *	Population of State *	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To Other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4 603	104 700	4 75 091	4 60 695	90 000								9
3 000	40 000	15 000	15,000	500								*Nil*
6 330	135 000	1,46 289	1 44,331	15 000								*Nil*
2 400	67 836	95,080	92 781	22 000								*Nil*
800	22 681	2 39 614	2 30 189	27 000							..	*Nil*

* are approximate

The control of the State treasury was however taken over by Government Saw Hkè was confirmed as *Sawbwa* in 1906, but his treasury remains in Government hands The stricter supervision of the State finances has been attended by a notable expansion of revenue The *Sawbwa's* son, Sao On Kya, has been nominated as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor of Burma Sao On Kya is now being educated in England at Rugby School

MANGLÜN (MAINGULN)

Manglun lies on both sides of the Salween, but by far the larger part of the State is on the east of that river It is divided into East and West Manglun, Mot hai, Mang Hseng, and Maw Hpa Over the two first divisions the *Sawbwa s* control is fairly complete Mot hai Mang Hseng, and Maw Hpa have subordinate rulers and are regarded rather as feudatories than integral parts of Manglun The *Sawbwa* also exercises overlordship in Ngekting He has little real control there, but tribute is paid regularly The limits towards the east and north east, both of the *Sawbwa's* actual authority and of his pretensions, vary with circumstances and are never very strictly defined West of the Salween the population is mostly Shan but east of the river Was are in an over whelming majority Most of the latter profess Buddhism They have given up head hunting but they have made little further progress in civilization

Up till comparatively recent years the Was of Manglun were no doubt in much the same condition as their brethren of the so called Wild Wa States are to-day, that is ideas of Government did not extend beyond the village, or group of villages Alliances more or less permanent probably existed and the people were ready at all times to combine against outsiders There is no coherent account of the growth and consolidation of the State nor is it possible to say from what period it has had a recognized chief The present *Sawbwa* is descended from one Ta Awng a Wa of the Hta Mo clan who obtained the chiefship early in the last century Ta Awng was a usurper, who supplanted Sao Maung Sau the representative of the hereditary line of *Sawbwas*

Upa Yaza, great grandson of Pa Awng, and elder brother of the present Chief succeeded as *Sawbwa* in 1852 Next year the younger brother, Sao Naw Hpa rebelled against him and drove him to Mot-hai where he died Naw Hpa obtained possession of West Manglun and the southern portion of East Manglun The rest of the State came under Tôn Hsang the present *Sawbwa* During these troubles several of the petty States which had formerly belonged to Manglün severed their connection and have since been independent On Naw Hpa's death in 1859 60 Tôn Hsang obtained possession of the [illegible] He appointed his three younger brothers, Hseng Kyaw, Sao Mala, and *Ratana* [illegible]

charge of West Manglün. Ratara died shortly afterwards. Hseng Kyaw rebelled and was driven out, and the whole of West Manglün was united under Sao Maha. The relations between the *Sawbwa* and his brother remained satisfactory until the annexation of Upper Burma.

Sao Maha then mixed himself up in various intrigues, evaded submission to the British Government, and finally adopted an attitude of open hostility to his brother, Tön Hsang, to whom he was nominally subordinate. In 1892, Sao Maha fled before the approach of a British party and Tön Hsang was recognized as *Sawbwa* of the whole State of Manglün. A few months later Sao Maha made an attempt to recover his former charge, with a following collected in the Wa States. He ravaged West Manglün and gained some successes east of the Salween, but was forced to retire to Ngek Lek, where he lived till 1903. Early in 1904 he was permitted to return to South Hsenwi, where he still lives as a pensioner of his brother.

Since the consolidation of the State under Tön Hsang there have been certain petty border disputes, but peace has generally been maintained. The country is a mass of hills, the people are poor, and administrative methods are primitive. Manglün is nominally in the charge of the Assistant Superintendent at Tangyan in South Hsenwi, but there has been very little interference in its internal affairs. The *Sawbwa* has proved able to maintain his authority: he has obeyed orders loyally, and he has paid punctually the nominal tribute which has been demanded. Such development of the State and reforms in its government as may be possible must await an extension of our administration over the Wa States.

The *Sawbwa* has nominated his eldest son, Sao Som, as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Sao Som married a daughter of the North Hsenwi *Sawbwa*, named I Ye, in January 1907.

NORTH HSENWI (*Theinni.*)

As a separate State, North Hsenwi dates only from the time of the British occupation of the country. It comprises the northern and eastern divisions of the old State of Hsenwi, once the largest and most important of the Burmese Shan States. About the year 1867, an official named Sang Hai rebelled against the Chief, and, though often defeated, succeeded in maintaining himself both against the latter and against a succession of Burmese officials who were sent up to restore order. When King Thebaw ascended the throne of Burma the Chief of Hsenwi, Hseng Naw Hpa, had been re-appointed for the third time, and was endeavouring to establish his authority. The State had then lost its southern division, which had been split up and created separate charges, but it still included areas now known as North and South Hsenwi. Up till this time, too, the *Sawbwa*, Hseng Naw Hpa, whether nominally in charge of the State or in disgrace in Mandalay, had been recognized as Chief by the Burmese Government. On his succession, however, King Thebaw imprisoned Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter, who had been a queen of King Mindôn's, and killed her son. Naw Möng, Hseng Naw Hpa's son, was at the same time thrown into prison at Mandalay. These brutalities proved that Hseng Naw Hpa need look for no aid from the Burmese Court, and he retired to Möng Si, a Kachin circle north-east of Hsenwi town. Sang Hai's adherents thus obtained undisputed possession of the capital.

Sang Hai himself had already fled to the Wa country, where he died in 1876. But he had left as his lieutenant and guardian of his young son one Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng, the son of a village official in West Manglun, who had risen rapidly in his service and married his daughter. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng now headed the party opposed to the hereditary chief and to the Burmese, and became the *de facto* ruler of the part of the State which had been reduced by the Sang Hai faction. But the fall of Mandalay was followed by the release of King Thebaw's prisoners, and Naw Möng at once came up to the Shan country to support the cause of his father, the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa. In the fighting which ensued Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng was victorious, and Naw Möng was unable

to do more than maintain a precarious position in the south of the State, where Hkun Hsang Ton Hüng's influence had not extended The contending parties both submitted to the British Government when a column marched up to the Shan States A conference was held at Mong Yai (March 1888) which resulted in the division of Hsenwi into the Northern and Southern States Hkun Hsang Ton Hung received the Northern and Naw Möng the Southern State

During the long period of disorder from which Hsenwi had suffered, the Kachins had pressed down steadily from the north Their assistance had been called in, from time to time, by both sides, and they had settled in many tracts from which the more timid Shans had fled Hkun Hsang Tön Hung himself had made free use of Kachin auxiliaries and indeed owed his success in no small measure to these hillmen But though a Kachin is a useful fighting man, he is not the sort of subject which a Shan Chief desires, or is competent to control, in the time of peace Spasmodic attempts at repression on the part of the *Sawbwa* led to open defiance on the part of the Kachins It became evident that Government interference was necessary, and in 1893 a British officer was posted to the State in general charge of the Kachin tribes His duty is to assess and collect the revenue, deal with civil and criminal matters, and to administer generally the areas which fall within his jurisdiction The revenue (after deduction of collection expenses) is paid over to the Chief and goes to the State Treasury

As regards the Kachins, the powers of the *Sawbwa* are exercised by a Government officer, but otherwise his position and functions are the same as those of any other Shan Chief The State has increased greatly in population and resources since the British occupation, though it is still far short of its ancient prosperity A good deal of money has been spent in opening up the State by roads Administrative methods are still very primitive and reforms are adopted but slowly This is due in some measure to the rugged nature of the country and the mixture of races which make up the population Hkun Hsang Ton Hung divorced his wife, Sang Hai's daughter in 1888, and Sang Hai's son, Hkun E, was killed in the same year No heir to the *Sawbwa* has at present been recognized In January 1907 the *Sawbwa's* daughter I Ye was married to Sao Som *Kyemmong* of Manglun

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SOUTH HSENWI (THEINNI)

The State of South Hsenwi was formerly known to the Burmese as Theinni Alè Let and to the Shans as Hsenwi Kwan Kang, that is the "Central Division of the old State of Hsenwi Its existence as a separate State dates from March 1888 Its history previous to that date forms part of the history of the old united State of Hsenwi

Sao Naw Mong, the present *Sawbwa* (born 1855) is a son of Hseng Naw Hpa, the last of the hereditary Chiefs of the old Hsenwi State Hseng Naw Hpa succeeded to the *Sawbwa*-ship in 1846, when the State was in a very disturbed condition He proved unable to restore order, and he was recalled to Ava in 1849 A succession of Burmese officials followed and from time to time Hseng Naw Hpa was re appointed, but all attempts to suppress disorders and to establish a stable government failed About 1868 an official named Sang Hai rebelled He was joined by one Hkun Hsang Ton Hüng (the present *Sawbwa* of North Hsenwi), who married his daughter and succeeded him as leader of the faction opposed to the hereditary Chief and to the Burmese Hkun Hsang Ton Hung's party obtained possession of most of the northern part of the State, and successfully resisted the efforts which were made to oust him Hseng Naw Hpa, however was personally on good terms with the Burmese Court One of his daughters was a queen of King Mindôn's and another had married the Hmethaya *Mintha* (Mindôn s son). His son, Naw Mong (the present *Sawbwa*), was educated at Mandalay, and passed his noviciate in one of the royal monasteries under the special patronage of the King These were all at Mandalay when King Mindôn died They were arrested along with the members of the royal family who were regarded with suspicion by Thibaw, and who

perished in the Palace massacres of February 1879. The young son of the Theinni queen (Hseng Naw Hpa's daughter) was torn from his mother's arms and cut to pieces, and the mother herself was thrown into prison. Naw Möng also was placed under custody. These brutalities proved to Hseng Naw Hpa that he need no longer look to the Burmese Government for assistance. He retired to the Kachin circle of Möng Si, north-east of Hsenwi town, and Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng's party obtained undisputed possession of the capital. Meantime a man named Sang Aw, known as the Pa-ôk-chok, had established a sort of supremacy in the Central division (the present State of South Hsenwi) and tried to maintain order. A Burmese official with a small force was at Lashio. He was utterly unable to enforce his authority, and though there was no fighting on a large scale between the contending factions the State was devastated by robber bands.

The fall of Mandalay in 1885 was followed by the final withdrawal of the Burmese. It likewise led to the liberation of Naw Möng who at once set out to recover his father's State. By the beginning of 1887 he had collected a following and occupied Lashio. Here, however, he was defeated by Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng. The latter then crushed an attack by the Möng Si supporters of Hseng Naw Hpa and marching south occupied Möng Yai (August 1887) driving both Naw Möng and the Pa-ôk-chok before him. After a time, however, he returned to Hsenwi town and in the following year both leaders made their submission to the British Government. A conference was held at Möng Yai in March 1888 which resulted in the division of Hsenwi. Hkun Hsang Tön Hüng received the Northern and Naw Möng the Southern State. The Pa-ôk-chok died shortly afterwards, and the aged *Sawbwa* Hseng Naw Hpa, who had resigned his claims in favour of his son, died in 1891.

Since 1888 the State has enjoyed peace and has increased in population, while the revenue has been more than trebled. The title of *Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min* was conferred on the *Sawbwa* in 1896, and he was one of the Shan Chiefs who attended the Delhi Darbar in 1903. An Assistant Political Officer, with headquarters at Tangyan, has been in charge of the State since 1899.

The *Sawbwa* has nominated his eldest son, Sao Som, as his successor, and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

Sao Som married in 1910 Nang Htun Hka, adopted daughter of the *Sawbwa* of Lai Hka.

TAWNGPENG (TAUNGBAING).

The capital of Tawngpeng State, Namhsan, lies about 40 miles due north of Hsipaw. The State is a mass of hills ranging from 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet in height. There are no cart-roads, and all transport is carried on by pack animals. Tawngpeng is a Palaung State and the majority of the people belong to that race. The staple industry is the production of tea which is exported to Burma and the Shan States.

The Palaungs are divided into numerous clans, each of which formerly had local self-government. Gradually, however. they were forced to unite for mutual protection. The first Chief to establish his authority over the whole State was *Sawbwa* Hkam Kung Möng. He is said to have been recognised by the Burmese Government in 1846. On his death in 1858 the *Sawbwa*-ship was seized by one Hkun Hsa. The son of Hkam Kung Möng, Hkun Gyaw, thereupon formed an alliance with two other leaders, Hkun Aung Hla and Hkam Kwan, and for three years fighting took place between the rival factions. Hkun Hsa was killed in 1861. Hkun Gyaw died in the same year, and in 1865 Hkun Aung Hla also died. Hkam Kwan obtained the chief power in the State and restored order. He paid homage to the Burmese Court and was recognised as *Sawbwa.* He died in 1880 and was succeeded by his elder brother, Hkam Möng. This Chief declined to meet the British Political Officer when a column marched up to Namhsan in 1887. His son Hkam Tan Möng (or Hkun Kyan) was, however, put forward by the people, and was

subsequently recognised by Government as *Sawbwa* Hkam Möng retired to a monastery, where he died in 1900 Hkun Kyan held the Chiefship till 1895 when he resigned on account of ill-health He died the following year His cousin, Hkun Hsang Awn, was then recognised as administrator on behalf of Hkun Kyan, and on the latter's death was appointed *Sawbwa* He is the present Chief In September 1904 a Government officer was posted to the State to assist in reforming the administration and in dealing with the *Sawbwa's* creditors Considerable progress has been made in both directions Improved administration has led to a notable increase of revenue and the *Sawbwa's* debts have been extinguished. The title of K S.M was conferred upon him in January 1910 Hkun Pan Hseng, the *Sawbwa's* eldest son, has been nominated as his successor and the nomination has been approved by the Lieutenant Governor of Burma

Serial No.	Name of State.	[illegible]	Date of [illegible]	Date of succession.	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	[illegible]	[illegible], K. S. M., [illegible] ([illegible])	1[illegible]7	1872	Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States	Not addressed in English
2	[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible] ([illegible])	1[illegible]5	1[illegible] (minor)	Ditto	Ditto
		[illegible] Administrator of— ([illegible])	1875	19[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
3	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible], T. D. M., [illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible]	15th Sept. 19[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
4	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible] A. T. M., [illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible] 1851	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible] April 191[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
6	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible], T. D. M., [illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
7	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible] ([illegible])	18[illegible]	[illegible] (minor)	Ditto	Ditto
		[illegible] Administrator of— ([illegible])				
8	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible] ([illegible])	18[illegible]	1[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
9	[illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible], K. S. M., [illegible] ([illegible])	1[illegible]	[illegible] Feb. 1[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
10	[illegible] ([illegible])	Maung [illegible] ([illegible])	[illegible] June 18[illegible]	18[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
11	[illegible]	[illegible], [illegible] ([illegible])	1[illegible]	January 19[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
12	[illegible] ([illegible])	Maung Po, [illegible] ([illegible]).	1[illegible]	18[illegible]	Ditto	Ditto
13	Lai Hka (Lègya).	Hkun Lai, C. I. E., K. S. M., Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist).	1858	1882	Ditto	Ditto
14	Lawksawk (Yatsauk).	Hkun Hsök, K. S. M., Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist)	1863	1900	Ditto	Ditto
15	Loi Ai (Lwe Ì)	Maung Po Kin, Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).	1876	October 1903	Ditto	Ditto
16	Loi Lông (Lwelôn).	Hkun Hkam Chök, K. S. M., Myosa of—, (Buddhist)	1874	1883	Ditto	Ditto
17	Loimaw (Lwe-maw).	Hkun Kyaw, Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist)	1861	1902	Ditto	Ditto
18	Maw (Baw)	Maung Nyo Hlaing, A. T. M., Myosa of—, (Buddhist).	1857	1874	Ditto	Ditto
19	Mawkmai (Maukmè).	Hkun Leng, Sawbwa of—, (Buddhist)	1888	1907	Ditto	Ditto
20	Mawnang (Bawnin).	Hkun Ti, Myosa of—, (Buddhist).	1887	April 1907	Ditto	Ditto
21	Mawsön (Bawzaing)	Maung Kya Ywet, A. T. M., Ngwegunhmu of—, (Buddhist).	1851	1878	Ditto	Ditto

* These figures

Area of State in square miles *	Population of State *	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute: To Government.	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
300	5 000	18 200		100						..		Nil
212	11 140	13 900	17 239	5 000								Nil
471	10 584	18 900	21,061	5 500								Nil.
293	12 561	15 203	14 868	5 000								Nil
3 500	24 000	1 25 000		5 000								Nil
558	21 362	17 794	19 061	5 000								Nil
196	5 456	4 864	5 437	1 500								Nil.
54	4 259	4 737	5 218	1 200			--					Nil
12 000	190 608	1 27 784	1 22 053	30 000								9
76	4 771	3 788	3 819	1 000								Nil
950	7,000	7 820		100						...	..	Nil.
24	2,340	2,328	2 200	750		..						Nil
1,560	23 810	29,303	34 332	8,500								Nil
2 362	24 839	31,000	34,409	10,500								Nil
155	5,442	5,653	5,453	2 000								Nil
970	30 731	18 616	19 210	6,000			..					Nil.
49	4 576	4 785	4,945	1 500	...		...		..		..	Nil
740	7 743	11 884	10 524	4 000			..				...	Nil
2 200	29 454	43 285	45 666	14,000	--	..					..	Nil
39	3 755	3,717	3 955	1,250		..	...		..	..	...	Nil.
43	3 557	3,256	3,200	1 250		..	..		...	..		Nil

are approximate

Name of State	Name, title, and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
2	3	4	5	6	7
Möng Hsu (Maingshu).	Hkun Kyan, *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1845	1903	Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States.	Not addressed in English
Möng Küng (Maingkaing).	Hkun Möng, K.S.M., *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1873	1883	Ditto	Ditto
Möng Nai (Mone).	Hkun Kyi, C.I.E., K.S.M., *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1847	1875	Ditto	Ditto
5 Möng Nawng (Maingnaung).	Hkun Löng, *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	20th Nov. 1876	1906	Ditto	Ditto
6 Möng Pai (Mobyè).	Hkun Ping Nya, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1881	1908	Ditto	Ditto
7 Möng Pan (Maingpan).	Hkun Num, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1869	1894	Ditto	Ditto
8 Möng Pawn (Maingpun).	Hkun Hti, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1849	1860	Ditto	Ditto
29 Möng Sit (Maingseik).	Hkun Pain, K.S.M., *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1861	1882	Ditto	Ditto
30 Nam Hkai (Nankè).	Hkun Kyè, *Ngwegunhmu* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1862	January 1891*	Ditto	Ditto
31 Nam Hkök (Nankök).	Hkun Myat, *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1889	1900 minor)	Ditto	Ditto
	Hkun Htun Uk, Administrator of—, (*Buddhist*).	1882	1906	Ditto	Ditto
32 Nammèkön	Pra To, *Myosa* of—, (*Spirit-worshipper*).	1863	1903	Ditto	Ditto
33 Namtök (Nantök).	Hkun Maung, *Ngwegunhmu* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1866	1892	Ditto	Ditto
34 Nawng Palai (Naungpalè).	Hkun Che, *Myosa* of—, (*Spirit-worshipper*).	1857	8th July 1897	Ditto	Ditto
35 Nawng Wawn (Naungmun).	Hkun Htun Uk, *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1882	1894	Ditto	Ditto
36 Pangmi (Pinhmi)	Maung Nyun, *Ngwegunhmu* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1871	1901	Ditto	Ditto
37 Pängtara (Pindaya).	Maung Sun Nyo, *Ngwegunhmu* of—, (*Buddhist*).	15th January 1890.	1897 (minor)	Ditto	Ditto
	U. On, T.D.M., Administrator of—, (*Buddhist*).	1823	1897	Ditto	Ditto
38 Puèla (Puchla).	Saw Nyun, A.T.M., *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1858	1886	Ditto	Ditto
39 Sakoi (Sagwe).	Hkun Htun, *Myosa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1848	1878	Ditto	Ditto
40 Samkä (Saga).	Hkun Kyi, *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1892	1909 (minor)	Ditto	Ditto
	Atwinwun U Ngè, *Atwin*, Myoök of—, (*Buddhist*).	1855	1909	Ditto	Ditto
41 Wänyin (Banyin)	*Myosaship* vacant	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
	Hkun Ung, Administrator of—, (*Buddhist*).	1870	1904	Ditto	Ditto
42 Yawnghwe (Nyaungywe).	Sao Mawng, C.I.E., K.S.M., *Sawbwa* of—, (*Buddhist*).	1848	1897	Ditto	Ditto
43 Ye Ngan (Ywangan).	Maung Thu Daw, A.T.M., *Ngwegunhmu* of—(*Buddhist*).	7th February 1878.	1886	Ditto	Ditto

* These figu

Area of State in square miles *	Population of State *	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
466	17,480	14 029	14 834	4 500								*Nil*
1 593	30,482	38 923	43 589	12 500								*Nil*
2 904	44 252	54 089	52 553	16 500								9
1,594	39 802	32 777	38 894	10 000								*Nil*
730	19 3[illegible]8	11 000	12 253	3 000								*Nil*
2 988	16 629	16 212	18 359	5 000								*Nil*
366	13 143	14,2[illegible]0	15 242	4 500								*Nil*
*357	9 013	11 213	10,418	2 500								*Nil*
86	6 780	6 097	6 340	2 250								*Nil*
108	6 687	9 200	9 670	3,000								*Nil*
50	1,400	480	939	100								*Nil*
14	778	1 134	1 194	350								*Nil*
30	1 100	[illegible]480	7 4[illegible]2	50								*Nil*
29	4 80[illegible]	6 800	6 888	2 000								*Nil*
30	3,456	4 047	4 232	1 500								*Nil*
86	15 014	17 710	17,840	6 500		–				–		*Nil*
102	7,866	9 382	9,404	3 250								*Nil*
82	1,387	2 800	3 324	750								*Nil*
314	17 643	20 300	23 895	6 500						–		*Nil*
219	11 297	20 100	22 844	6 500		..					–	*Nil* *Nil*
1 300	95,339	2 57,976	245 287	75 000							..	9
360	9,056	9 799	9 240	3 500								*Nil*

* are approximate

BAWLAKÈ.

A Western Karenni State, lying to the south-west of Sawlôn, the capital of the Kanta rawadi State. It is the principal Western State, of which there are four, the others being Kyè-bo-gyi, Nawng Palai, and Nammèkôn.

The independence of the Western Karenni States had been guaranteed by the British Government in the terms of a treaty made in 1875 with King Mindôn and they were therefore left to themselves on the British occupation of the Shan States in 1887. In 1892 the Chiefs were formally recognised as feudatories by the Government of India and presented with *sanads* at Bawlakè, appointing them *Myosas* with powers in all criminal cases over their own subjects only except in sentences of capital punishment, which require the sanction of the Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States. In civil cases the Western Karenni Chiefs have unrestricted powers. Each State pays an annual *kadaw* or *nuzzur*, in the case of Bawlakè, Rs. 100.

Detached from the main State is the Padaung province, lying north of Kyèbogyi and west of the Nawng Palai State, inhabited by the Padaungs. The women are remarkable for the curious brass collars which they wear.

Not being in British India, the forests of Bawlakè are in the entire possession of the Chief and little teak of any girth is now left. Tin of very good quality occurs in the State, but it is only worked spasmodically, owing to the absence of streams where it is mined.

HOPŌNG (HOPŌN).

Hopōng, with its dependency Hailong, was originally included in the Nawng Wawn State. It was separated and became a distinct State in 1783 A.D.

In the disturbances at the time of the Limbin Confederacy, it suffered very severely the town was burnt on four separate occasions, and at the beginning of 1887 there was not a single house standing in the dependency of Hailong.

The then Administrator fled, and one Hkun Wara, who had been a district official, was nominated by the Limbin Prince and given the title of Myoôk. Hkun Wara early made his submission to the British Government and was confirmed in charge of the State which he managed very well and rapidly restored to comparative prosperity. The present *Myosa* is Hkun Wara's grandson. He is a minor and the State is administered by his mother assisted by certain officials.

HSAHTŪNG (THATÔN).

The main State of Hsahtūng is inhabited mainly by Taungthus and the Chief is of that race. It has two dependencies Tamhpak and Lakmong where the people are Shans. The *Myosa* Hkun O died in 1896 and was succeeded by Hkun Law, his son, whose claims were preferred to those of Hkun Mung, a brother of Hkun O. For some years the latter succeeded in keeping all real power in his hands, and when, in 1905, the *Myosa* began to assert himself, Hkun Mung and his party conspired to have him removed. Hkun Law was shot dead in his house. The murderers were brought to justice, Hkun Mung and three others being hanged and four sentenced to transportation for life. Hkun Hseng, the present *Myosa*, is a younger brother of Hkun Law, and the State has been peaceful since his appointment.

HSA MÖNG HKĀM (THAMAKAN).

Hsa Möng Hkām is the most important of the small Myelat States. At the time of the annexation of Upper Burma it was a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1899 the present Chief, Maung Po, was created a *Myosa*. He has first class magisterial powers.

KANTARAWADI OR EASTERN KARENNI.

Kantarawadi is the most important State in Karenni: it bestrides the Salween between the 19th and 20th parellels of north latitude and has a considerable area further ... on the west bank of that river. Kantarawadi is an offshoot from Bawlakè, the la...

notice of these overtures, and shortly after he invaded the Shan State of Mawkmai His men were driven out by British troops, and a second raid was repulsed with loss Sawlapaw was still defiant, however, and negotiations having failed a column was despatched against him in December 1888 Little opposition was encountered after the first engagement Sawlapaw fled to the jungles and refused to come in and at a meeting of the leading men of the State Sawlawi the heir apparent was elected Chief, and was subsequently confirmed in the appointment by the British Government Siamese troops had meanwhile occupied trans Salween Karenni on the plea of co operating against Sawlapaw They failed to retire on the downfall of Sawlapaw and subsequently claimed the territory as Siamese soil A boundary commission was appointed to examine the facts and finding that the territory belonged to Karenni, the Siamese troops were ultimately withdrawn Sawlawi was a man of marked ability and conspicuous loyalty He was raised to the rank of *Sawbwa* on the 1st January 1903 and died in 1907 His stepson Hkun Nan succeeded to the State and died in 1909 The present Chief Hkun Li is a son of Sawlawi As he is a minor, the State is administered by a Council under the guidance of the Assistant Political Officer

The teak forests are the source of wealth in the State they lie on both sides of the Salween but are being greatly impoverished by the wanton felling of undersized trees Lead is found near Loikaw and copper is said to have been found at Ngwedaung About half of the magnificent plain in which Loikaw is situated belongs to Kantarawadi otherwise the State is a mass of rugged hills mostly timber clad

KEHSI MĀNSĀM KYITHI (BANSAN)

Kehsi Mānsam State consists chiefly of open rolling country There is some irrigated cultivation in the wet bottoms and upland fields are worked everywhere, but a large area is given up to pasturage The State is a cattle breeding and trading rather than an agricultural one It is dependent on its neighbours for its rice supply Kehsi Mansāms is one of the States that refused to join the Limbin confederacy and in consequence, it was ravaged by the league Its subsequent history has been uneventful and its condition is fairly prosperous

KENGHKAM (KYAINGKAN)

The present State of Kenghkam is said to have been taken from Mong Nai and created a separate State in 1811 A D From 870 to 1882 it was much disturbed owing to the claims of the ruling family being set aside by the Court at Mandalay and various officials being appointed to administer it In the latter year the Mong Nai *Sawbwa* rebelled against the Burmese Government and when the Royal troops came he fled through Kenghkam where fighting took place There were then but few people left in the State but with the restoration of peace, settlers began to come in and the population gradually increased In 1886 the *Myosa* made his submission to the British Government and he remained in charge of the State till his death in 1905 His son has been given a *Sanad* but as he is a minor the State is administered by his mother Sao Nang Tip Hti La (a sister of the Kengtūng *Sawbwa*)

KENGLŪN KYAINGLUN

A small State entirely surrounded by Kehsi Mānsām In 1885 the then *Myosa*, Hkun Tawng joined the Limbin confederacy but the people of the State were opposed to the policy Hkun Tawng's brother Hkun Mong headed a party against him and with assistance from Kehsi Mansām, drove him out The State was then overrun by the Limbin confederacy and many villages burnt. Peace was restored on the arrival of British troops in the Shan States Hkun Mong was confirmed as Chief and still governs the State

KENGTŪNG (KYAINGTŌN)

Kengtung is the most easterly of the British Shan States It is bounded on the North by Chinese territory, on the East by the French possessions, and on the South by Siam Attempts to subdue it were made both by China and Siam, and it was possibly due to a desire to secure herself against these powerful it

Kēngtūng sought assistance from Burma. From the seventeenth century the *Sawbwas* have applied for confirmation and recognition by the Court of Ava. The Burmese, however, never maintained a large force at Kēngtūng nor was a tribute imposed. Homage offerings of gold and silver flowers were despatched yearly and return presents, frequently of greater value, were sent back. This mild suzerainty came to an end in 1882 amid the general anarchy of King Thebaw's reign, when the *Sawbwa* of Mōng Nai and other Chiefs, who had rebelled against the Burmese, fled to Kēngtūng where they received shelter and assistance. In the years 1885 and 1886 the Limbin confederacy was formed at Kēngtūng, the aim of which was to supersede Thebaw and place the Limbin Prince on the throne. Meanwhile, however, the British annexation of Upper Burma had been accomplished and when troops came to the Shan States in 1887, the confederacy collapsed. During the two following years there was occasional correspondence with the Chief and in 1890 Mr. J. G. Scott visited Kēngtūng with a small escort. After some delicate negotiations the *Sawbwa* made his submission to the British Government. In 1891 the districts of Hsen Yawt, Hsen Mawng, Mōng Hsat and Mōng Pu were incorporated in the State. In 1893 the Southern boundary was definitely fixed by the Anglo-Siamese Boundary Commission. In 1896 the Mekong was declared to be the boundary between the British and French possessions and Kēngtūng received an accession of all cis-Mekong Kēngcheng. In 1898-1899 the boundary with China was delimited. The Shan population comprises the Hkun, Lu and Tai divisions of that family. The Hkun inhabit the central valley, furnish the Chief and give their character to the State. The mountain ranges are peopled by a variety of curious hill-tribes.

In 1894 an Assistant Superintendent was stationed permanently at Kēngtūng, and a small garrison is maintained there. Domestic slavery has been abolished since 1901, and considerable improvements in the administration have been effected. The people generally are amenable to authority and law-abiding. Kēngtūng town is a good entrepot for the distribution of merchandise, and trade with Burma, Yünnan, and Siam flourishes.

KYAWKKU (KYAUKKU).

A small Myelat State, with which Namhkon, formerly a separate State, is now incorporated.

KYÈBOGYI.

A State in Western Karenni which marches with the Toungoo district of Lower Burma. It was formerly part of the State of Bawlakè, from which it broke away about 1845, when Bawlakè was fighting with the Burmese troops.

The Chief holds a *sanad* conferring on him the same powers as are held by Bawlakè. The portion of the State on the Toungoo border is inhabited mostly by Brès, a tribe very low in the social scale and until late years addicted to raiding their neighbours both in Toungoo and in Karenni: of late the Brès have given very little trouble.

In the drainage of the Tu stream in the Brè tract, there existed at one time forests of great value, but they are being rapidly exterminated.

KYŌNG (KYON).

The State has no extant history and probably very seldom existed as any thing but a dependency of one of its neighbours.

It consists entirely of grassy downs and is very dry.

LAI HKA (LÈGYA).

The State was a prosperous one till the year 1886, when the Limbin confederacy attacked and ravaged it from end to end. The *Sawbwa* was driven out of the State and the population was reduced to a few hundred souls. Hkun Lai (the *Sawbwa*) however refused to join the confederacy and sent representations to the British, who had then reached Mandalay. He next collected his men and recruited in Mōng Kung and Keshi Mansam, and marched against Mōng Pawn to punish that State for taking part in ruining Lai Hka. The arrival of British troops prevented much damage being done and Hkun Lai withdrew to his State. He was successful in restoring it and Lai Hka is now distinctly prosperous.

LAWKSAWK (YATSAUK)

Lawksawk was formerly a part of the State of Yawnghwe, but in 1788, and possibly earlier, it was a separate State under a *Myosa* Between 1847 and 1866 there were many changes of rulers owing to the failure of the old line of *Myosas* In the latter year Hkun Weng grand nephew of the Yawnghwe *Sawbwa*, obtained a Royal Order and took over the Chieftainship with the title of *Sawbwa* When the Burmese forces came up to attack Mong Nai in 1882 Hkun Weng fled with the *Sawbwa* of that State to Keng tūng Lawksawk was then administered by Yawnghwe and later by a district official of the State, who succeeded in turning out the Yawnghwe men and establishing himself as Myoôk He maintained his position until 1886 when he was overthrown by *Sawbwa* Hkun Weng who returned along with the Mōng Nai *Sawbwa* in the train of the Limbin Prince About six months after his return Hkun Weng as a member of the Limbin confederacy, attacked Yawnghwe He established a body of men in a strong position and attempted to reduce the Yawnghwe capital He refused to submit to British authority His forces were driven out by British troops in February 1887 and later, on the advance of a column on his capital, he fled to Kengtung and subsequently to Keng Hung, where he remained an exile and a bitter enemy of British authority until his death in 1896 One Hkun Nu, hereditary *Myosa* of Tamhpak who had rendered signal services to Government, was appointed *Sawbwa* of Lawksawk in October 1887 On Hkun Nu s death in 1900 he was succeeded by his son the present Chief Of late years the State has been opened up by roads, and is fairly prosperous It has valuable teak forests which are being worked by an European firm the Chief reserving a share of the profits

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LOI AI (LWÈ E)

A small Myelat State The western portion is very hilly the eastern part is of the regular Myêlat character, open, rolling downs cleared of all jungle

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LOI LONG (LWÈLON)

The State is very hilly and in the early days each of the twelve ranges had its own community under its own Chief There is still a great mixture of races Taungthu and Karen predominating The villages are mostly small, and the people almost wholly agricultural

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LOIMA (LWÈMAW)

A small Myelat State The eastern portion is very arid, but there is a considerable stretch of irrigated land near the chief village

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MAW (BAW)

A small Myelat State There is irrigated land along the Zawgyi river, but the southern portion of the State, which is on the Myelat plateau, is rocky and has little water

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MAWKMAI (MAUKMÈ)

An important Shan State part of which extends east of the Salween river Besides the usual rice cultivation, very good tobacco is grown and the oranges of Kanthu Long are famous The forests are extensive and still valuable, though they have suffered from over-work in the past The present *Sawbwa* was educated at the School for the sons of Shan Chiefs and was installed in 1909

MAWNĀNG (BAWNIN)

Though under a Chief with the rank of *Myosa*, the State is very small At one time it was much more important than it is now

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MA WSŌN (BAWZAING)

A small Myelat State The only noteworthy fact about it is that it has lead mines They are worked in a primitive fashion, but a certain quantity of lead is exported to Burma

MÖNG HSU (MAINGSHU).

Möng Hsu and Möng Sang were ravaged by the Burmese troops in 1882. Later the Chiefs joined the Limbin confederacy, but took no active part in it. Möng Sang is now incorporated in Möng Hsu. The State is almost wholly agricultural, and little but rice is produced.

MÖNG KUNG (MAINGKAING).

Möng Kung was one of the States that refused to join the Limbin confederacy in 1885, and it was pillaged by the league. Since the British occupation of the country the State has prospered. The growing and export of rice are the chief industries; a good road connects the State with the railway.

MÖNG NAI (MONÉ).

The State of Möng Nai suffered more than any other from the misgovernment and oppression of the Burmese. In 1882 the exactions of King Thibaw drove the *Sawbwa* into revolt. He fled to Kengtung and one Twet Nga Lu, an unfrocked monk, received the State. On the fall of Mandalay the *Sawbwa* returned and drove Twet Nga Lu out. He then combined with other Chiefs to place the Limbin Prince on the throne of Burma, but the league submitted to the British Government in 1887, when a party of troops visited Möng Nai. In 1888 Twet Nga Lu made an attempt to regain the State and actually captured the capital, but he was driven out by a small party of troops a week later. Since then peace has been undisturbed, but the progress made in rehabilitating the State has been slow. There is a considerable area of fertile land, and the agriculture is more varied than usual. The population, however, is scanty and does not seem to be increasing. At one time the teak forests were valuable, but they have suffered from reckless exploitation.

MÖNG NAWNG (MAINGNAUNG).

Möng Nawng is almost wholly an agricultural State. It suffered severely in the years preceding the annexation of Upper Burma. As the *Sawbwa* of Möng Nai had married a sister of the Möng Nawng *Myoza* the latter threw in his lot with his kinsman and fled with him to Kengtung when Möng Nai rebelled against the Burmese in 1882. Burmese troops pillaged the State from end to end. In 1885 after the fall of Mandalay, the *Myoza* succeeded in re-establishing himself and was recognized as Chief by the British Government. Many districts of the State were then almost uninhabited, but there has been a steady increase in population and prosperity since.

MÖNG PAI (MOBYE).

A State lying along the borders of Karenni, with which country it had constant boundary disputes and other troubles till the frontier was delimited in 1889. There are a great many hill-tribes, Padaung, Karen, and Red as well as the more civilized Shans and Taungthus. The State is poor and produces little except paddy.

MÖNG PAN (MAINGPAN).

This State was one of the greatest sufferers during the anarchy that succeeded the fall of Mandalay and the withdrawal of the Burmese troops from the Shan States. At the time of the British occupation of the country most of the inhabitants had fled across the Salween and those that remained were miserably poor. During the years of peace that have followed the rehabilitation of the State has been rapid. There is a considerable area of fertile irrigable land which produces large quantities of paddy, but by far the greater portion of the State consists of rugged hills. The teak forests of Möng Pan and of its trans-Salween sub-States are valuable. At present they are worked by a European firm.

MŌNG PAWN (MAINGPUN)

Mōng Pawn is a small State without any great natural resources, but owing to the personal character of its Chief it has taken a prominent part in Shan affairs since 1880 The *Sawbwa* was one of the principal members of the Limbin confederacy He, however, promptly submitted to British authority in 1887, and rendered great assistance in helping to settle the country The State is well administered, though in a somewhat primitive fashion

MŌNG SIT (MAINGSEIK)

The State is small, hilly and land locked Paddy, sugar-cane, and leaves for cigar wrappers are the chief productions The low lying ground is very liable to floods

NAM HKAI (NANKE)

A small Myelat State It was frequently at war with its neighbours, and suffered accordingly In 1888 the Chief was convicted of waging war in British territory and was sentenced to imprisonment He was succeeded by a cousin who had previously held charge of the State.

NAM HKŌK (NANKOK)

A small State in the valley of the Nam Tam hpak It produces paddy, leaves for cigar wrappers, indigo, and various garden crops

NAMMEKON

A petty Karenni State, lying south of the Shan State of Mong Pai It consists of a flat well watered plain and produces good rice crops

NAMTOK (NANTOK)

A petty Myelat State, consisting for the most part of flat paddy land on the banks of the Nam Hpilu

NAWNG PALAI (NAUNGPALÈ)

A petty Karenni State It consists of flat, open country, and rice is the only crop of importance

NAWNG WAWN (NAUNGMUN)

Nawng Wawn is the smallest of the States of the Nam Tam hpak valley, though at one time it included them all and was of considerable importance The bulk of the land is under wet paddy cultivation but ground nuts and garden crops are also found

PANGMI (PINHMI)

A small Myelat State It is rather hilly, and the people are altogether agricultural

PĀNGTARA (PINDAYA)

A Myelat State It consists of open rolling downs with a high hill range to the west It is exceptionally well watered and near the capital there is a good deal of wet cultivation The sanctity of the lake, the cave temple, and a magnificent avenue of pipul trees at the main village attract people from all parts of the Shan States and even from Burma The annual festival which is held in March, is one of the great events of the Myelat, and is attended by over fifty thousand people

PWÈLA (PWEHLA)

A Myelat State, formerly a *Ngwegunhmuship*, but in 1903 the Chief was promoted to the rank of *Myosa* The State consists of open rolling downs There are no perennial streams and water is obtained from tanks and wells

SAKOI (SAGWE).

A small State lying in the valley of the Nam Hpilu river. It has a considerable area of wet cultivation, and paddy is practically the only crop.

SAMKA (SAGA).

The State is in the valley of the Nam Hpilu. It has a fertile paddy plain, and exports a good dea of grain. Ground-nuts, sugar-cane, and various garden crops are also raised. The late *Myosa* was promoted to the rank of *Sawbwa* in 1907. He died in 1909, and the State is administered by an official known as the *Atwin-Myoök* during the minority of his son, who has been recognized as successor.

WĀNYIN (BANYIN).

Wanyin was formed out of the old State of Nawng Wawn. The western portion is in the plain of the Nam Tam-hpak, rolling downs occupied the central, and a high range of hills the eastern. Rice is the main product.

YĀWNGHWE (NYAUNGYWE).

The present boundaries of the State of Yawnghwe are those which existed at the time of the annexation of Upper Burma. They were formerly much more extensive. The most prominent physical feature of the State is the Inle Lake, a fine sheet of water estimated to cover an area of seventy square miles. The country is well-watered by streams which feed the lake. Of these the Nam Hpilu and the Nam Möng Hsao, or Ta-yaw *Chaung*, are the most important, and together with the lake itself supply many miles of water communication. The eastern portion of the State is separated from the lake valley by a high range of hills whence the ground falls away gradually to the Nam Tam-hpak. Rice is the staple product of the State, but sugar-cane, betel-vines, earth-nuts, onions, garlic, wheat, and many varieties of garden crops are also cultivated. There are several important bazaars and a considerable trade is carried on with Burma and the Shan States.

Sao Mawng, the present *Sawbwa*, was appointed by the King of Burma in 1864. He was then seventeen years of age. Yawnghwe appears to have been free from trouble till 1885, when one Sao Chit Su, a cousin of the *Sawbwa's*, collected men and attacked the State. In an engagement east of the capital the *Sawbwa* was wounded in both legs Having summoned his elder brother, Sao On, to restore order and manage affairs generally, he withdrew to Burma to recover from his wounds. Sao On ousted Sao Chit Su without difficulty, and took charge of the State. This happened immediately after the occupation of Mandalay by the British and Sao On found himself opposed to the whole strength of the Limbin confederacy whose supporter Sao Chit Su had been. He overlooked his promise to restore the State to Sao Mawng on the latter being cured of his wounds; assumed the *Sawbwaship* himself; and appealed to the British for protection. A force reached Yawnghwe in February 1887, Sao On being in actual possession of the State was recognized as Chief by the British Government and Sao Mawng received a pension. Sao On ruled till his death in May 1897. Sao Mawng was then appointed *Sawbwa*, and returned to his own. Under his enlightened rule Yawnghwe is one of the best administered of the Shan States.

YE NGAN (YWANGAN).

A State in the Myelat. The eastern portion consists of dry, undulating downs. The western is hilly and well-watered by the Panlong and its affluents. Standing as it does on the border of Burma the State was seldom free from war and violence in the old days. The Chief was murdered in 1886, leaving a son of eight years. Struggles for the post of Administrator followed, and it was not until the country was taken over by the British Government that order was restored.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL PROVINCES ADMINISTRATION.

Population of State	Average annual revenue †	Average annual expenditure †	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salute of the [illegible]
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
433 263	2 60 000	3 67 000	20 000								Nil
24,428	11 000	11 000	387								Nil
31 1[illegible]	72,000	75 000	12.000								Nil
174 323	1 05 000	1 03 000	1 250								Nil
127 020	2 00 000	2 08 000									Nil
77 694	1 29 000	1,21 000	30 000								Nil
155 4[illegible]0	3 12 000	3 11 000	80 000								Nil
[illegible]2 119	3[illegible],000	35 000	500								Nil
15 022	66 673	63 226									Nil
167 258	3 95 000	3,94 000	80 000			...					Nil
218 860	1 76 000	1 84 000	5,500								Nil
34 548	50 000	49 000	1 500								Nil
102 079	1 21 000	1 28 000	4 500						...	...	[illegible]
429 116	1 87,000	1 63 000	2 500				...	...	...	...	[illegible]
64 865	₹ 1 08 000	₹ 1 43 000	830				...	...	...		[illegible]

[illegible] Raja [illegible] is hereditary [illegible]
[illegible] are approximate
[illegible] opened on the 15th June [illegible]
[illegible] Sarguja

the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur with which it passed to the British Government in [illegible] In 1876 there was a disturbance at the capital Jagdalpur due to the oppression of the [illegible] Diwan In 1883 Lal Kalindra Singh, a cousin of the Raja, was appointed Diwan [illegible] arrangement failed owing to his incompetence and in 1886 an Extra-Assistant Commissioner selected by the Chief Commissioner, was appointed Diwan by the [illegible] 1903 the State was administered during the minority of the present Chief [illegible] officers Colonel Fagan and Mr G W Gayer The latter was [illegible] Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rai Bahadur Panda [illegible]

The present Chief, Raja Rudra Pratap Deo was born in [illegible] Raja Bhairam Deo in 1891 He was educated at the [illegible] College. [illegible]

1901 a daughter of the late Feudatory Chief of Bamra by whom he has a daughter. He was installed in January 1908.

Early in 1910 there was a rising of some of the aboriginal tribes—*Murrias, Marias, Parjas* and *Bhatras*—attributable partly to the introduction of Forest conservation and to oppression by petty local officials, partly to ill-feeling against stranger merchants and partly to palace intrigues. It was accompanied by several murders, arsons and robberies. The rebellion was promptly suppressed and the chief offenders punished, Lal Kalindra Singh being deported to the Raipur Jail and thence to Ellichpur where he now resides under surveillance. Two European officers, Mr. May, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, and Lieut. Moss-Blundell, I. A., have been appointed Diwan and Assistant Diwan respectively.

The expenses of suppression of the rebellion have crippled the finances of the State.

The chief Zamindaris of the State are Bhopalpatnam, Sukma, Kotapal, Phutkel, Kutru, Chintalnar and Paralkote.

CHANGBHAKHAR.

This diminutive State lies between Korea and Rewah. It first came under the authority of the British Government in 1819, when it was a feudal dependency of the Korea State. In 1849 a separate settlement was made. The ruling family is said to have been descended from a branch of the Korea family. They are Kshattris of the Chanhan class of Agniculas.

The present Chief, Bhaiya Mahabir Singh Deo, was born in 1879. He succeeded to the State while he was a minor on the death of his uncle, Bhaiya Balbhadar Singh, in September 1896. During his minority Lal Bajrang Singh, a member of the family, was in charge of the State. The present Chief took charge of the State in July 1900 soon after attaining his majority.

The State is in a very backward condition, and owing to its remoteness, its hilly and jungly character, and small revenue, much improvement can hardly be expected. Lal Jagdishwar Prasad Singh Deo, son of the Chief, is the heir-apparent.

The Chief is assisted by a Government servant, Pandit Sheoram Anand, as his Peshkar.

CHHUIKHADAN.

This small State was conferred on Mahant Rup Dass, the founder of the ruling family, by Madhoji Bhonsla about the middle of the eighteenth century in satisfaction of a debt. His successor Tulsidass was recognised as Zamindar by the Bhonsla Raja about 1780 and the status of Feudatory Chief was conferred on Mahant Lachman Dass in 1865. In 1897, after the death of Mahant Sham Kishori Dass, the administration of the State was placed in the hands of his eldest son Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass, assisted by an approved Tahsildar as Dewan under the supervision of the Political Agent. In October 1898, there was a conspiracy by the younger branch of the family to supplant the elder. An attempt to poison the Chief (Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass) and his entire family with arsenic resulted in the death of the Chief and of his second son. Proceedings were instituted before a specially appointed Magistrate and Sessions Judge. Tirbeni Dass, a brother-in-law of the deceased Chief, and a cook, were hanged, and the younger branch of the family now reside at Raipur on an allowance and are forbidden to enter the State.

The present Chief, Mahant Bhudhar Kishore Dass (born in April 1891) is the third son of Mahant Radha Ballabh Dass (the eldest son having died). He was educated at the Rajkumar College until 1910 when he married the daughter of a respectable Bairagi Malguzar in the Drug district. He has been provided with a tutor and is learning the work of administration. His brother Tikam Dass (the present heir-presumptive) is still at the Rajkumar College. The raj originally descended from *guru* to *chela* but the customs of marriage and descent by inheritance from father to son have now been definitely adopted.

The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Nandgaon and Khairagarh Feudatory States and the Gandai and Barbaspur Zamindaris of the Drug district It consists of undulating open country and the ryots are chiefly Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars The principal crops are tur, kodon, and late kudki, with some rice and wheat The State is under administration at present owing to the minority of the Chief The Superintendent is Pandit Kaluram Pachory, a Tahsildar of the Central Provinces Service There are no subordinate Zemindars

JASHPUR

This State lies between Raigarh, Udaipur and Sirguja and marches with the Bengal Presidency on the east It was ceded to the British Government by the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818 It was originally treated as a feudal dependency of Sirguja, but has been long dealt with as a separate State except for the fact that it still pays tribute through Sirguja The ruling family belong to the Hara class of the Suriavanshi division of Kshatris

The late Chief of the State, Raja Pratab Narain Singh Deo, Bahadur C I E, who had administered the affairs of his State with marked ability for over 50 years, succumbed to an attack of small pox in April 1900, and the succession of his eldest son, under the name and title of Raja Bishnu Prasad Singh Deo, the present Chief, who was born in 1864, was recognized by the Government of India in September 1900, subject to his retaining for a period of two years a Diwan to be selected by Government In accordance with this condition, Mr G R K Meares, the late District Superintendent of Police, Ranchi was appointed Diwan Since January 1903, the State has been placed under the direct management of the Chief himself, whose management of the affairs of the State generally is satisfactory The State is in a financially strong position The Chief has a son, named Deo Saran Singh Deo, who is the heir apparent There are some roads in the State and trade is fairly brisk The begar system prevails The State is partly hilly and partly open country The population is largely aboriginal There are three Zamindaris—Arrah, Bandarchua and Khuria

The Korwas, a wild hill tribe, gave considerable trouble some years ago in this State but the revolt was ably suppressed by the late Raja, and the estate of the Korwa leader was confiscated and now forms part of the Chief s *Khalsa* property

KANKER

This State was held from the Marathas on the condition of furnishing 500 men for the service of the Government, free of expense, whenever required to do so In 1809 the then Chief was deprived of Kanker, but it was in 1818 restored to him under the authority of the British Resident at Nagpur on payment of an annual tribute of Rs 500 This was remitted in 1823 and the Chief now pays no tribute

Maharajadhiraj Narhar Deo was born in 1850 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1853 In 1889 his mind became unhinged and a Diwan was, in 1890, appointed to administer the State In 1892 the State was taken under management, but in 1894 with the sanction of the Government of India, it was restored, subject to the condition that the Chief should consult the Political Agent as to his budget. The Chief died on the 9th May 1903 leaving no issue and was succeeded by his nephew, Lal Komal Deo, with the hereditary title of Maharajadhiraj He was born in 1873 He has a daughter who was born to him on 4th June 1909 The State is managed by its own Chief The administration of the State is efficiently performed and its financial position is sound The Diwan is Pandit Durga Persad Tiwari

The State lies between the Raipur District and the Bastar Feudatory State With the exception of the Eastern portion, which is open, it is chiefly forest The population is sparse and more than half of them are Gonds. There are no zamindaris

KAWARDHA.

Kawardha is held by a branch of the Pandaria Zamindari family, and was conferred for military services by Raghoji Bhonsla. In 1863, Bahadur Singh was recognized as Chief of Kawardha, but died shortly afterwards, when he was succeeded by his nephew Rajpal Singh, who was born in 1849.

In consequence of the mal-administration of Rajpal Singh, the Government of India in 1884 sanctioned his removal from power for a period of five years, the arrangements being subject to reconsideration at the expiration of that time. In November 1889 the Government of India sanctioned the continuance of the same arrangements for a further period of five years, the State being administered by an Extra-Assistant Commissioner, who was called Superintendent, assisted by a Tahsildar.

The present Chief, Thakur Jadunath Singh *alias* Kritpal Singh, was born in 1886 and succeeded to the *gadi* on 1st December 1891 on the death of his uncle and adoptive father Rajpal Singh. The State was formerly in financial difficulties which were accentuated by the effects of the two famines of 1897 and 1900, but its position is now assured. The Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. In 1905 he was married to a daughter of Thakur Bhanu Pratab Singh, brother of the Zamindar of Phuljhar. A son was born to him at Pandaria on the 9th May 1906 but died suddenly on the 29th July 1906 at Raipur. A second son was born to him in August 1910 at Pandaria. The Chief was installed on the 30th November 1908. The Diwan is Munshi Abdul Haq who was formerly Superintendent. He is an Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service.

The tribute originally fixed at Rs. 2,000 was subsequently more than quadrupled by the Bhonsla family; it now stands at Rs. 30,000. The State lies in the north-west corner of the Chhattisgarh plain and the adjacent hills. About one-sixth of the area is forest and the rest fairly open country. The principal castes are Telis, Gonds, Lodhis and Chamars, and the chief crops kodon, rice and wheat. There are 3 zamindaris—Rengakhar, Bhonda and Boria.

KHAIRAGARH.

The family are Nagvanshi Kshatris who appear to have migrated originally from Chhutia Nagpur. The territories of the State were acquired partly from the Gond Rajas of Mandla, partly in satisfaction of a debt from the Kawardha State, and partly from the Bhonsla Rajas of Nagpur.

From 1873 to 1883 the State was under administration, at first on account of mal-administration and afterwards by reason of indebtedness. The late Chief Kamal Narayan Singh succeeded in 1892. The title of "Raja" was conferred upon him as a personal distinction in 1896 and subsequently was made hereditary in 1898. The late Chief was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar Medal. He died in 1908 and was succeeded by his son Lal Bahadur Singh. He was educated at the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur. In 1905, he married the daughter of Rana Padma Jang Bahadur of Nepal, of the Sesodia clan, by whom he has a daughter The late Dewan, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Hossain, who had served the State with distinction for a long period, died in 1908, shortly after the death of the late Chief.

The State is at present under administration by reason of the minority of the Chief, and the Superintendent is Rai Sahib Sunder Lall, Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service.

The State lies at the western edge of the Chhattisgarh plain and is intersected by the Feudatory States of Nandgaon and Chhuikhadan and by the Zamindaris of Gandai and Silheti, both in the Drug district. About one-eighth of the State is hilly forest and the rest open country. The chief crops are tur, kodon, rice and wheat. The population consist chiefly of Lodhis, Telis, Gonds and Chamars. The finances of the State are somewhat hampered by debt and by the maintenance allowances of the numerous Raj family which absorb a large portion of the income. There are no Zamindaris.

KOREA

This State lies between Changbhakar and Sirguja The ruling family trace back their descent to Dhanrel Singh, a Chief of the Chauhan clan, who conquered Korea several centuries ago The State was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818 In early times there had been some indefinite feudal relations with the State of Sirguja but these were ignored from the first by the British Government

The late Chief, Raja Pran Singh Deo, and his two sons died of small pox in July 1897 and the State was reported to have become an escheat to Government Pending the decision of the question, the State was temporarily placed under the management of a leading zamindar for nearly two years The question was finally decided in favour of one Sheo Mangal Singh Deo, whose claim to be a distant cousin of the late Chief was eventually admitted by Government He was born in 1874 A Government officer was appointed Diwan in the year 1907 The Raja died in November 1909 leaving a son Ramanuj Pratap *Singh Deo, aged 9 years and 2 younger sons and the State has been accordingly* taken under direct management, the Diwan Pandit Gore Lall Pathak being appointed Superintendent There are two large zamindaris, Khargawan and Patna, the last of which is under management for minority The State is very hilly inaccessible and backward The population consists of Gonds, Kanwars and Rajwars

MAKRAI

This petty Chiefship struggled with varied fortune against the Peshwa Sindhia and the Pindaris, and was eventually taken under British protection In 1858 the Chief was placed under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad (in which district the State lies) as Political Agent

The present Chief, Raja Lachu Sha, *alias* Bharat Sha is an adopted son He was born in 1846 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1866 on the death of his father His son Shriman Rajkumar Chhatarlal Sha, who was born on the 4th March 1876 is the heir apparent

The State is managed by its own Chief aided by a Diwan lent by Government Munshi Sukh Deo Sahai The administration of the State is now satisfactory and its financial position is sound

The State is partly hilly and partly open country There are no zamindaris

NANDGAON

The country comprised in the Nandgaon Chiefship was first conferred in 1723 by Raghoji Bhonsla on a religious devotee named Ram Das, who was the family priest of the ruler Celibacy being one of the observances of the sect to which Ram Das belonged the succession was at first to the *chela* or spiritual disciple The late Chief Ghasi Das, however married and following the Hindu custom married his son at an early age On a representation made by him in 1879 the Government of India assured him that marriage would not be allowed to invalidate the succession

Ghasi Das died in November 1883 and was succeeded by his son, Balram Das, who was born in 1866 The administration of the State until Balram Das attained the age of 21, was entrusted to his mother aided by a Diwan In 1887 the Chief received the title of Raja as a personal distinction In 1888, owing to the lax supervision of the Diwan and the general remissness of the State Police in dealing with crime, an Extra Assistant Commissioner was appointed as Diwan to conduct the administration of the State in the name of the young Chief, Raja Balram Das, till he should prove himself capable of managing its affairs Raja Balram Das died in 1897

The present Chief, Mahant Rajendra Das, was born in 1895 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 25th August 1897, on the death of his adoptive father, Raja Balram Das. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College, Raipur. The State is under the management of Government. The Superintendent, Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din, has greatly improved the position of the State financially and otherwise.

The State is open and fertile and there is a large cotton mill at the capital which is located on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line. There are also good roads. There are no Zamindaris.

RAIGARH.

This State lies on both sides of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Sarangarh and Udaipur. The family claim descent from the old Gond Rajas of Chanda. They originally held from Sambalpur but on the annexation of the latter by the Marathas concluded a treaty with the East India Company about the year 1800.

The Zamindari of Bargah was in 1833 conferred on the Chief of Raigarh, Deonath Singh, its former holder having been convicted of rebellion. Deonath Singh rendered good service in 1857, died in 1862, and was succeeded by his son, Ghansham Singh. Owing to mal-administration, the State was in 1885 taken under Government management. Ghansham Singh died on the 31st January 1890 and was succeeded by his son, the present Chief, Raja Bhup Deo Singh, who was born in 1869.

The State is at present managed by its own Chief. The Diwan is Rai Sahib Kirpa Ram Misar. The adminstration of the State is efficiently maintained and the financial position is sound. The Raja is an intelligent man and takes interest in the administration. His son, Lal Nathbar Singh, who was born on the 14th March 1891, is the heir-apparent. The Raja was present at the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in January 1903 and subsequently received the gold Delhi Durbar medal.

The northern portion of the State is hilly and the southern open. There are many aboriginal tribes in the population, the most numerous being Kawars. The chief crop is rice. There is one zamindari, Tarapur.

SAKTI.

This small State lies on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between the Raigarh State and the Champa and Chandrapur zamindaris. It was formerly held as a tributary to the Maharaja of Sambalpur. The late Chief, Raja Ranjit Singh, was born in 1836. He was deprived of power in 1875 on grounds of misconduct and the management of the State was assumed by the British Government. In February 1892, the Government of India sanctioned the installation of the present Chief Rup Narayan Singh, his elder son, born in 1855, and the appointment of a Tahsildar as Diwan of the State, by whose advice the Chief was to be guided. Later this restriction was withdrawn but owing to the famine of 1900 and to mismanagement the affairs of the State fell once more into disorder, and in 1902, as an alternative to Government management, a Diwan, selected by the Chief Commissioner, was again appointed and was entrusted with a large share of the administration. There has since been a marked improvement in the several branches of the administration of the State, and the financial position, owing to better supervision, is now established on a sound basis. The present Diwan is Babu Ishwar Shekhram, a Naib Tahsildar of the Central Provinces service.

Lal Liladhar Singh, nephew of the Feudatory Chief, is the heir-apparent. He is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Raipur and is making good progress.

The State is mostly open country and the chief crop is rice. The population are chiefly Gonds and Kanwars. There are no zamindaris.

SARANGARH.

This State lies south of the Mahanadi. At the time of its cession by the Marathas to the British Government, it formed one of the Sambalpur group of the Garhjat States.

In 1878 mismanagement was found to exist in the State, and the young Chief
Bhawani Pratab Singh had been allowed to grow up without education Temporary
agement of the State during his minority was accordingly assumed by the British Go
ment Raja Bhawani Pratab Singh died in September 1889 and was succeeded by
Raghubar Singh, his cousin and father of the present Chief

The present Chief Raja Jawahir Singh was born in 1888 and succeeded to the g
on the death of his father, Lal Raghubar Singh on 5th August 1890 He was educated
the Rajkumar College, Raipur which he left in September 1906 On the 4th March 19
he married a daughter of the Zamindar of Khargawan in the Korea State He married
second time on the 8th January 1908 and a son was born to him by the second Rani on 21
November 1908 Raja Jawahir Singh was installed on the 3rd November 1909 Th
former Superintendent Munshi Akbar Khan now serves the Chief ably as his Diwan He
is a Tahsildar of the Central Provinces Service The State suffered severely from the effects
of famine in 1897 and 1900 but it has now recovered and is in a prosperous condition The
financial condition is sound The Chief is very intelligent and takes a keen personal
interest in the administration The State is mostly open rice growing country and the p
are excellent cultivators belonging to a number of various castes There are two zam
daris Dongarpali and Karanpali

In this State, the wild Korwa tribe are a standing cause of trouble. An armed expedition had to be sent against them in the year 1883, and a band of them committed several murders and robberies in 1910. The Chief has set himself to the task of reclaiming and settling them.

The State is mostly hilly, but contains much good land. The principal crop is rice. The population is mainly aboriginal, consisting chiefly of Gonds, Gualas, Pans, Kanwars and Oraons.

UDAIPUR.

This State lies to the south of Sirguja and was formerly held by a distant younger branch of the Sirguja family. It was ceded to the British Government by Madhoji Bhonsla in 1818. In 1852, the Chief and his two brothers were convicted of man-slaughter and Udaipur escheated to Government. Subsequently, in 1860, the State was conferred on Lal Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo (grand-father of the present Chief of Udaipur and uncle of the present Chief of Sirguja) who for his good services obtained the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction and was made a Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His grandson, the present Chief, Raja Chandra Shekhar Prasad Singh Deo, was born in 1889 and educated at the Raj Kumar College. He is now being trained in the administrative work of his State under the supervision of the Superintendent, Pandit Balkrishna Ramchandra Bakhle, who is an Extra-Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces Service, and of a private guardian, Babu Ram Saran Singh, who occupies this position in accordance with the wish of the Chief's deceased father. He is interested in learning the work of administration. He was married in 1908 to the daughter of the Raja of Chainpur in the Palamau District of Chota-Nagpur. His uncle, Lal Dharampal Singh Deo, is heir-presumptive.

Besides the Udaipur Feudatory State, the Chief holds the two valuable tappas of Partabpur and Paharbulla (besides two others, Chalgali and Binjper, which are in the hands of Sub Khorposhdars) in maintenance (Khorposhdari) grant in the Sirguja State. These were granted to his grand-father Bindeshwari Prasad Singh Deo, who was at that time a person of much importance in the Sirguja State, of which he was at one time Manager. These estates are, during the minority of the Chief, managed by Lallu Bansdhari Singh, a relative of the Chief, who works under the control of the Superintendent of the Udaipur Feudatory State. They bring in a revenue about equal to that of the Udaipur Feudatory State.

The Udaipur State territory is chiefly undulating ground, covered with sal forest, and is unhealthy. The main crop is rice. The principal caste is that of the Kanwars. A road is in course of construction from the capital (Dharamjaigarh) to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Khursia. A land revenue settlement (the first in the Chota-Nagpur States) is in progress, and the practice of 'begar' is being curtailed and regulated. There are two Zamindaris, Chal and Bagbahar.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

[illegible]	Name of State.	[illegible]	Date of birth.	Date of accession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of the titles in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hill Tippera	His Highness Raja Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Manikya Bahadur (Hindu).	3rd November 1883.	12th March 1909.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General.	My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend.
2	Manipur	His Highness Raja Chura Chand Singh, Kshetriya (Hindu).	15th April 1885.	18th September 1891.	Ditto.	Ditto
3	Khasi and Jaintia Hills					...
	Bhawal	U. Ram Singh Siem (Khasi).	1865	25th September 1889.	...	...
	Cherra	U. Roba Singh Siem (Khasi).	1st April 1871.	22nd April 1902.	...	...
	Khyrim	U. Dakhor Singh Siem (Khasi).	1874	25th March 1904.	...	...
	Langrin	Vacant		...	...	...
	Maharam	U. Kiron Singh Siem (Khasi).	1860	15th December 1877.	...	...
	Malai-Sohmat	U. Hira Singh	1870	6th August 1909.	...	...
	Mariang	U. Mer Singh Siem (Khasi).	1861	22nd February 1893.	Deputy Commissioner of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District.	...
	Marcanran	U. Baben Singh Siem (Khasi).	1855	13th April 1905	...	...
	Mariaw	U. Berom Siem (Khasi)	1864	5th May 1888.	...	...
	Mylliem (or Malliem).	U. Ron Singh Siem (Khasi).	1862	25th May 1897.	...	...
	Nobo Sophoh	U. Duan Siem (Khasi)	1865	12th December 1890.	...	...
	Nongkhlao	Raja † U. Kine Singh Siem (Christian).	1844	16th March 1876.	...	...
	Nongspung	U. Parba Siem (Christian)	1861	11th November 1885.	...	...
	Nongstoin	U. Suna Siem (Khasi)	1841	17th May 1901.	...	...
	Rambrai	U. Harison Siem (Khasi)	1881	28th February 1908.	...	...

*These fig[illegible]

†Perso[illegible]

‡ Including zamindar[illegible]

Eastern Bengal and Assam

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	MILITARY FORCES. Regular Troops: Cavalry	Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	S… C…
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
4,086	173 325	16 76 707‡	15 81,570‡									13
*8,000	284,465	4,42,201	4 30 847	50 000			237					11
	865	800										Nil
	8 155	9 900										Nil
	31 327	19 700				–						Nil
	1 138	4 100										Nil
	8 464	3 200										Nil
	491	200										Nil
	1 856	400										Nil
												•
	1 414	2,400										Nil
	2 289	700										Nil
	17 863	11 000										Nil
	1 555	500										Nil
	9 715	3 000										Nil
	859	1,400	..									Nil
	606	2 000										Nil
	97	400		100								Nil

HILL TIPPERA.

The State of which the chief town is Agartala is of great antiquity, and used to comprise a varying area won by conquest in the plains as well as in the hill tract, and at times its armies enlarged its dominions from the Sundarbans in the west to Burma in the east and south and Kamrup in the north.

The military prestige of its Rajas was at its height during the 16th century, but at the beginning of the 17th century the Moguls obtained a footing in the country. In the 18th it was reduced by the Nawab of Murshidabad, and remained thereafter under Muhammadan control.

The Muhammadans, though dominating the whole, actually occupied the plains only, which were parcelled out among the Musalman nobles and placed on the rent-roll under the name of Roshnabad. The British, on assuming charge in 1765, took settlement of these, leaving the hills independent. The two tracts have since been declared to be what is legally known as an "Impartible Raj," and the Raja for the time being is both British zamindar and a Ruling Chief. The position has had an anomalous effect on succession to the State, which has from time to time been allowed by the British Government to follow the establishment of a title to the zamindari in the British Courts. The latest decision* is, however, that the latter have no further jurisdiction than to declare that the ruler selected by the Government for the State is the rightful proprietor of the zamindari.

* Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, IX, page 535, 1883.

The Raj family of Tippera, like that of Manipur, belongs to the Indo-Chinese stock, with an admixture of Aryan blood. The Rajas have, however, taken the status of the Kshetriya caste and claim descent from the Lunar race. Their present title *Barman* means "armour"—a term applicable to all Kshetriyas, and their family name was "Pha" up to 1279 A.D., when Tugral, then Governor of Bengal, conferred on them the appellation to Manikya (Manik), a jewel. The traditions and history of the family are contained in the Rajmala, or State record, an epic in Bengali, said to be the oldest composition in that language in existence. The family has recently intermarried freely with the stock in Manipur. The family lost its hold on the State on the death of Bejoy Manik, who was sent prisoner to Delhi for failing to pay the revenues due to the Mogul, and Shamsher Jang, a Musalman, was appointed Governor of Tippera. After the State came under British rule with the *Dewani* of Bengal, Krishna Manik was made Raja by the aid of the English in succession to Shamsher Jang.

In 1862, when Ishan Chandra Manikya died, the succession was disputed, but it was eventually decided in 1870 in favour of his brother, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya, who rendered assistance to Government in the last Lushai Expedition. Raja Radha Kishore Manikya, 140th of his line, was confirmed in succession to his father, Maharaja Bir Chandra Manikya in 1897.

The Bara Thakur of Hill Tippera submitted a memorial against the order of the Raja appointing his eldest son as Jubaraj, but it was rejected by the Government of India. He afterwards brought a civil suit for declaration of his title to the zamindari in succession to the present Raja, but it was rejected on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

Raja Radha Kishore Manikya died on the 12th March 1909 at Benares and his son Birendra Kishore Manikya, who was born in 1883, was installed as Raja by the Lieutenant-Governor on 25th November 1909. He was married on 30th November 1907 to a daughter of the late Rana Padam Jung Bahadur, by whom he has one son, Bikram Kishore Deb Barman, born on the 19th August 1908 and appointed Jubraj on 25th November 1909.

Raj Kumar Navadwip Chandra Deva Varma was appointed Minister in November 1909 in place of Babu Annada Charan Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate, whose services had been lent to the State.

The zamindari is managed by Babu Prassanna Kumar Das Gupta, a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who took over charge of the Chakla office at Comilla on the 24th May 1907. A survey and settlement of the Zamindari under the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1899.

In 1871 a Political Agent was appointed to reside at Agartala, the Raja's capital, with the object of protecting British interests on the frontier, which were in special danger

from Lushai raids In 1878 the Political Agency, as a separate post, was abolished, b
it was revived again in 1910 In the interval the Magistrate of Tippera was *ex offic*
Political Agent

The British Government has no treaty with Tippera, nor does it receive any tribute
A *sanad* dated the 21st June 1904 was granted to the Raja by the Viceroy settling th
question of succession to the State and its appurtenances *Nasarana* is taken or
succession, the position of the Raja having been declared by the Government of India in
1870 to be that of a feudatory He has his own laws and regulations to administer in
Hill Tippera, while he is a zamindar as regards his possessions within the British terri
tories His position is therefore unique among the Native States

The present Raja attended the Imperial Darbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1903
with his father, the late Raja Radha Kishore Manikya A Gold Delhi Darbar Medal was
awarded to the late Raja and silver medals to the present Raja, then the Jubaraj and to
two of the sardars who accompanied them At the invitation of Government the Raja and
the late Raja were present at Calcutta at the reception of Their Royal Highnesses the
Prince and Princess of Wales in January 1906

Sir Andrew Fraser visited Agartala in July 1904 This was the first occasion on
which a Lieutenant Governor of the Province paid a visit to Hill Tippera At a Darbar
held in the palace at Agartala, His Honour presented to His Highness the Raja the *sanad*
mentioned above

The Raja's younger brother Raj Kumar Brajendra Kishore Deb Barman was admitted
into the Imperial Cadet Corps in August 1903 but retired in 1904 from the corps owing to
ill health

He was married on 8th March 1908 to a sister (by a different mother) of the Maharaj
Rana of Dholpur at Dholpur

A loan of ten lakhs of rupees was raised for paying off the balance due to the contrac-
tors for building the Palace at Agartala and some other debts of the late Raja. The
zamindaries in the Tippera District are mortgaged as security for the loan which is to be
repaid in a period of ten years

The Raja is entitled to visit the Viceroy but not to have his visit returned.

MANIPUR

Area 8,000 square miles (approximately) of which 7 350 square miles are mountainous
and the remainder level land at an elevation of about 2 600 feet above the sea The total
population at the last census was 284 465 The only town is Imphal which contained at
the last census 67 093 persons The town is really only an over grown village as each house
stands in its own compound, which is surrounded by a bamboo hedge

There is little doubt that the population of the valley who have now embraced the
Hindu religion, are descended from off shoots of the various tribes which inhabit the hills
round the valley The earliest reliable information we have of the country, is from a Shan
account, quoted by Captain Pemberton, dated 777 A D describing the visit of Samlong,
a brother of the Pong King, who found the people in a miserable state For the next
700 years little is known of what went on but the Meithei Chief consolidated his power
and conquered all the other tribes in the valley In 1475 A D, Manipur combined with
Pong and defeated the Khumbat Chief and absorbed his dominions In 1714 Pamheiba,
afterwards known as Gharib Nawaz, who is stated to have been a Naga boy, accidentally
shot his adopted father, Raja Churai Romba, and succeeded him Hinduism began to be
introduced shortly before this King's reign but it made little progress Gharib Nawaz
made several inroads into Burma, but was finally forced to retire He was murdered by
one of his sons, who in turn was expelled by a younger brother In the last port of the
18th and the first portion of the 19th century the country was constantly over[illegible]
Burmese who carried off many captives and drove the rest of the inhabitants [illegible]
and the hills adjoining the Manipur valley In 1823, when the first Burmese War [illegible]
out and the Burmese invaded Cachar, the East India Company made [illegible]
Gumbhir Singh, and a Manipuri contingent, which afterwards reach[illegible]

into British pay and, under command of Captain Grant, drove the Burmese not only out of Manipur, but also out of the Kubo valley as far as Kalle. Subsequent negotiations with the King of Burma ended, however, in the return of the Kubo valley to Burmese hands, an annual payment of Rs. 6,270 being made to Manipur as compensation. This payment is still continued. By the Treaty of Yandaboo, Gumbhir Singh was declared independent ruler of the country gained with the assistance of the British Government. On Gumbhir Singh's death in 1834 his cousin, Nar Singh, placed Gumbhir Singh's son, Chandra Kirthi Singh, on the *gadi* and declared himself regent during his nephew's minority. Gumbhir Singh's widow, however, in 1844, having failed in a plot to murder Nar Singh, fled to Cachar with the youthful Raja, and Nar Singh then took the throne and held it till his death in 1850 when he was succeeded by Chandra Kirthi Singh. This prince twice gave proof of his loyalty to the British power, firstly, by sending troops with Sir J. Johnstone, the Political Agent, to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison of Kohima, and secondly, by sending a force with the same officer in 1885-1886 to rescue the Europeans in the Kubo valley, at the outbreak of the last Burmese War. For these services he was rewarded with the title of K.C.S.I.

His successor, Sura Chandra, was more occupied with religious observances than with the governing of his country. On the 23rd September 1890, there was a revolution and Sura Chandra took refuge in the Residency and subsequently abdicated and set out for Brindaban, but on reaching Calcutta he applied to be reinstated, saying that he had been misunderstood as regards the abdication. The matter was under consideration till the following spring, when the Chief Commissioner of Assam visited Manipur with an escort of 400 rifles to announce and enforce the Government of India's order recognising Kula Chandradhaja Singh as Raja, but deporting Tikendrajit Singh, his brother, who had been the moving spirit in the revolution. Tikendrajit Singh refused to surrender and an attempt to capture him by force failed, the troops having to retire. The Chief Commissioner accompanied by Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Lieutenant Simpson, and Mr. Cossins, the Assistant Secretary, entered the fortified enclosure to discuss matters but were murdered, and the escort made its way back to Cachar. For this outrage, those immediately responsible were executed or transported, and the family of Gumbhir Singh was debarred from the throne, and the State was declared forfeited, but as an act of mercy was regranted to the present Raja, His Highness Chura Chand Singh, a descendant of Nar Singh. Chura Chand was declared the ruler of Manipur with the title of Raja and a salute of 11 guns. The Political Agent administered the State as Superintendent during the minority of the young Chief. In the meantime His Highness was educated at the Mayo College from 1895-1901, and later joined the Imperial Cadet Corps. Just before the close of the year 1905-1906 he married Ngangbum Ibemacha *alias* Dhana Manjuri, by whom he has a daughter, born 21st February 1909. In March 1908, His Highness married a second wife, Chingnakham Shyama Sakhi. By this Rani he has a son, born 26th July 1908. In June 1908 His Highness married a third wife Ngangbum Priya Sakhi. Two very important changes were made during the Superintendency. One of these was the abolition of *lalup*, a system of enforced labour, by which the whole Meithei population was divided into four *pannahs*, which worked for 10 days in rotation, so that every male over sixteen years came on duty for 10 days in every 40. The people of other clans, known as *Loi*, had to pay tribute and perform all sorts of menial duties for the Raja. This system has been done away with, and no labour is demanded now except for the maintenance of the roads. The other change was the substitution of a regular cash assessment throughout the valley for the old system of revenue payment in kind. Re-survey of the cultivated land in the valley is now being made. Education has made great progress of late, and constant demands for schools are received not only from the Manipuris in the plains, but also from the hill people. On the 15th May 1907, the Superintendency came to an end, and the administration of the State was made over to the Raja and the Darbar. The Raja was formally installed on the *gadi* by Sir Lancelot Hare, Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, on the 4th February 1908. The administration of the State is now conducted by the Raja assisted by a Darbar, consisting of a Vice-President, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service and whose services

are lent to the State by the Local Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris The various departments are in charge of the Raja, the Vice-President and the three ordinary members, the Vice President having the management of the Hill Tribes living within the State entirely in his own hands and being responsible for all matters of revenue and finance During 1909 1910, the rules for the Government of the State were under discussion and some amendments were sanctioned tending to throw more responsibility on the Raja while maintaining the Darbar s position as an advisory board

The administration of justice is in the hands of the Darbar assisted by the subordinate Courts of the *Chirap* and the *Panchayat*

The Darbar is the highest Court in the State It tries all criminal cases which are beyond the powers of the *Chirap*, and hears appeals both criminal and civil from the orders of that Court The Darbar may pass sentences of death or imprisonment for life, but sentences of over five years rigorous imprisonment must be confirmed by the Raja.

His Highness is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

ame of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	3	4	5	6	7
nganapalle .	Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur (*Shiah Muhammadan*).	17th November 1874.	22nd June 1905.	The Governor of Madras.	"My friend—With best wishes, I remain, your sincere friend."
hin . .	His Highness Raja Sri *Sir* Rama Varma, *G.C.S.I.*, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	27th December 1852.	23rd October 1895.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My esteemed friend—I remain, with much consideration, your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.
dukkottai .	His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Kallar (*Hindu*).	27th November 1875.	15th April 1886.	The Governor of Madras.	"Your Highness—I remain, your Highness's sincere friend."
ndur . .	Raja Srimant Venkata Rao, Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, Maratha (*Hindu*).	10th July 1892.	3rd December 1892.	Collector of Bellary.	Commencement— "Salams, Many salams— "I am in the enjoyment of sound health, and I request you will satisfy me by communicating your welfare." Conclusion— "Nothing more to be written."
avancore .	His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji *Sir* Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kriti-pata, Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*, Kshatriya (*Hindu*).	25th September 1857.	19th August 1885.	The Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My honoured and valued friend.—I desire to express the high consideration which I entertain for Your Highness, and to subscribe myself, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (gold and silk thread).

* These figures are

† Used for saluting

‡ Including two

BANGANAPALLE.

Banganapalle is a small State, originally a *jagir*, surrounded—except at one point where it touches Cuddapah—by the district of Karnul. Its physical features are of the common Deccan type.

2. The chiefs of the State are Musalmans of the Saiyid tribe.

3. The *jagir* is said to have been granted to an ancestor of the present Chief by a King of Bijapur at the end of the 17th century. It formed part of the territory ceded to the British by the Nizam under the treaty of Hyderabad in 1800. On the occurrence of disorders in 1831 the Government of Madras interposed and it was resumed in October 1835, but as there had been a sort of understanding with the Nizam that the family in possession should not be ousted it was restored to the nearest heir in 1848.

4. In 1849 a *sanad* was granted to the Nawab of the day, confirming the *jagir* to him free of any demand, with authority, subject to certain conditions, to manage the revenue and the police and to administer civil justice.

5. In 1862 another *sanad*, under the hand of Earl Canning, conveyed the promise that the Government would permit and confirm any succession to the State which might be legitimate according to Muhammadan law.

6. In 1876 on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales, the title of Nawab was bestowed on the Chief as an hereditary distinction.

7. On the 1st February 1905 the administration of the State was temporarily assumed by the Government of Madras on the ground that the then Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali, C.S.I.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salute of Chief in guns.
				To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs								
255	32 279	2 56 000	2 37 000									*Nil*
1,361	812 025	37½ lakhs	35 lakhs	2 lakhs		12	230 Infantry and 22 gunners with 4 cannon †					19
1,178	380,440	14 lakhs	12¾ lakhs			19	110					11
164	11 200	87,000	47 000									*Nil.*
7 129	2 952 157	113 lakhs	110½ lakhs.	8 lakhs		60	1 442 Infantry and 29 Artillery men with 6 guns †					21‡

app oximate
purposes
guns personal

had involved himself deeply in debt impoverished the administration disregarded the advice of the Government of Madras and obstructed reforms Saiyid Fateh Ali died on the 21st April 1905 The Administration was conducted by the Government of Madras till the 19th December 1908, when it was handed over to the present Nawab Saiyid Ghulam Ali

8 The Nawab has no salute and no English style He is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy

9 The Nawab was granted a private audience by the then Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited Madras in January 1906

COCHIN

Cochin lies between the district of Malabar on the north and Travancore on the south with the Indian Ocean as its western boundary

2 A long series of backwaters, into which the streams descending from the hills in the interior discharge, runs parallel with the coast and the soil is remarkable for fertility

3 One of the chief events of the present Raja's regimé has been the construction of the Cochin portion of the railway running from Shoranur in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency to its terminus at Ernakulam in the Cochin State

4 The cost (over 80 lakhs) of this enterprise and of a steam tramway for the conveyance of timber from the forests in the eastern portion of the State to the railway for a

time absorbed the hoarded surpluses of past years, and compelled the Darbar to borrow from the Government of India and in the open market. The debts thus incurred are being rapidly wiped off.

5. The duties of the small military force maintained by the State are of a ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903, the Darbar has organised a special body of police, 83 strong, to serve as military police.

6. The family of the Raja claims to be the rightful successor under the *marumakkatayam* scheme of inheritance, of Cheraman Perumal, a mythical personage supposed to have lived in the 9th century A.D. Haidar Ali and afterwards Tippu Sultan overran the territories of Cochin in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and this brought about an alliance with the English in 1791 when the Raja agreed to become their tributary "for those districts . . . . which were in the possession of Tippu Sultan and for which the said Raja paid him tribute and with which the Honourable Dutch Company have no concern." In 1809 a second treaty was concluded under which an annual tribute of two lakhs and three-quarters (afterwards reduced to two lakhs) of rupees became payable to the Company.

7. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja."

8. The present Raja was born in 1852; he was made a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1897 and Knight Grand Commander of the same Order on New Year's day, 1903.

9. Lord Curzon received the Raja in 1900 and paid a return visit.

10. The Raja was present in Madras in January 1906 during the visit of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness received a visit from the Raja and paid a return visit.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Pudukkottai is a small State, surrounded by the districts of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Rámnád and Madura; and is mostly plain interspersed here and there with hills surmounted by old forts.

2. The Chiefs of the State claim to be Sudras and are of the Kallan tribe—the Colleries of writers of the eighteenth century—a clan which formerly levied blackmail in the country which lay between Trichinopoly and Cape Comorin.

3. The family name of the Chief is Tondiman. The original home of the family was Tondaimandalam, a small village near Tirupati in the North Arcot district, whence the family migrated in the 17th century to Karambakudi which lies close to the eastern border of the State. One of the Tondimans married into the Pallavarayar family, which then ruled the State. In this way the Tondiman family became the predominant power. The capital of the State and seat of the Chief is Pudukkottai, which is the only large town in the State with a population of 27,032 as per census of 1901.

4. The Chief rendered useful service in the 18th century to the British during fighting with the French round Trichinopoly, and in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. As a reward, the Chief solicited the confirmation of the grant made to him about the middle of the 18th century by Pratap Singh, Raja of Tanjore, of the fort and district of Keelanilai situated in the southern part of Tanjore. On the recommendation of Lord Clive, the Governor of Madras recognised the grant, and this was confirmed in 1806 by the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

5. The Chief was bound to pay a yearly tribute to the British of one elephat, but as a matter of fact this was never demanded nor paid, and was formally waived in the year 1896.

6. The present Raja, Martanda Bhairava Tondiman, who was born in 1875, was entrusted with powers of administration in November 1894. He visited England in 1898, and was received by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. He paid a second visit (private) to England in 1900 and again visited Europe in 1903 for the benefit of his health. He paid his fourth visit to Europe in 1906 and returned early in 1908 after an absence of 21 months. He again visited Europe for his health in March 1908 and returned to India in December of the same year. He left for Europe for the sixth time in

March 1909 on the advice of his medical attendants As it was considered necessary on account of his health that the Raja should, for some years to come, spend the greater part of each year in Europe, the Raja arranged in March 1909, in consultation with and with the advice of the Government, that the administration of the State should be carried on by an officer of the Indian Civil Service assisted by a Council of two Members

7 The right of the Rajas of Pudukkottai to adopt for purposes of succession was recognized by a *sanad* under the hand of Earl Canning

8 Lord Curzon received a visit from the present Raja at Trichinopoly in 1900

9 The Raja was received by His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales in Madras at the beginning of 1906

SANDUR

Sandur lies within the district of Bellary A cordon of hills surrounds it and much of the State consists of rock and jungle

2 The family of the Raja counts back to a Maratha officer in the army of Bijapur—a collateral in descent according to tradition, with the Bhonslas of Satara The grandson of this officer seized the country from a palaiyagar of the Bedar or hunter tribe a holder nominally subject to Bijapur, and was subsequently confirmed in it by a grant from Sambhaji who conferred on him the title of Senapati

3 In 1817 Sir Thomas Munro reduced the fort and valley on behalf of the Peshwa, but in the following year they were restored to Siva Rao and in 1826 they were granted to him and his heirs in perpetuity

4 In 1870 the title of ' Raja was conferred on the Chief as an hereditary distinction

5 The present Chief of the State was born in 1892 He is at present studying at the Court of Wards Institution Newington in Madras He was married on the 7th June 1908 to Tara Raje, sister of the Chief of Akalkot in the Bombay Presidency The administration is at present conducted by a Diwan specially appointed for the purpose and closely controlled by the Collector of Bellary in his capacity as *ex officio* Political Agent Manganese mining operations on a large scale are now being conducted in the State

6 The Raja is entitled by position to be received by the Viceroy His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales granted the Raja a private audience in January 1906

TRAVANCORE

Travancore, the largest Native State under the political control of the Madras Government is bounded on the east by the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the Coimbatore district and on the west and south by the Indian Ocean It is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests

2 A line of railway, an extension of the South Indian Railway connecting Tinnevelly with Quilon was completed in 1904 The Darbar has underwritten the Secretary of State s guarantee of interest on the debentures for the portion of the line lying in Travancore territory Another line to connect Trivandrum with Quilon will shortly be constructed

3 The Srimulam Popular Assembly was inaugurated in 1904 and met for the first time in October of that year Its object is to allow duly elected representatives to bring before the Darbar the needs and requirements of the country The Assembly meets once a year in Trivandrum The present strength is 70 members of whom 60 are elected and 10 nominated by the Darbar There is also a Legislative Council of 8 nominated members, of whom two must be non officials

4 The duties of the military force maintained by the State were formerly of a merely ceremonial character, but since the withdrawal of British troops from the State in January 1903 a scheme for the conversion of 500 of the number into an efficient military force has been operative

5. The Chief of the State belongs to a Kshatriya family which claims to date from the abdication of a mythical Emperor of Malabar, Cheraman Perumal, about whose life there is a cluster of irreconcilable legends. His rule is supposed to have followed a partial disruption of the ancient Chera kingdom, and at some period one of his vassals is supposed to have received the southern part of his possessions, embracing what is now Travancore. The old principal town of Tiruvankodu, which gave its name to the country, is now but a small village. Passing on to the time of Tippu Sultan, the Travancore prince was the ally of the British during the wars with the house of Mysore, and in 1795 entered into subsidiary alliance with them, receiving a guarantee of protection. His successor contracted closer relations with the Paramount Power in 1805.

6. The family follows the ancient *marumakkatayam* or female law of inheritance. A special *sanad* of 1862 under the hand of Earl Canning authorises the right of adoption to perpetuate the dynasty. The Darbar availed itself of the right in 1900 when two girls, the present Senior and Junior Ranis, were adopted. The Senior Rani was married in May 1906 to Rama Varma, a nephew of Kerala Varma Valiya Koil Tamburan, C.S.I., and the Junior Rani was married to Ravi Varma, a member of the Kilimanur family in April 1907. The heir-apparent bears the courtesy title of "Elaya Raja." At this date (1910) there is no heir-male.

7. The present Maharaja, Rama Varma, was born in 1857 and in 1885 succeeded his uncle. He was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India in 1888 and a Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire on New Year's day, 1903.

8. Lord Curzon was the guest of the present Chief at his capital in 1900.

9. The Maharaja was invited to Madras on the occasion of His Royal Highness the then Prince of Wales' visit in January 1906, but was unable to be present owing to illness.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dujana .	Jalal-ud-Daula, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustakil-i-Jang, Afghan (*Muhammadan*).	3rd November 1883.	21st June 1908.*	Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	"My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
2	Kalsia . .	Sardar Ravisher Singh, Jat (*Hindu*).	30th October 1902.	25th July 1908	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .
3	Loharu . .	Nawab *Sir Amir-ud-din* Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.,† Afghan (*Muhammadan*).	26th January 1860	31st October 1884.	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .
4	Pataudi . .	Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan Bahadur, Afghan (*Muhammadan*).	14th March 1863.	8th December 1898.	Ditto .	Ditto ditto .
5	Sirmur (Nahan).	His Highness Raja Amar Parkash Bahadur, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1888.	1911.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.

* These figures are approximate. † The local authorities have been authorised to address the Chief as *Fakhr-ud-Daula*, Nawab, etc

DUJANA.

The founder of the Dujana State was Abdus Samad Khan, a small Jagirdar under the Delhi Emperor He received a high command in the Maratha Army which assisted Lord Lake against Sindhia, and he eventually took service under the General. As a reward for his services he received a large tract of territory, and the title of Nawab Bahadur was conferred upon him. The territory made over to Abdus Samad Khan proved more than he could manage, and he was eventually obliged to resign it, receiving in lieu thereof the smaller tracts of Mehrana and Dujana. The Chiefs hold the State on the conditions that they will be faithful to the British Government and will render military service to the extent of 200 horse when required Dujana ranks nineteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded to the Chiefship in 1879 and died in 1908.

The present Chief, Nawab Muhammad Khurshaid Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeeded on the death of Nawab Muhammad Mumtaz Ali Khan, Bahadur, who died childless in 1908.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. The late Nawab was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

KALSIA.

The founder of the Kalsia family was Sirdar Gurbakhsh Singh, a prominent member of the Krora Singhia confederacy and a companion of the celebrated Sardar Bhagel Singh of Chalaundhi His son, Jodh Singh, succeeded Bhagel Singh as head of the confederacy and by his great abilities and personal daring he managed to secure the lands adjacent to the Ambala District which form the present State of Kalsia, besides many other tracts which were afterwards lost. Jodh Singh considered himself the equal of the Phulkian Chiefs, and Raja Sahib Singh of Patiala was glad to give his daughter in marriage to his second son and thus secure the alliance of a most troublesome neighbour. Kalsia gave ready assistance to the British Government in both the Sikh Wars, and did good service in the Mutiny. It was one of the nine Cis-Sutlej States which was allowed to maintain its independence when the others were reduced after the 1st Sikh War to the status of jagirs. Sardar Lahna Singh was granted a *sanad* in 1862, securing to him and his successors the privilege of adoption in the event of failure of natural heirs. The Kalsia ruler has full administrative powers, with the exception that capital punishments must be referred for sanction to the Commissioner of Delhi. The late Chief Sardar Ranjit Singh

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tributes		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chiefs in guns
				To Government	To other States	Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	8	9	20
100	24 174	1 30 509	1 24 934			55	142					*Nil*
168	67 181	1 99 725	1 77,903			37	84					*Nil*
222	15 229	74 651	72 866						62			9‡
52	21 933	94 760	93 600					6	17			*Nil*
1 198	135 687	8 59 896	8 20 724			31	235				203§	11

‡ Personal salute § Sappers

was born on the 20th October 1882 and succeeded his elder brother in 1886 Ruling powers were conferred on him in 1906 Kalsia ranks sixteenth among Native States in the Punjab

The present Chief Sardar Ravisher Singh succeeded on the death of his father in 1908 During the Sardar s minority the State is managed by a Council consisting of a Sikh President and two members one a Hindu and the other a Muhammadan The Council is subject to the supervision of the Commissioner of Delhi

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy The late Chief was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905

LOHARU

Loharu is a small semi independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi The Nawabs exercise full criminal and civil jurisdiction over their subjects but sentences of death require the confirmation of the Commissioner of Delhi The Chief s family is descended from a Bokhara Moghal who took service with the Emperor Ahmad Shah and married the daughter of the Governor of Attock His son Ahmad Bakhsh Khan, entered the service of the Raja of Alwar who employed him as agent to Lord Lake In recognition of his services Lord Lake granted him a *sanad* conferring on him a perpetual jagir in the Gurgaon district yielding three lakhs of revenue per annum This grant, which was subject to the supply of 200 horsemen on demand and an exhibition of manifest zeal and attachment to the British Government was confirmed by the Government of India Ahmad Bakhsh Khan s son and successor was executed for complicity in the murder of Mr William Fraser, the Resident at Delhi, and part of the Loharu territory was confiscated Loharu proper was continued to his two brothers but owing to dissensions the younger was eventually compelled to leave the State. The branch of the family descended from him receives allowances of R12 000 per annum from the Nawab of Loharu The title of Nawab was revived in favour of Ala ud-din Ahmad Khan, the father of the present Chief, by Earl Northbrook in 1874 Nawab Ala ud din Ahmad Khan was a gentleman of high literary attainments and much liked by all who knew him A short time before his death he voluntarily agreed to reside at Delhi leaving the management of the State to his son as his financial affairs had fallen into confusion. Loharu ranks eighteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on the 26th January 1860, and succeeded to the Chiefship in 1884. He was appointed an Additional Member of His Excellency the Governor-General's Council in 1895, and was made a K.C.I.E. in 1897. He was from October 1899 to October 1901 a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council. The Nawab was appointed Superintendent of the Maler Kotla State in 1893, and administered its affairs with ability till December 1902, when he handed over charge to Ahmad Ali Khan, the heir-apparent of the Maler Kotla State, to whom, however, he continued to act as adviser until February 1905.

During his absence in Maler Kotla the management of the Loharu State was entrusted by the Nawab to his younger brother, who carried it on successfully. The Nawab is much embarrassed by debt. It was thought politic to aid him to re-establish the financial stability of his State, and a loan of Rs. 3,11,000 was obtained for him by Government from the Mandot estate. At the same time the control of the State's income was placed in the hands of the heir-apparent, who administers it under the direction of the Commissioner of Delhi. The settlement of the State has been completed.

The Chief enjoys a salute of 9 guns, granted as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1903, and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was amongst the Chiefs of the Punjab States who were invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905, but was prevented by illness from attending. He was present at the Chapter of the Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

PATAUDI.

Pataudi is a small semi-independent State under the political control of the Commissioner of Delhi. The original ancestor of the Pataudi Nawab was an Afghan named Sheikh Pir Mat, who came to India in the time of the Emperor Akbar. A descendant of his, Faiz Talab, took service with the Maratha, but afterwards transferred his allegiance to Shah Alam, Emperor of Delhi, and was employed by Lord Lake against Holkar. He distinguished himself as a brave and loyal soldier, and was granted the Pataudi Ilaka in perpetual jagir by Lord Lake in 1806. The title of Nawab is said to have been conferred on him in the same year. His son, Nawab Muhammad Akbar Ali, behaved loyally during the Mutiny. Pataudi ranks seventeenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Nawab Muzaffar Ali Khan, Bahadur, succeded in 1898, when Nawab Mumtaz Hussain Khan died without issue. During Mumtaz Hussain's life time it was found necessary to deprive him of control over the income and expenditure of the State. The State remains under Government control until the finances have been put upon a proper footing. Certain powers were in 1903 conferred on the Nawab whose conduct, which had hitherto proved unsatisfactory, then showed signs of improvement. It was, however, found necessary to withdraw these in 1906, as he had proved himself incompetent to exercise them. Munshi Sahibdad Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, was appointed Nazim in place of Khan Bahadur Qasim Ali Khan, who died in December 1905. Munshi Sahibdad Khan was succeeded in December 1906 by Mr. P. L. Chandu Lal. Settlement operations have reached completion and the final assessment has been announced.

The Nawabzada of Pataudi, Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, who left the Aitchison College, Lahore, some time ago and was admitted to the Imperial Cadet Corps in July 1906, is now living at Pataudi. He has been entrusted with certain civil and criminal powers in the State.

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy. He was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905.

SIRMUR (NAHAN).

Sirmur or Nahan ranks first among the Simla Hill States, and sixth among Native States in the Punjab, the rulers of Mandi and Sirmur being regarded as of equal rank. The ruling family claims descent from the Jaisalmer house in Rajputana, and has been

in possession of the State since A D 1095 The country was conquered by the Gurkhas, but, on their expulsion by the British the State was granted to Fateh Prakash, the eldest son of the Ruling Chief, who was set aside on account of his profligacy and imbecility

The late Chief, His Highness Raja Sir Surendar Bikram Prakash, Bahadur, K C S I, succeeded to the *gadi* with full powers in October 1898 on the death of his father, His Highness Raja Shamsher Prakash, Bahadur, G C S I The latter rendered loyal services during the Mutiny of 1857, in recognition of which he received a dress of honour together with a salute of 7 guns which was raised to 11 in 1867, and again to 13 in 1886 on the last occasion as a personal distinction The late Chief was appointed a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the 9th November 1901 and was a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council His Highness was also invested with unrestricted power to pass sentence of death upon his subjects in December 1906, as a personal mark of distinction His Highness died at Mussorie on the 4th July 1911, and has been succeeded by his son Tika Amar Singh, under the title of "Raja Amar Parkash" as it is the Custom for the affix "Singh" to become "Parkash" in the case of the Ruling Chief of the family His succession has been recognised by the Government of India subject to the condition that sentences of death passed by him shall be confirmed by the Commissioner of the Delhi Division

The political control of the State was transferred from the Superintendent, Hill States, Simla, to the Commissioner of Delhi in 1896 on the application of the Raja

The State furnished a contingent for service in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt Lord Dufferin paid a visit to Raja Shamsher Parkash at his capital in the autumn of 1885 The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

His Highness the late Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Delhi in December 1905 He was granted an interview with His Excellency Lord Minto in October 1906

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Faridkot	His Highness Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hazrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind Barar Bans Raja Brij Indar Singh Bahadur,† Barar Jat (*Sikh*).	26th October 1896.	11th February 1906.	Viceroy and Governor-General.	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold.
2	Kapurthala	His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja *Sir* Jagatjit Singh,‡ Bahadur, *K.C.S.I.* *Ahluwalia, (Sikh).*	24th November 1872.	5th September 1877.	Ditto	"My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Maler Kotla	His Highness Nawab Ahmud Ali Khan, Bahadur, Sherwani Pathan (*Muhammadan*).	10th September 1881.	23rd August 1908.	Ditto	"My friend.—I remain, Your sincere friend." The crest used is gold.
4	Mandi	His Highness Raja Bhawani Sen Bahadur, Chandrabansi, Rajput. (*Hindu*).	17th April 1883.	10th December 1902.	Ditto	"My friend.—I remain Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
5	Suket	His Highness Raja Bhim Sen, Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th November 1885.	27th May 1908.	Ditto	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.

† Title of "Raja" conferred on 15th April 1846; of "Barar Bans Bahadur" on 12th July 1858; and of "Farzand-i-Saadat-i-Nishan-i-Hàzrat-i-Kaisar-i-Hind" on 1st January 1879.

‡ The title of "Raja" was conferred in 184[illegible] and that of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" in 1858, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia being sanctioned on 6th March 1863. The use of the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan," in reference to the Chief's position in Oudh, was sanctioned on 12th March 1861.

FARIDKOT.

The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Berar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. Chaudhri Kapura founded the Faridkot house in the middle of the sixteenth century. Sardar Hamir Singh, grandson of Kapura, became independent a century later, having added considerably to the family possessions. Maharaja Ranjit Singh took possession of the State in 1809, but was forced to relinquish it with his other Cis-Sutlej possessions by the British Government. For services rendered during the First Sikh War the Faridkot Chief, Sardar Pahar Singh, obtained the title of Raja and a grant of territory. His son rendered good service during the Mutiny. Faridkot ranks thirteenth in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab.

Raja Balbir Singh, Bahadur, was born on the 30th August 1869, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1898 on the death of his father, Raja Bikram Singh. As a condition of his succession he agreed to submit to the control of the Commissioner of Jullundur for five years in certain matters, such as appointments to the chief offices of the State. This step was necessary as his previous conduct had not been such as to inspire any confidence in his personal capacity to conduct the administration without such assistance. His administration was not at first satisfactory. Some improvement, however, in the administration of the State was reported in 1900, and this has since been maintained. The credit for this was largely due to the Wazir, Rai Baroda Kanth Lahiri, as the Raja's intemperate habits had undermined his constitution. In November 1904, however, the Wazir resigned, and the Chief, who a few months before had, by a great effort of self-control, given up both drink and opium, took the management of affairs into his own hands. After repeated attacks of illness, however, Raja Balbir Singh died on the 11th February 1906, and was succeeded by his nephew, Brij Indar Singh, who had been adopted by him as heir. Brij Indar Singh was formally installed as Raja by the Commissioner of Jullundur on the 15th March 1906.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue*	Average annual expenditure*	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						
				To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops						
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
642	124 912	11 11 000	8 25 000			48	157	45			163	11
630	314 351	25 00,000	24 67 000	1 31 000		353					600	11
167	*77 506*	*5 58 000*	3 95 000			67	313				186§	9‖
1 200	174 045	5 82 000	*5 71 000*	*1 00 000*		*20*	*152*					11
420	54 676	1 89 000	1,17,000	11 000		13	55					11

* These figures are approximate

‖ The present Nawab enjoys a salute of 11 guns two being personal.

§ Sappers and Miners

The young Raja being a minor, the administration of the State is being conducted during his minority by a Council consisting of a President and two members

The young Chief and his younger brother Kanwar Shiv Inder Singh have been pupils of the Aitchison College since November 1906

A revised revenue settlement of the State is being undertaken

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

The late Raja was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 but was prevented by illness from attending

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KAPURTHALA

The Kapurthala Chiefs belong to the Ahluwalia family, the original ancestor of which was Sadhu Singh, an enterprising zamindar who about three hundred years ago founded four villages in the vicinity of Lahore The real founder of the family was Sardar Jassa Singh a contemporary of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah who by his intelligence and bravery made himself the leading Sikh of his day He did more than any contemporary Sikh to consolidate the power of the Khalsa The conduct of Sirdar *Nihal Singh*, the Kapurthala Chief, during the First Sikh War resulted in the escheat to the British Government of all his estate south of the Sutlej and he was only allowed to retain possession of his other territories on payment of an annual *nazarana* of Rs 1,38 000 During the Second Sikh War Sardar Nihal Singh rendered valuable service and was created a Raja During the Mutiny Raja Randhir Singh, his son, took an active part in assisting the British Government He was rewarded with a grant on *istimrari* tenure of the two confiscated estates of Baundi and Bithauli in Oudh, yielding a rental of Rs 4 35 000 the amount of his tribute was reduced and he was granted an adoption *sanad* and was made a K C S I Kapurthala is under the political control of the Commissioner of *Jullundur It ranks fifth* in order of precedence among the Native States of the Punjab

The present Chief is Raja i Rajagan Raja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, K.C S I He was invested with full powers in 1890, the State having been administered in the interim

an officer of the Punjab Commission. The administration is now conducted under the general supervision of the Raja by a Council appointed in the latter part of 1901.

The State furnished a contingent of 700 men, which did good service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops took part with credit in the operations in Tirah in 1897.

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

MALER KOTLA.

The Maler Kotla family are Sherwani Afghans, and came from Kabul in 1467 as officials of the Delhi Emperors. Their ancestor, Sheikh Sadr-ud-din, received a gift of 68 villages near Ludhiana when he married the daughter of Sultan Bahlol Lodi. The title of Nawab was conferred in 1657 upon Bazid Khan by Shah Alamgir. The family subsequently suffered many vicissitudes, being at one time stripped by the Sikhs of all their possessions except a few villages in the vicinity of Maler Kotla. The State assisted the British Government during the Gurkha War in the Simla Hills, and furnished a contingent of seven hundred foot in the Sutlej Campaign of 1846. Maler Kotla ranks tenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The late Chief, Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Bahadur, was born on the 13th October 1857, and succeeded by adoption to the *gadi* on the death of his distant cousin, Nawab Sakandar Ali, in 1871. He was insane for many years, and the affairs of the State were until early in 1905 administered by a Superintendent under the supervision of the Commissioner of Jullundur, to whose political control the State is subject. The Nawab of Loharu managed the State with ability as Superintendent up to the end of the year 1902, when, though still retained by the State as an adviser, he made over charge to the Nawab's eldest son, Ahmad Ali Khan, who had received a training in the transaction of State business and had shown an interest in his work and was therefore considered by Government fit to be entrusted with the management of the State. The Nawabzada's administration having proved satisfactory, the services of the adviser were dispensed with early in 1905, and Ahmad Ali Khan, with the title of Regent, exercised the powers entrusted to him subject only to the control of the Commissioner of Jullunder. Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan died on the 23rd August 1908 and was succeeded by Ahmad Ali Khan, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 5th of January 1909.

The State contributed 8 lakhs of rupees towards the cost of the Ludhiana-Dhuri-Jakhal Railway, which was opened for traffic in 1901.

The Maler Kotla Sappers rendered good service during the Tirah Campaign of 1897, and their Work in China in 1901 was most favourably reported on.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The present Nawab, when Regent, was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905. He was granted an interview with Lord Minto at Simla in 1906, and in the same year His Excellency paid a visit to his State.

MANDI.

The Mandi Rajas are of ancient Rajput lineage, being Mandials of the Chandar-Bans tribe. The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch. The ancestor of the present Mandi Chief separated from Suket early in the thirteenth century. The existing capital of Mandi was founded in 1527 by Ajbar Sen, who may be regarded as the first Raja of Mandi. From 1810 onwards Mandi was made to pay tribute to the Lahore Durbar, which in 1840 was fixed at Rs. 1,35,000. During the First Sikh War the sympathies of the Mandi Chief were with the British, and in 1846 Raja Balbir Sen of Mandi tendered his formal submission to the British Government and was granted a *sanad* recognizing his Chiefship and defining his rights and obligations. His tribute was fixed at a lakh of rupees per annum; he was prohibited from levying duties on goods passing in and out of his State, and death sentences were made subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner of Jullundur. Mandi is under the political control of the Commissioner of Jullundur and ranks sixth in order of precedence amongst Nâtive States in the Punjab, the Chiefs of Mandi and Nahan being considered of equal rank.

The late Chief, Raja Bije Sen, died on the 10th December 1902. He succeeded to

it was considered necessary to appoint an English officer as Councillor to the Raja, and this arrangement continued for a short period In 1889 the Raja asked for the assistance of a British official and a member of the Civil Service was temporarily deputed to Mandi The Raja was of an amiable disposition and liked by his subjects but he was not a man of strong character, and his health was poor In the latter years of Bije Sen's life the State finances were in a most unsatisfactory condition, and in 1899 the Commissioner of Jullundur made an enquiry into them at the Raja's own request

Kanwar Bhawani Singh, the illegitimate son of the late Raja, who was born in 1883 and was recognised in 1897 as successor to his father, provided the latter died without legitimate male issue, has succeeded to the Chiefship of the State with the title of Raja Bhawani Sen and was formally installed by the Lieutenant Governor on October 31st, 1903 It was decided for the first two years of his rule to appoint a British officer to conduct the administration of the State For 18 months the young Raja underwent a course of instruction in the duties of government from the officer appointed to superintend the administration of the State and showed himself to be possessed of considerable aptitude for business On the 7th October 1905 His Highness was formally invested with full powers Intrigues within the State culminated in a serious disturbance in May 1909 which necessitated the despatch of military troops from Simla to Mandi Order was quickly restored by this show of force Subsequently Tikka Rajendra Pal an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed adviser to the Raja and a Tahsildar was deputed to act as Wazir

The Raja is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905

SUKET

The families of the Mandi and Suket Chiefs are sprung from a common progenitor, Suket being the senior branch The ancestor of the Mandi Chief separated off early in the thirteenth century In 1846 the Suket Chief, Raja Ugar Sen turned against the Sikhs and joined with the Raja of Mandi in expelling the Khalsa garrisons from the strongholds in the hills In return for these services he was awarded the rights of a Chief in his territories by the British Government Raja Ugar Sen was succeeded in 1875 by his son, Rudra Sen who was deposed three years afterwards for misgovernment The Suket State ranks fifteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab

The late Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen, was born on the 18th February 1865 and succeeded to the *gadi* shortly after the deposition of his father Rudra Sen in 1879 He was invested with full powers in 1884. He was a man of some shrewdness of character but of an obstinate disposition and the tendency towards misgovernment and oppression exhibited by his father reappeared in the son The Punjab Government was many times compelled to interfere authoritatively in Suket affairs, and in 1892 certain rules were laid down defining the relations between the Raja and the State ryots. The Raja's choice of a Wazir was, at the same time, made subject to the approval of the Commissioner, Jullundur, who is the Political Officer of the State Affairs in Suket became quieter, but it was decided in May 1902 that in consequence of the Raja's general attitude and the not altogether satisfactory condition of affairs in his State a closer supervision should be exercised over the affairs of Suket, and that in order to give effect to this decision the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu should be employed as Political Assistant to the Commissioner of Jullundur in connection with Suket. The restriction imposed upon the Raja in regard to the appointment of a Wazir was at the same time removed on the condition that the Raja himself would be held responsible for any mismanagement. During 1906 trouble arose in the State through the quarrels of the Raja with his discontented officials. Enquiries were made by the Commissioner, which disclosed a state of affairs very discreditable to the Raja. The Raja was warned by the Lieutenant-Governor to mend his methods. Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen died on the 27th May 1908, and was succeeded by his eldest son Bhim Sen, who was formally installed and invested with ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st October 1908.

Raja Dusht Nikandan Sen was invited to the [illegible] held [illegible] November 1905, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the [illegible]

The Chief [illegible] to be received by the Viceroy

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Chamba . .	His Highness Raja *Sir* Bhure Singh, *K.C.S.I.*, C.I.E., Rajput (*Hindu*).	*17th* Dec. 1869	23rd Jan. 1904	The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	"My friend."—"I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend."

* These figures

CHAMBA.

The Chamba Rajas are Rajputs and are said to have come from Merwara in Rajputana. A sanad conferring the State upon Raja Sri Singh and his male heirs in perpetuity was granted in 1848. In 1873 the misconduct of Raja Gopal Singh brought upon him the censure of Government, and he abdicated in consequence in favour of his son, Sham Singh, then only 8 years of age. The administration during Sham Singh's minority was conducted by an officer of the Punjab Commission acting as Superintendent. The rule of succession in this State is that brothers in order of seniority succeed in the absence of direct heirs. The State is under the political control of the Commissioner of Lahore, and ranks fourteenth in order of precedence amongst Native States in the Punjab. It pays R3,800 annually as tribute to the British Government.

Raja Sir Bhure Singh, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the present Chief, succeeded his brother, Raja Sham Singh, on the 23rd of January 1904, on the latter's abdication. He was formally installed, with full ruling powers by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 12th May 1904. For many years previously, he had been associated with his brother in the management of the State which, indeed, since October 1902, had devolved entirely on him owing to the serious illness of the *ex*-Raja. The rendition of the reserved forests to the Raja (for a period of five years on probation) has been completed. The forests are being administered by a British Officer of the Imperial Forest Service lent to the State. The Raja has done a great deal to improve communications within the State. An officer of the Royal Engineers has been loaned as Chief Engineer of the State for three years. The works for which he was principally entertained were a cart road to the plains of which however the project is in suspense, and a Hydro-Electric scheme which is nearing completion. He has also constructed water works for the capital. A building for a museum has been provided by the Raja, and Dr. Vogel, the Archæological Surveyor, has arranged in it a number of interesting antiquities found in the State, notices of which will be found in the Gazetteer now issuing. The Raja was decorated with the Order of a Companion of the Indian Empire in 1901, and in January 1906 the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of the Star of India was conferred upon him. The *ex*-Raja Sham Singh, died suddenly on the 10th June 1905.

A Gazetteer for the State is about to be published. It has been prepared principally by the good offices of Dr. J. Hutchinson of the Church of Scotland Mission, the book being in some of its chapters however the work of Raja Sir Bhure Singh himself, who is highly educated.

The Raja has two sons, namely, Tikka Ram Singh and Duthian Kesri Singh. The former is a Cadet of the Imperial Service Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. The latter is being educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore.

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		MILITARY FORCES						Salutes of Chief in guns.
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government.	To other States.	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
3 216	127 834	5 11,719	4,36 929	3 800		33	286					11

* are approximate

Chamba was honoured with a visit from Lord Curzon in September 1900

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905, was knighted by His Excellency the Viceroy at Peshawar in April 1906, and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bahawalpur .	His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula Nusrat-i-Jang Hafiz-ul-Mulk Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi Bahadur, Daudputra (*Muhammadan*).	30th September 1904.	4th March 1907.	Viceroy and Governor-General	"My esteemed friend."—"I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
2	Jind . .	His Highness† Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajagan Raja Sir Ranbir Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Sidhu Jat (*Sikh*).	11th October 1879.	7th March 1887.	Ditto .	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Nabha . .	*Colonel* His Highness ‡ Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand Daulat-i-Inglishia Barar Band Sarmur Raja-i-Rajagan *Sir* Hira Singh Malvandar Bahadur, *G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.*, Sidhu Jat (*Sikh*).	18th December 1843.	9th June 1871	Ditto .	"My friend.—I remain, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
4	Patiala . .	His Highness §Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-i-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraja Rajeshwar Sri Maharaja-i-Rajagan Bhupindar Singh Mahindar Bahadur, Sidhu Jat (*Sikh*).	12th October 1891.	9th November 1900.	Ditto .	"My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend." The crest used is gold Kharita bag—Kamkhawab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread). For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).

† The title of "Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, the addition "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860; the title of "Raja-i-Rajagan" was conferred on 24th May 1881.

‡ The title of "Farzand-i-Arjumand Akidat Paiwand" was conferred on 2nd June 1858; the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 14th January 1860.

§ The title of "Farzand-i-Khas" was conferred on 2nd June 1858, and the words "Daulat-i-Inglishia" were added on 14th January 1860.

BAHAWALPUR.

The dominant race in this State are the Daudputras, to which family the Chiefs belong. They claim descent from Abbas, uncle of the Prophet, and emigrated *viâ* Khorasan into Sind. In 1737 the ambition of their Chief Daud Khan, brought them into conflict with Nadir Shah's Governor in Sind and they were driven across the Indus, ultimately obtaining possession of the tract now known as Bahawalpur. Mubarak, son of Daud Khan, finding favour with the local Governor, received a large tract south of the old Beas river in addition to his Bahawalpur possessions. Bahawal Khan, grandson of Daud Khan, was the first Chief who succeeded in bringing the whole tribe under one hand. He gradually consolidated his power and even obtained possession of Dera Ghazi Khan for a short period. In 1833, in order to preserve his dominions from Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Bahawal Khan the III entered into a treaty with the British Government by which his independence was recognized. This Chief was granted in 1828 the districts of Sabzalkot and Bhang Bara for services rendered to the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and his valuable assistance in connection with the Multan rebellion of 1848 was rewarded by the grant of a life pension of one lakh of rupees. Insurrections against the authority of the Chief broke out in 1863 and subsequent years, and in 1866 the management of the State

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State	Average annual revenue *	Average annual expenditure *	Tribute		Military Forces						Salutes of Chiefs in guns.
						Regular Troops		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops		
				To Government	To other States	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
15 000*	720 877	27 36 236	25 69 222				106			196†	371‖	17
1 259	28 ,003	13 00 000	15 61 110			201	540				600	11
928	297 949	15 42 906				150	30				600	15¶
5,412	1 596 692	73 14 894	68 27 867			412	1 192			602	1 204	17

* These figures are approximate † Camel Escort ‖ Transport Corps men ¶ Including four guns personal.

was assumed by a representative of the British Government during the minority of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan Under British management the State was rapidly brought into flourishing condition and at the time of Sadiq Muhammad Khan s installation in 1879 the revenue had risen to twenty lakhs Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan took an active share in the preparations for the second Afghan War He died in 1899 During the minority of his son, the administration of the State was carried on by Colonel L J H Grey, C S I who was Superintendent from February 1899 to April 1903

Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan V, Abasi, who succeeded Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan was educated at the Aitchison College for four years He was invested with full powers by Lord Curzon in 1903 In November 1906 he proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca and on his way back died of pneumonia at Aden on the 15th February 1907 He was succeeded by his son, Sadiq Muhammad Khan who was born in 1904 A Council of Regency consisting of 5 members was appointed on 26th July 1907 With effect from April 1909 the number of members of the Council was reduced to four

In May 1903 the State was added to the Phulkian States Agency Bahawalpur ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Native States of the Punjab

The State maintains for Imperial Service a mounted escort and a Camel Transport Corps and besides this it has 13 serviceable guns It furnished a contingent which did

service on the line of communications in the second Afghan War, and the Chief also offered aid in Egypt, during the Tirah Campaign, in Somaliland, and also in connection with the Tibet Mission. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes, and has made a standing offer of the services of its troops.

The Nawab is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

The late Nawab Bahawal Khan was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

JIND.

Jind is one of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A.D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office: he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The founder of the Jind State was Gajpat Singh, a great-grandson of Phul. He took part in the Sikh coalition of 1763 against the Afghan Governor of Sirhind and received a large tract of country as his share of the spoil. One of his daughters became the mother of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. In 1772 the title of Raja was conferred upon him by the Emperor Shah Alam. Raja Gajpat Singh's son, Bhag Singh, assisted Lord Lake in his operations against the Marathas and was rewarded by the grant of the pargana of Bawana and the Gohana estates. In 1834 the Jind Chief died without issue. Sarup Singh of Bazidpur, a third cousin of the deceased Raja, succeeded to the *gadi* by order of the British Government, but he was held to be entitled to succeed only to the territory possessed by his great-grandfather, Raja Gajpat Singh, and estates yielding Rs. 1,82,000 revenue were resumed by the British Government as escheats. Raja Sarup Singh's conduct during the First Sikh War was on the whole satisfactory, and he received in reward a grant of land. When the Mutiny broke out in 1857 Sarup Singh was not behind the Maharaja of Patiala in active loyalty, and his services on that occasion were of a most valuable nature. He was the only Chief who was present with the army before Delhi. In recognition of his services the Dadri territory, 600 square miles in extent, was made over to him and also thirteen villages close to Sangrur assessed at Rs. 1,38,000; his salute was raised to 13 guns, and other privileges conferred upon him. In 1864 he was created a G. C. S. I. His son, Raja Raghbir Singh, was a worthy successor: he died in 1887. Jind ranks third in order of precedence among Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja-i-Rajgan Sir Ranbir Singh, K.C.S.I., Bahadur, succeeded his grandfather, Raja Raghbir Singh, when a minor and was invested with powers in November 1899. But he was required for a time in exercising his powers to follow the advice which the Political Officer might think it necessary to tender to him. The Ludhiana Dhuri-Jakhal line of Railway, constructed at the expense of the Jind and Maler Kotla States, was opened for traffic in 1901. A project for constructing a railway from Jind to Panipat, to be financed partly by the Jind Durbar, is under consideration.

The State furnished a contingent for service during the last Afghan War, and its Imperial Service Troops were utilized during the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. His Highness Raja Ranbir Singh was appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Star of India on

1st January 1909 Lord Curzon visited the State in November 1903 and Lord Minto in 1906

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905

NABHA

Nabha is one of the three Phulkian States The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses was descended from Barjam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the south west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A D Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office he died in 1652 From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the families of Nabha and Jind and from the second the Patiala family The real founder of the Nabha State was Hamir Singh, a grandson of Phul's grandson Gurditta He joined with his Sikh brethren in the capture of Sirhind and received as his reward the pargana of Amloh He added many villages to the possession inherited from his grandfather Gurditta, founded the present town of Nabha struck coins in his own name and exercised all the powers of an independent ruler for some years before his death in 1783 Nabha with the other cisSutlej States, was taken under British protection in 1809 Raja Jaswant Singh who was then on the *gadi* was succeeded in 1840 by his son Devindar Singh During the First Sikh War he was deposed and one fourth of the Nabha State was confiscated For service rendered during the Mutiny, however, by Bharpur Singh the successor of Devindar Singh lands yielding a lakh of rupees of revenue per annum were made over to the Nabha State and certain privileges conferred upon its Chief Bharpur Singh was offered a seat in the Legislative Council of the Government of India in 1863 The Nabha Chiefs at one time claimed precedence over the other Phulkian houses on account of their descent from the eldest branch of the family but the present Chief of Nabha belongs to a younger branch than the Raja of Jind Nabha formerly ranked above Jind but precedence was given to the latter in the Durbar of 1860, although the two Chiefs were considered equal in dignity and regarded with equal favour Nabha ranks fourth among Native States in the Punjab The Chief of Jind is given precedence of Nabha on public occasions But to this rule there is one exception A return visit by the Viceroy is paid to Nabha before the return visit to Jind The reason for this curious anomaly will be apparent by reference to the marginally noted correspondence

Punjab Government letter No 1507 dated 9th October 1880

Government of India telegram of 28th October 1880.

Demi-official letter dated 7th August 1884 from Foreign Secretary to Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to Government Punjab

The present Chief, Colonel Raja i Rajagan Sir Hira Singh, Bahadur G C S I G C I E, succeeded to the *gadi* when Bhagwan Singh died without issue in 1871 He is a member of the Badrukhan family and was second cousin to the grandfather of the present Raja of Jind He has given repeated proofs of his desire to contribute to the power and prestige of the Empire and has proved himself an energetic and able ruler, and he was at first much opposed to the appointment of a Political Agent to the Phulkian States His salute was raised to 13 guns as a personal distinction in 1877 and to 15 guns in 1898 The grand Cross of the Star of India was conferred upon him in 1879 and the title of Raja i Rajagan in 1893 in recognition of the excellent administration of his State He was invested with the Grand Cross of the Indian Empire and was also appointed Honorary Colonel of the XIVth Sikhs at Delhi in January 1903

The State furnished a contingent which did excellent service on the frontier during the Afghan War of 1879-80 and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed on the Tirah and Buner Expeditions of 1897 The State also offered aid in operations on the frontier in 1908, against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes Lord Lansdowne paid a visit to the present Raja at his capital in October 1890

The State was visited by Lord Curzon in November 1903 and by Lord Minto in 1906. His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905 and was present at the Chapter of Indian Orders held at Agra in January 1907.

PATIALA.

Patiala is the largest of the three Phulkian States. The family of the ruling Chief belongs to the Sidhu Jat clan. Phul, the common ancestor of the three Phulkian houses, was descended from Baryam, who was granted the chaudrayat or office of Revenue Collector of the waste country to the north-west of Delhi by the Emperor Babar in 1526 A. D. Phul received a firman from the Emperor Shah Jahan continuing to him this office; he died in 1652. From the eldest of the sons of Phul have descended the houses of Nabha and Jind, and from the second the Patiala family. The Patiala family has been established as a ruling power south of the Sutlej since 1753, when the present capital was founded by Sardar Ala Singh, a grandson of Phul. Raja Amar Singh, grandson of Ala Singh, made Patiala the most powerful State between the Jumna and the Sutlej, but after his death the administration fell into disorder, and in 1812 it was necessary for the British Government to interfere authoritatively in Patiala affairs. Raja Sahib Singh, who succeeded Amar Singh, was almost an imbecile, but the State was wisely administered during part of his life-time and during the minority of his son by his wife Rani Aus Kaur, a woman of great ability. The title of Maharaja was conferred on the Patiala Chief in 1810 by the Emperor Akbar II on the recommendation of General Ochterlony. For services rendered during the Gurkha War of 1814 Maharaja Karm Singh was awarded portions of the Hill States of Keonthal and Baghat. At the time of the first Sikh War Narindar Singh was on the *gadi*. He helped the British Government more than any of the other cis-Sutlej Chiefs, and his assistance was acknowledged by the gift of a portion of the territory confiscated from Nabha. During the disturbances of 1857-58 no prince in India showed greater loyalty or rendered more conspicuous services to the British Government than Narindar Singh. On this occasion territory bringing in two lakhs of rupees a year was made over to him, and many other privileges and concessions granted. Maharaja Narindar Singh was invested with the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India in 1861, and about the same time was made a Member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India. Patiala was taken under British protection in 1809; it ranks first amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, succeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Rajindar Singh, G.C.S.I., in November 1900. The late Chief was only 28 years of age when he died. The administration during the minority of Maharaja Bhupindar Singh, who entered the Aitchison College on the 22nd October 1904, was conducted by a Council of Regency consisting of three Members. With effect from 1st October 1909 the resignation of the Council of Regency was accepted, and the Maharaja began to rule the State.

His Highness left the Aitchison College in February 1908.

Settlement operations which were commenced under Major Popham Young, C.I.E., in 1901 were completed in 1909. The panchayat system, introduced by the same officer, is working with remarkable success.

The State furnished a contingent of 1,100 men which did excellent service during the Kabul War of 1879, and its Imperial Service Troops were also employed in the Tirah Campaign of 1897. The State also offered aid in the operations on the frontier in 1908 against the Mohmand and Zaka Khel tribes.

His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne visited Patiala in 1890 and installed the late Maharaja on the *gadi*. Patiala also received the honour of visits from Lord Elgin in 1898, from Lord Curzon in 1903, and Lord Minto in 1906.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy.

His Highness was invited to meet His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Lahore in November 1905.

Serial No.	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Baghal	Raja Bikram Singh, Puar Rajput (*Hindu*).	10th March 1892.	11th April 1904.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
2	Baghat	Rana Dalip Singh, C.I.E., Rajput (*Hindu*).	3rd February 1859.	31st January 1862.	Ditto	Ditto.
3	Balsan	Rana Bir Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	28th March 1864.	17th November 1884.	Ditto	Ditto.
4	Bashahr	Raja Shamsher Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1838	12th February 1850.	Ditto	Ditto. The crest used is gold.
5	Bhajji	Rana Durga Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	5th September 1842.	18th November 1875.	Ditto	My friend,—I remain, your sincere friend.
6	Bija	Thakur Puran Chand, Rajput (*Hindu*).	27th December 1896.	20th June 1905	Ditto	Ditto.
7	Bilaspur (Kahlur.)	His Highness Raja Bije Chand, Rajput (*Hindu*).	27th January 1873.	3rd February 1889.	His Excellency the Viceroy.	My friend.—I remain, your Highness's sincere friend. The crest used is gold.
8	Darkuti	Rana Ram Saran Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1843	15th October 1883.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
9	Dhami	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	5th August 1876.	2nd June 1894	Ditto	Ditto.
10	Jubbal	Rana Gian Chand, Rajput (*Hindu*).	16th October 1887.	22nd November 1898.	Ditto	Ditto.
11	Keonthal	Raja Bije Sen, Rajput (*Hindu*).	13th September 1877.	18th March 1901.	Ditto	Ditto.
12	Kothar	Rana Jagjit Chand, Rajput (*Hindu*).	17th April 1887.	19th April 1896.	Ditto	Ditto.
13	Kumharsain	Rana Hira Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1849	12th November 1874.	Ditto	Ditto
14	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	26th August 1898.	7th October 1905.	Ditto	Ditto.
15	Mailog	Thakur Durga Chand, Rajput (*Hindu*).	5th April 1898	17th September 1902.	Ditto	Ditto.
16	Mangal	Rana Tilok Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	14th October 1851.	27th May 1892	Ditto	Ditto.
17	Nalagarh (Hindur.)	*Raja Isri Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	1832	16th December 1876.	His Excellency the Viceroy.	Ditto. The crest used is gold.
18	Sangri	†Rai Hira Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	24th February 1851.	30th September 1876.	His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.
19	Taroch	Thakur Surat Singh, Rajput (*Hindu*).	4th July 1887	14th July 1902	Ditto	Ditto.

* The title of Raja was conferred on 10th January 1850.

† The title of Rai was conferred in July 1887 as a hereditary distinction.

Area of State in square miles	Population of State	Average annual revenue ‡	Average annual expenditure ‡	Tribute: To Government	Tribute: To other States	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Regular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Irregular Troops: Infantry and Artillery	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Cavalry	Military Forces: Imperial Service Troops: Infantry	Salutes of Chiefs in guns
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
124	25,720	88 763	77 259	3 600								*Nil*
36	9,490	43 000	41 000	132					32			*Nil*
51	6,704	15 000	10 000	1,080								*Nil*
3 820	80 ,72	1 00 000	1 00 000	3 945								*Nil*
96	13 309	25 000	24 000	2 440								*Nil*
4	1 131	7 000	6 000	124								*Nil*
448	90 873	1 90 000	1,67 830	8 000		11	86					11
8	518	1 300	1,500									*Nil*
26	4,505	10 000	8,000	720								*Nil*
288	21 172	1 50 000	72 000	2 520								*Nil*
116	22,499	1 00,000	1 00 000									*Nil*
20	4 195	15 000	12 000	1 000								*Nil*
90	11 735	24 000	23 000	2 000								*Nil*
80	2 168	4 000	3 500	180								*Nil*
43	8 968	20 000	17 000	1,440								*Nil*
12	1 227	900	800	72								*Nil*
256	52 551	1,30 000	1 20 400	5 000				11	20			*Nil*
16	2 774	2 000	2 000									*Nil*
67	4 411	50 000	21 000	288								*Nil*

‡ These figures are approximate

BAGHAL.

Baghal lies to the north-west of Simla. Its capital is Arki. The ruling family are Puár Rajputs. After the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Chief was confirmed in possession of his territory by a *sanad* granted in September 1815 under condition of rendering service in time of war. Raja Kishen Singh, grand-uncle of the present Raja, evinced great loyalty on the outbreak of the Mutiny. For the services rendered by him on this occasion he was granted the title of Raja. Baghal ranks fifth among the Simla Hill States in order of precedence.

The late Chief, Raja Dhian Singh, who was born on the 27th January 1842, and succeeded his first cousin, Moti Singh, in 1877, was regarded as the most capable among the minor Chiefs. He died on the 10th of April 1904, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tikka Bikram Singh, who was born in 1892, and who attended the Aitchison College at Lahore from 1905 to 1908. The administration of the State during the minority of the young Chief is being carried on by a Manager. The settlement which commenced in 1906 was completed in 1908. A land revenue assessment of Rs. 69,500 has been approved by Government.

BAGHAT.

Baghat lies a few miles south-west of Simla, and extends from Solon to Subathu and Kasauli. The house of Baghat, a Rajput family, came originally from Dara Nagri in the Deccan, and acquired the State by conquest. The family name, once Pal, is now Singh The ruling house has experienced many vicissitudes of fortune. Being an ally of the Bilaspur Raja, Rana Mohindar Singh remained in possession of his territory under the Gurkha rule. He remained loyal to his friends during the Gurkha War, and lost five parganas in consequence, which were made over to Patiala. The remaining three lapsed to the British on the death in 1839 of Mohindar Singh without issue. In 1842 Lord Ellenborough restored the State to Bije Singh, brother of the late Rana, but in 1849 he died heirless, and the State was again escheated. Umed Singh, the Rana's cousin, set up a claim, sent a Vakil to England, and employed Mr. Isaac Butt to plead before the Court of Directors. In 1860 Lord Canning recommended the admission of Umed Singh's claim and it was recognised in the following year. But Umed Singh, after 13 years of waiting, only survived the good news a few hours. His son, Dalip Singh, was installed as Rana at the age of two. Baghat ranks sixth among Simla Hill States.

Rana Dalip Singh was made a C.I.E. in 1895-1896.

A son was born to him in September 1901; up to that date the heir-apparent had been his brother, Amar Singh, in whose hands most of the administration of the State is placed. The Chief offered his services for employment with the Tibet Mission in 1904.

BALSAN.

Balsan lies about 30 miles east of Simla, across the Giri, a tributary of the Jumna. The country is fertile and beautifully wooded with fine forests of deodar. The Rana is a Rajput and traces his descent from the Raja of Sirmur. The State of Balsan was acquired by conquest and, previous to the Gurkha invasion of 1805, was a feudatory of Sirmur. On the expulsion of the Gurkhas the Thakurai of Balsan was granted to Thakur Jograj Singh by a *sanad*, dated 21st September 1815. Jograj Singh lived to the ripe old age of 87. He behaved with conspicuous loyalty in the Mutiny, and gave shelter and hospitality to several Englishmen who left Simla when the station was threatened by the Gurkha regiment at Jutogh. The Thakur was created a Rana for his services and was rewarded in open durbar with a valuable *khillat*. The Chief exercises full power of administration, limited only by the usual control over death sentences exercised by the Superintendent, Hill States. Balsan ranks eleventh in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States.

The present Rana, Bir Singh, has no son; the heir-apparent is his brother, Atar Singh, who was born in 1868.

BASHAHR

The Rulers of this State are Rajputs and claim descent from Srikishn a mythical hero of Benares The present Ruler traces his ancestry back for one hundred and twenty generations From 1803—1815 Bashahr was in the power of the Gurkhas but in 1815 they were expelled by the British Government, who granted a *sanad* to Rajah Mohindar Singh, father of the present Ruler, confirming him in all his possessions except Rawin, which was transferred to Keonthal to whom it originally belonged and Kotguru which was retained as a British possession The country, though the largest in extent of all the Simla Hill States, is sparsely populated and the people are poor Kaneti and Dalti are tributaries of this State Bashahr ranks second in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States, and ninth among Native States in the Punjab

The present Chief, Raja Shamsher Singh was born in 1838 He succeeded to the Chiefship in 1850 His conduct during the Mutiny was not exemplary, and it was proposed to depose him but Lord Lawrence did not deem this measure advisable The *regime* of the Raja being unsatisfactory in 1886 his son, Raghunath Singh born in 1868, was placed in administrative charge of the State He ably administered its affairs until his death in February 1898 and under his supervision a settlement of the State was effected After his death the old Raja made an attempt to regain the administration, but Government interfered, and an official, Lala Mangat Ram, was made Chief Wazir and subsequently Manager of the State Under him the State has been well governed

The Raja has no legitimate son, but adopted Kanwar Surendar Shah, brother of the Raja of Tehri Garhwal in 1907 The adoption has been recognised by Government, on the understanding that such recognition will not bind Government unconditionally to accept Surendar Shah as the Raja's successor A wire rope suspension bridge has been made over the Sutlej at Rampur by the Public Works Department at the expense of the State and another by Government on the Nogari Nullah on the Hindustan Tibet Road, four miles from *Rampur*

BHAJJI

Bhajji lies on the left bank of the Sutlej due north of Simla Opium celebrated for its purity is an export The capital Suni is famous for its sulphur springs which have a medicinal virtue The founder of the house came from Kangra and acquired possession of the State by conquest When the Gurkhas overran the country between 1803 and 1818 and were expelled by the British Government the Rana of Bhajji, Rudar Pal, was confirmed in possession of the State by the *sanad* under the usual conditions of rendering service in time of war The family name is Singh Bhajji ranks ninth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States

The present Ruler Rana Durga Singh, succeeded his father, Rana Ran Bahadur Singh, in 1875 *The heir apparent to the State is the elder son of the present Ruler*

BILASPUR (KAHLUR)

Bilaspur the capital, is situated on the left bank of the Sutlej, about 30 miles above Rupar The Chiefs of this State trace their descent from a ruling Rajput family in the south west of Rajputana Nine years previous to the Gurkha invasion most of the Kahlur lands cis Sutlej had fallen to the arms of Raja Ram Saran of Hindur The Gurkhas expelled the conquerors and restored Kahlur to the rightful owner, Raja Maha Chand He refused to co operate with the British against the Gurkhas, but was eventually allowed to retain possession of his territories, and a *sanad* was granted to him in 1815 confirming him in possession of them under the obligation of supplying troops and transport in time of war and making good roads throughout his State He was succeeded by his son who died childless in 1836 and the State was given to Jagat Chand, a collateral A rebellion resulted which was only put down by the advance of British troops For services rendered during the Mutiny Raja Hira Chand was given a salute of 7 guns, subsequently increased to 11. Bilaspur ranks first in order of precedence amongst the Simla Hill States and eighth among Native States of the Punjab

The present Chief, Raja Bije Chand, succeeded his father, Amar Chand, in 1889, being then about 16 years of age. During his minority the State was under a Council of Regency. In 1893 Government sanctioned the investiture of the Raja with full powers. The Council was kept on as a consultative body till 1899, when, with the approval of the Superintendent, Hill States, it was abolished: but owing to some partizan feeling in the State it was afterwards re-established for a time. The young ruler's administration was at first quite satisfactory, but after some years became the reverse, and frequent disobedience of the orders of Government caused trouble. Affairs reached a climax in 1901-02 and the Raja was called upon to appoint a Wazir approved by Government and to submit to certain conditions which his conduct had rendered it necessary to impose in the interests of the administration of the State. These conditions were, after considerable demur, accepted by the Raja, who subsequently, however, repudiated his acceptance, and refused to return to his State from Benares, where he had been staying for some time past. He was in consequence deprived of his powers as a ruling Chief, and the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a Manager appointed by Government. In May 1908 the Raja was permitted to return to his State under certain prescribed conditions. Settlement operations commenced by Mian Amar Singh, the Manager, have been completed. The land revenue of the State has been assessed, with the approval of Government, at Rs. 1,70,000.

DHAMI.

The house is Rajput. The Rana's ancestor fled from Rajpura, near Patiala, and settled at Dhami when Shahab-ud-din Ghori invaded India in the 14th century. The State was originally a feudatory of Bilaspur, but was made independent by the British by a *sanad* dated 4th September 1815. This *sanad* was granted to Rana Gobardhan Singh, a boy of 12 who at that age fought under General Ochterlony against the Gurkhas. His loyal services during the Mutiny were acknowledged by a remission of half the State tribute of Rs. 720 for his lifetime. His son, Fateh Singh, succeeded in 1867, and in 1880 he also received a remission of half his annual tributes. Fateh Singh died in 1894, and was succeeded by the present Rana, Hira Singh. Dhami ranks twelveth in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

A remission for life of half the amount of the Rana's annual tribute was sanctioned in 1902 on account of his general good administration.

JUBBAL.

Jubbal lies east of Simla between Sirmur and Rampur. The country is very beautiful and is well covered with magnificent forest trees. The family of Jubbal is Rajput, and claims descent from the ruling family of Sirmur which preceded the present dynasty. Originally tributary to Sirmur, Jubbal became independent after the Gurkha War, and the Rana, Puran Singh, received a *sanad* from Lord Moira on 18th November 1815. Jubbal ranks seventh in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States.

The late Chief, Rana Gian Chand, was born on the 16th October 1887. He was recognised as Chief when his father, Rana Padam Chand, died in November 1898, and was formally installed in October 1899. The State, which for a short time after this was disturbed by the intrigues of Kunwar Gambhir Chand, the Rana's uncle, and by quarrels between the Rana's mother and the late Wazir, who died in 1902, is now prosperous. The administration during the Chief's minority was after the death of the Wazir conducted by a Manager appointed by Government. In order to remove them from the faction element in the State, the Rana and his half brother Bhagat Chand were sent to the Aitchison College, Lahore, in the winter of 1901. The Rana was invested with powers in 1908 and died in 1910. Bhagat Chand has been recognised as Chief in his place.

A revision of the revenue settlement, which was originally carried out in 1893, was completed in 1907.

KEONTHAL.

The Keonthal State ranks fourth amongst the Simla Chiefships and twelfth among Native States in the Punjab. The family is Rajput, and the family suffix is Sen. Kot

Theog Madhan, Ghond and Ratesh are tributaries of this State though in many respects practically independent The Keonthal Chief refused to pay a contribution towards the expenses of the Gurkha War, and as he had given no assistance to General Ochterlony a portion of his territories was confiscated and made over to Patiala In 1830 the present station of Simla was formed by the acquisition of portions of Keonthal and Patiala, other land being given in exchange The Chief of Keonthal was once only a Rana, but in the Mutiny, Rana Sansar Sen behaved loyally, giving shelter and hospitality to many Europeans who fled from Simla when it was feared that the Gurkha regiment stationed there had become disloyal The title of Raja was conferred upon him in July 1858 for these services

The present Chief, Raja Bije Sen was born on the 13th September 1877 and was recognised as Ruler by the Government of India on the death of Raja Balbir Sen on March 18th 1901, on the understanding that a Manager should continue to administer the State under the supervision of the Superintendent of Hill States for a period of two years Raja Bije Sen was installed on 7th June 1901 and given 3rd class powers as a Magistrate and Munsif The State was managed by Mian Durga Singh who was appointed for this purpose by Government in 1898 owing to the mismanagement of Raja Balbir Sen The Raja was entrusted with the management of his State in June 1902 on certain conditions which have been agreed to by him The finances of the State are much embarrassed by debt and it has been found necessary to appoint a financial adviser who supervises the expenditure of the State's revenues

KUMHARSAIN

The founder of this dynasty Kirat Singh came from Gaya about 1000 A D and acquired the State by conquest This State was formerly a tributary of Bashahr but after the Gurkha War, a *sanad* of independence was granted to Rana Kahar Singh with the condition attached of rendering feudal service to the paramount power On his death in 1839 leaving no direct heirs his estates lapsed to the British but were restored to a collateral Pritam Singh This Chief behaved loyally in the First Sikh War crossing the Sutlej at the head of 300 men and laying successful siege to the Kulu Fort of Srigarh Pritam Singh died in 1874, and was succeeded by Rana Bharami Singh who ruled for 17 years and was in his turn succeeded by the present Rana Hira Singh The Thakurats of Balsan, Barauli, and Madhan were at one time feudatory to Kumharsain, but were made independent by General Ochterlony in 1815 Kumharsain ranks eighth among the Simla Hill States

Rana Hira Singh the present Chief, is not in full possession of all his faculties and his State was *for some years managed, or rather mismanaged by a Council This unsatis*factory state of affairs resulted in Government putting in a Manager first L Mangat Ram who was subsequently transferred to Bashahr and then Pandit Dhanwant Rai Owing however, partly to the intrigues of the Rana s brother the late Mian Indar Singh partly to the second Manager s want of tact, and partly to jealousy among the members of the Council by which he is nominally assisted, the administration has not been satisfactory and the Council has accordingly been abolished altogether, Dhanwant Rai being, at the same time, replaced as Manager by Munshi Sher Singh a Naib Tahsildar from the Kangra District, who has since been succeeded by M Sukh Chain Singh, Naib Tahsildar of Fagu in the Keonthal State Indar Singh was debarred from any share in the administration and was allotted a jagir on which he resided until his death, which took place in April 1907

MAILOG

The ruling house is Rajput The founder of the family came from Ajudhya and settled at Bhawana After vicissitudes of fortune, the Thakur settled at Pata, which has been the capital of the State for 21 generations The State was held by the Gurkhas from 1803 to 1815 and on their expulsion by the British a *sanad*, dated 4th September 1815 confirmed the Thakur in the possession of his territory on the usual conditions of rendering service when required in time of war Sansar Chand, to whom the *sanad* was

granted, died in 1849, and was succeeded by Dalip Chand, who died in 1880. He was succeeded by Thakur Rughnath Chand, who died in September 1902.

Until 1898 the Chief was styled Thakur; but in that year the title of Rana was conferred on Rughnath Chand as a personal distinction. He was a good administrator, and had the interests of his people at heart. He suffered much bereavement by the loss of many sons in infancy, but two are still alive, the elder of whom, Durga Chand, has been recognised as the successor to the *gadi* with the title of Thakur. The Chief is 13 years old. The administration of the State was carried on by a Council until 1907 when, owing to dissensions among the members, the Council was abolished and a manager was appointed. Mailog ranks 10th among the Simla Hill States.

NALAGARH (HINDUR).

The Chiefs of Hindur and Kahlur trace their origin to a common ancestor, a Chandel Rajput from Garh Chanderi. Nalagarh was conquered by the Raja of Kahlur (Bilaspur) who bestowed it on his brother, Gajeh Singh, from whom the present family is descended. Raja Ram Sarn Singh greatly extended his possessions by conquest, but his power was broken and his country taken by the Gurkhas in 1803. When the Gurkhas were driven out by the British in 1815 Raja Ram Sarn Singh, who had behaved with consistent loyalty to the British throughout the war, was granted a *sanad* which confirmed him in his possessions but he refused to take over the districts which he himself had conquered and annexed before the Gurkha invasion. The administration of the Chief is unfettered except that death sentences require the confirmation of the Superintendent, Hill States. Nalagarh ranks third in order of precedence among the Simla Hill States, and eleventh amongst Native States in the Punjab.

The present Chief, Raja Isri Singh, succeeded his father, Raja Agar Singh, in 1876. The presumptive heir is his brother, Mian Jogindar Singh, who was born in 1870. He acted for a short time as Wazir of the State. The State is now under a Council of three members. The generally good administration of this Council and a succession of fair harvests has improved the finances of the State, and the principal debts have been cleared.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Serial No	Name of State.	Name, title and religion of Chief.	Date of birth.	Date of succession.	Highest British authority in India by whom the Chief has hitherto been addressed.	Commencement and conclusion of letter in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Benares .	His Highness the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., of Benares (*Hindu*).	26th November 1855.	13th June 1889	His Excellency the Viceroy.	My esteemed friend.—I remain, with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend.
2	Rampur .	The *Hon'ble Colonel* His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia,* Mukhlis-ud-Daula Nasir-ul-Mulk Amir-ul-Umra Nawab *Sir* Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung, G.C.I.E., A.D.C. to the King-Emperor, Pathan (*Shia Muhammadan*).	31st August 1875.	27th February 1889.	His Excellency the Viceroy.	My esteemed friend.—I remain with much consideration, Your Highness's sincere friend. For letters from the Foreign Secretary: Kharita bag—Kamkhwab (Gold and silk brocade). String (Dori)—Nimzar (Gold and silk thread).
3	Tehri (Garhwal)	The *Hon'ble* His Highness Raja *Sir* Kirti Sah Bahadur *K.C.S.I.*, Kashatriya (*Hindu*).	19th January 1874.	6th February 1887.	Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor.	My friend.—I remain, your sincere friend.

		R	a.	p.
* From Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur		=8,06,127	5	6
From other landed property including Kaswar Raj . .		=8,80,475	14	8

The title of G.C.I.E. was conferred on His Highness on the 1st of January 1908.

* The title "Farzand-i-Dilpazir" was conferred on the 25th November 1859, the addition of "Daulat-i-Inglishia" being sanctioned on 10th January 1873. The titles Alijah, Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir ul-Umra, Mustaid Jang were conferred in 1909.

BENARES.

The State of Benares is in process of organization. It will consist of the parganas of Bhadohi and Kera Mangraur in the Mirzapur district. His Highness the Maharaja has one son, Kunwar Aditya Narain Singh, born on 17th November 1874. The details of the State administration are under consideration. His Highness was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th of November 1909. His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy. During the tour made in 1905-1906 by His Majesty the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales the Maharaja visited His Royal Highness and received the honor of an informal return visit.

The crest used is a shield containing two fishes enclosing a moon supported by two bulls with a skull at the top supporting a trident with the following motto (No virtue is greater than truth) सत्यन्नास्ति परोधर्मः

RAMPUR.

The State of Rampur is the sole surviving representative of what were once termed the Rohilla States. The present Nawab, Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, was born on the 31st August 1875, and succeeded his father, Mushtak Ali Khan, on the 27th February 1889. During his minority the affairs of the State were managed by a council of regency which was dissolved on his being invested with powers on the 1st June 1896. He has three sons, *viz.*, Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, the eldest—born 3rd October 1900, Sahibzada Raza Ali Khan Bahadur and Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan Bahadur; and three daughters, the eldest of whom was born on 3rd January 1898. On the 13th April 1891 General Azim-ud-din Khan, the Vice-President of the Council, was assassinated; four persons were brought to justice for the murder, but some of those accused are still fugitives from justice.

Up to February 1907 the Nawab was assisted in the administration of the State by a minister appointed by the Government. The post of minister was then abolished, and the administration of the State is now under His Highness's direct control. All the depart-

Area of State in square miles.	Population of State.	Average annual revenue	Average annual expenditure †	Tribute		Military Forces						Salute of Chiefs in guns.
				To Government.	To other States	Regular Troops.		Irregular Troops		Imperial Service Troops.		
						Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry and Artillery	Cavalry	Infantry	
8	9	10	11	12	13	16	5	1	7	18	9	20
865	3 51 841	Rs 16 86 603 4 2	•	.		100	225	50	305		20	13
892 54	533 212	36 00 000	33 00 000			193	1 407		700 infantry	313		13
4,200	268 885	6 57 949	6 59 544				121				175‡	1

† These columns cannot yet be filled in.

† These figures are approximate

‡ Sappers and Miners

ments are worked by the Nawab through five officers *viz*, (1) Mr Wright, a retired member of the Public Works Department, Chief Engineer (2) Sahibzada Abdus samad Khan, Chief Secretary, (3) Mr Qamar Ali Shah, Bar-at-Law, Judicial Secretary (4) Sahibzada Abdul Majid Khan Deputy Collector, Revenue Secretary and (5) a Military Secretary The army is under the direct command of the Nawab and the work is carried on by the Military Secretary Captain G A Phillips assisted by Khan Bahadur Major Fatehyab Khan, station staff officer

His Highness the Nawab takes a close interest in the business of the State, and was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th of November 1909 The administration has been favourably reported upon by successive Agents to the Lieutenant Governor Besides the two squadrons of Imperial Service Cavalry which are maintained by the State the Nawab has recently offered six companies of Infantry for the Imperial Service

His Highness is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy During the tour *made in 1905 1906 by His Majesty the King Emperor when Prince of Wales the Nawab* visited His Royal Highness and received the honour of a return visit

The State maintains a well known residential Arabic College (Madrasa i Alia), which attracts scholars from all parts of the country The instruction is mainly religious The total number on the rolls of this college is about 400

Much attention is paid to irrigation and to buildings Masonry weirs [illegible] constructed on the Kosi and Behalla streams 49 861 acres were irrigated [illegible] tributaries in 1909 as compared with 64 429 in 1908 The income to the State [illegible] varies from Rs 50,000 to Rs 70,000 according to the season The [illegible] protected [illegible] drought to such an extent that no relief works were required in the last famine [illegible] years many new public buildings have been completed in Rampur [illegible] has been erected, and a country residence at Shahabad, [illegible] recently built

The principal heads of expenditure are military 4¾ lakhs, household departments 9 pensions and allowances to members of the family 3½, public works 5, police 1½, education ¾, administration 4. The State has Rs. 1,84,61,500 invested in government paper and railways.

The crest used is gold. Kharita bag—kamkhwab (gold and silver brocade). String (dori)—nimzar (gold and silk thread).

TEHRI.

The State is situated in the Himalayas, and the Commissioner of Kumaun is Agent to the Lieutenant-Governor for Tehri.

The ruling family are Rajputs of the Solar race. The present Chief, Kirti Sah, who was born on 10th January 1874 and educated in the Rajkumar College at Ajmer, succeeded his father Pratap Sah in 1887, and was installed in 1892. He married a daughter of Padam Jang, son of Maharaja Jang Bahadur of Nepal, and has one son and two daughters. His Highness paid a visit *incognito to Europe in 1900;* and was appointed a member of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 24th November 1909.

His eldest daughter is married to the grandson of His Highness Maharaja Sawai Sir Ranjor Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., the present *ruler of* Ajaigarh State, Bundelkhand.

His younger brother, Kunwar Surendra Sah, has been adopted as a son by the Raja of Bashahr State.

The State of Tehri has two cannon used only for firing salutes. The Rajas of Tehri are required to give free access into their territory to British subjects, to assist the paramount power in case of emergency and to allow the British Government to make roads through the country.

By a sanad granted to Raja Bhawani Sah in 1862 the Chiefs of Tehri were given the power of adoption.

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